

NEWSLETTER



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



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 Advanced Course on Conservation and Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architectures for the Asia and the Pacific Region / Domestic Training Course on Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL)

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联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究
 中心(以下简称 WHITRAP)是联合国教科文组织的二
 类国际机构,是在发展中国家建立的第一个遗产保护领
 域的此类机构。它服务于亚太地区《世界遗产公约》缔
 约国及其他联合国教科文组织成员国,致力于亚太地区
 世界遗产的保护与发展。

WHITRAP 由北京、上海、苏州三个中心构成,其中,
 上海中心(同济大学承办)主要负责文化遗产保护相关
 项目,包括城镇、村落保护与可持续发展、建筑/建筑
 群/建筑遗址保护以及文化景观保护等;北京中心(北
 京大学承办)主要负责自然遗产保护、考古发掘以及文
 化景观管理;苏州中心(苏州市政府承办)主要负责职
 业技术人才培训和以遗产地管理和修复技术为主的研究
 活动。

The World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and Pacific Region (WHITRAP) is a Category II institute under the auspices of UNESCO. It was the first international organization in the field of world heritage to be established in a developing country. Mandated by the States Parties of the World Heritage Convention and other States Parties of UNESCO, the institute was founded to promote the conservation and development of World Heritage in Asia and Pacific Region.

WHITRAP has three branches: one in Beijing, another in Shanghai, and the third in Suzhou.

The Shanghai Centre at Tongji University focuses on the conservation of cultural heritage, such as the sustainable development of ancient towns and villages, architectural sites, architectural complexes, and cultural landscapes.

The Beijing Centre at Peking University is in charge of natural heritage conservation, archaeological excavation, and management of the sites' cultural landscape.

The Suzhou Centre, hosted by Suzhou Municipal Government, provides technical training and researches site management methods and restoration techniques.

世界遗产二类中心非正式会议于第 37 届世界遗产大会期间举行

Informal Meeting of Category 2 Centres Related to World Heritage held during the 37th Session of the World Heritage Committee

编辑 / 李泓 Editor / Li Hong

2013年6月20日，世界遗产二类中心非正式会议在第37届世界遗产大会期间举行。本次会议主要目的是了解各机构近期的发展动态，从而促进相互间的协作和学习。会议由 Giovanni BOCCARDI 主持，北欧世界遗产基金会 (NWHF)、非洲世界遗产基金 (AWHF)、世界遗产阿拉伯地区中心、亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心 (WHITRAP)、区域遗产管理培训里约热内卢中心，以及国际古迹遗址理事会 (ICOMOS)、国际文物保护与修复研究中心 (ICCROM)、自然和文化遗产空间技术巴巴多斯和国际中心的代表出席了会议，并各自汇报了近期发展、合作和战略方面的动态。

会上，我中心 (WHITRAP) 首先介绍了今年5月与 NWHF 签订的合作协议。该协议是在2009年签署的首份谅解备忘录 (MoU) 的基础上，补充了未来三年双方合作实施的一系列具体行动。计划中采用了“注重结果的管理” (RBM) 方法，为预期的项目制定清晰的基准和指标，包括世界遗产和可持续旅游项目、地区能力建设战略以及针对缅甸的培训项目等。

我中心还向参会人员阐释了经中心管理委员会批准的《2014-2019年度中期战略》，包括围绕以下领域和主题开展的活动和项目：1. 城市的城市保护和可持续发展；2. 亚太地区能力建设战略及相关项目；3. 科技与遗产保护结合；4. 以《世界遗产公约》促进保护和管理实践；5. 世界遗产的意识提升和教育；6. 促进以社区为基础的保护方法。

大会期间，世界遗产委员会审议了二类中心提交的发展进度报告 [37 COM 6.B]，指出：“感谢世界遗产相关的二类中心在实施各自活动中取得的进展，以及第三次二类中心协调会议 (2013年3月5-8日，奥斯陆) 的成果；同时也鼓励加强二类中心和 UNESCO 教席、IUCN 地区网络以及 ICOMOS 国家委员会之间在地区层面的协同和合作的建议，以及加强同 ICCROM、ICOMOS 国际科学委员会和 UNESCO 大学结对和网络计划 (UNESCO UNITWIN Networks) 等在相关主题上的协同合作，等等。”

(二类中心其他信息请参见：<http://whc.unesco.org/en/category2centres/>)



Informal Meeting of category 2 centres related to World Heritage was held on 20 June 2013 during the 37th Session of the World Heritage Committee. The main aim of the meeting was to share information on recent developments with a view to strengthen coordination and mutually learn from the experience of others. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Giovanni Boccardi, and participants from Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF), African World Heritage Fund (AWHF), Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage, World Heritage Institute for Training and Research in Asia and the Pacific (WHITRAP), Regional Heritage Management Training Centre "Lucio Costa", ICOMOS, ICCROM, Wildlife Institute of India, Barbados and International Centre on Space Technologies for Natural and Cultural Heritage attended the meeting and reported their recent developments, cooperation and strategies.

During the meeting, the cooperation agreement between WHITRAP and NWHF was presented. Building on an initial Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) established in 2009, a new Annex was recently agreed between WHITRAP and NWHF in May, concerning a number of specific joint initiatives that the two parties are going to implement in cooperation in the next three years. The result-based-management (RBM) approach was used to define clear benchmarks and indicators for the foreseen activities, which include the World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme, the regional capacity building strategy, and training pro-

grammes focusing on Myanmar.

WHITRAP also informed the participants of its approved mid-term strategy for the period 2014-2019. These include activities under the following topics: i. Conservation and Sustainable Development of Cities; ii. Capacity Building Strategy and associated Programmes for Asia and the Pacific Region; iii. Integrating Science and Technology with Conservation; iv. Improving Conservation and Management Practices through the World Heritage Convention; v. Awareness-raising and Education for World Heritage; vi. Promoting Community-based Approaches to Conservation. These initiatives will be conducted in cooperation with a wide range of national and international partners.

The World Heritage Committee has examined the progress report from category 2 centres [37 COM 6.B]: Welcomes the progress made by all category 2 centres related to World Heritage in implementing their activities as well as the outcomes of their third coordination meeting (Oslo, 5-8 March 2013); Further welcomes the proposed strengthening of synergies and cooperation at the regional level between category 2 centres and UNESCO Chairs, IUCN regional networks and ICOMOS National Committees, and at the thematic level with ICCROM, ICOMOS International Scientific Committees and the UNESCO UNITWIN Networks etc.

(More information about category 2 centres is available at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/category2centres/>)

资讯链接 >>>

第37届世界遗产大会上共新增世界遗产19处，其中亚太地区新增9处（参见斜体内容），且斐济和卡塔尔首次有遗产地列入《世界遗产名录》。

5处自然遗产：新疆天山（中国）、埃特纳火山（意大利）、厄尔比那喀提和德阿尔塔大沙漠生物圈保护区（墨西哥）、纳米比亚沙海（纳米比亚）、塔吉克斯坦国家公园（塔吉克斯坦）；

14处文化遗产：红湾巴斯克捕鱼站（加拿大）、红河哈尼梯田文化景观（中国）、开城历史纪念物与遗迹（朝鲜）、列雾卡历史港口城镇（斐济）、威廉高地公园（德国）、拉贾斯坦邦的高地要塞（印度）、古列斯坦皇宫（伊朗）、托斯卡纳地区的梅第奇别墅和花园（意大利）、富士山—神圣之地和艺术启迪之源（日本）、阿加德兹历史中心（尼日尔）、波兰及乌克兰的喀尔巴阡山地区的小木教堂（波兰/乌克兰）、科英布拉大学—阿尔塔和索菲亚（葡萄牙）、祖巴拉考古遗址（卡塔尔）、泰瑞克丘桑内斯古城及乔拉镇（乌克兰）。

此外，有3处世界遗产被扩展：肯尼亚山—里瓦野生动物保护区（肯尼亚）、Maloti Drakensberg 跨境世界遗产（莱索托/南非）和博赫尼亚皇家盐矿（波兰）。巴赫姆城及其文化景观（伊朗）被移出世界濒危遗产名录；东伦内尔岛（所罗门群岛）和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国的六处世界遗产被列入濒危遗产。

截至目前，160个《世界遗产公约》缔约国共有世界遗产981处，文化遗产759处、自然遗产193处、文化和自然双遗产29处。

Information Links >>>

19 sites were inscribed on the World Heritage List this year, among which 9 properties are from the Asia-Pacific Region. Fiji and Qatar had their first sites inscribed during the present session.

5 natural sites were inscribed: Xinjiang Tianshan (China), Mount Etna (Italy), El Pinacate and Gran Desierto de Altar Biosphere Reserve (Mexico), Namib Sand Sea (Namibia), Tajik National Park (Tajikistan);

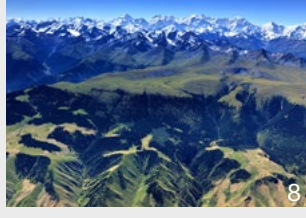
14 cultural sites were inscribed: Red Bay Basque Whaling Station (Canada), Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces (China); Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), Levuka Historical Port Town (Fiji); Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe (Germany), Hill Forts of Rajashtan (India), Golestan Palace (Iran), Medici Villas and Gardens in Tuscany (Italy), Fujisan, sacred place and source of artistic inspiration (Japan), Historic Centre of Agadez (Niger), Wooden Tserkvas of the Carpathian Region in Poland and Ukraine (Poland / Ukraine), University of Coimbra - Alta and Sofia (Portugal), Al Zubarah Archaeological Site (Qatar), An-

cient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora (Ukraine);

3 sites received extensions: Mount Kenya-Lewa Wildlife Conservancy (Kenya), Maloti Drakensberg Transboundary World Heritage Site (Lesotho / South Africa), Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines (Poland).

Besides, the following changes were made to the List of World Heritage in Danger: Bam and its Cultural Landscape (Iran) was removed from the Danger List; East Rennell (Solomon Island) was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger along with the six World Heritage sites of the Syrian Arab Republic.

So far, the World Heritage List now numbers 981 in 160 States Parties to the World Heritage Convention. The List numbers 759 cultural, 193 natural and 29 mixed properties.



1. 巴赫姆城及其文化景观（伊朗）
Bam and its Cultural Landscape (Iran)
2. 富士山—神圣之地和艺术启迪之源（日本）
Fujisan, sacred place and source of artistic inspiration (Japan)
3. 古列斯坦皇宫（伊朗）
Golestan Palace (Iran)
4. 开城历史纪念物与遗迹（朝鲜）
Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)
5. 列雾卡历史港口城镇（斐济）
Levuka Historical Port Town (Fiji)
6. 塔吉克斯坦国家公园（塔吉克斯坦）
Tajik National Park (Tajikistan)
7. 红河哈尼梯田文化景观（中国）
Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces (China)
8. 新疆天山（中国）
Xinjiang Tianshan (China)
9. 祖巴拉考古遗址（卡塔尔）
Al Zubarah Archaeological Site (Qatar)

教科文组织总干事伊琳娜·博科娃被授予同济大学名誉博士学位

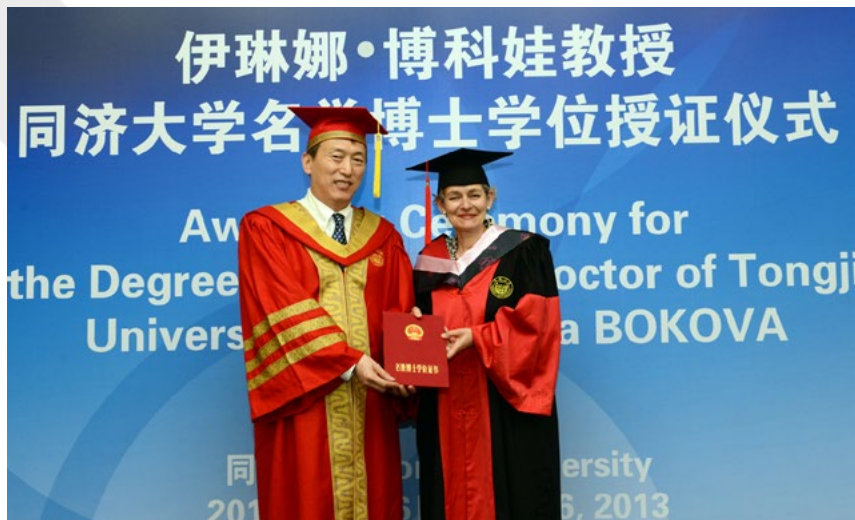
Ms. Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO, Awarded Honorary Degree by Tongji University

编辑 / 陆伟 Editor / Lu Wei

2013年5月16日上午, 教科文组织总干事伊琳娜·博科娃 (Irina Bokova) 女士从同济大学校长裴钢手中接过同济大学名誉博士学位证书, 成为该校历史上第7位名誉博士学位获得者。裴钢校长表示, 同济大学授予博科娃女士名誉博士学位, 是为了表彰她在大力推动联合国教科文组织与中国、与同济大学在教育、科学、文化等领域开展合作交流中所做出的重要贡献。博科娃女士表示, 被授予同济大学名誉博士学位, 她深感荣幸, 她是代表联合国教科文组织接受的这份荣誉, 此次是她第三次访问同济大学, 希望今后能拓展教科文组织与同济大学之间更多领域的密切合作。

授证仪式结束后, 博科娃女士发表了题为《可持续发展教育》的演讲。博科娃提到, 在当今全球化时代, 没有一个国家能独自生存, 全世界必须携手合作, 共同推进可持续发展, 而教育在可持续发展中扮演着至关重要的角色。她还引用中国谚语“十年树木, 百年树人”, 表示培养人才极其不易, 是长远之计。

同济大学长期以来与联合国教科文组织建立了全方位、多层次的合作关系: 同济大学多次出席联合国教科文组织的各类学术交流活动, 与联合国教科文组织及其下属机构联办学术交流活动; 近年来, 同济大学阮仪三等多位教授相继荣获联合国教科文组织文化遗产保护奖项; 2008年, 我上海中心落户同济大学, 此后双方在文化遗产保护及创意城市等方面开展了大量合作; 2012年5月, 博科娃女士还被授予同济大学名誉教授称号, 双方就世界可持续发展、以及由同济大学牵头争取设立联合国教席等议题深入交换了意见。



In the morning of May 16, 2013, Ms. Irina Bokova Director-General of UNESCO accepted the certificate of honorary doctorate degree of Tongji University from President Pei Gang, the university president, as the 7th person granted with the an honoris causa of the university. President PEI Gang said that the degree is to honor her tremendous contributions to the cooperation and exchange between UNESCO and China as well as Tongji University in terms of education, science and culture. Ms. Bokova said she was deeply honored to receive the degree from Tongji University and she came to accept the honor on behalf of UNESCO. This is her third visit to Tongji and she looked forward to expanding UNESCO's cooperation with Tongji in more and more areas.

Ms. Bokova gave a lecture on the new paradigm of Education for Sustainable Development and answered questions from students. Ms. Bokova in her speech stressed the importance of quality education for sustainable development. She also elaborated the challenges and importance of education by quoting the Chinese saying that “it takes ten years to grow trees but a hundred years to rear people”.

Tongji University has been working on a comprehensive and multi-level

cooperation with UNESCO for a long time, with several university professors including Professor Ruan Yisan, receiving UNESCO Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation over the years. Tongji has participated in a number of academic events organized by UNESCO as well as the exchange activities with its institutes and organizations. Since the establishment of World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region in 2008, the two sides have conducted productive cooperation in the fields of cultural heritage conservation as well as creative cities. In May 2012, Ms. Irina BOKOVA was awarded the Honorary Professorship by Tongji University. The two sides also exchanged their views on issues like the world sustainable development as well as the possibility of the new establishment of UNESCO Chair led by TJU, etc. and reached extensive consensus on further cooperation.

焦点新闻

In Focus

世界遗产二类中心第三次会议在挪威奥斯陆召开

2013年3月6日至8日，由北欧世界遗产基金会组织的二类中心第三次会议在挪威奥斯陆召开。会议旨在加强八个现有世界遗产二类机构和中心（C2s）的合作，并共同努力促进联合国教科文组织《世界遗产保护公约》在跨地区层面的实施。会议期间，Rao先生（世界遗产中心主任）分享了教科文组织战略发展的新趋势。来自世界遗产中心的Boccardi先生向各二类机构和中心介绍了文化部的战略。ICCROM的Wijesuriya先生和IUCN的Leitao女士分别就咨询机构实施的能力建设活动进行了说明。在世界遗产中心和咨询机构的支持下，二类中心代表就结果导向管理方法进行了富有成效的讨论，并达成潜在的合作意向。会议最后，所有二类机构和中心就下届会议前的一系列行动达成了协议。（编撰 / 孔萍）



The 3rd coordination meeting of World Heritage related Category 2 Institutes and Centres

Following the first and second coordination meeting in Bahrain and Italy, the third annual coordination meeting was held in Oslo (Norway), by Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF), 6-8 March 2013. This meeting aimed to strengthen the cooperation among the eight existing World Heritage related Category 2 Institutes and Centres (C2s), and to develop joint endeavours to assist the implementation of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention at cross-regional level.

During the meeting, Mr. Rao (Director of WHC) shared the new trends of UNESCO Strategic development.

Mr. Boccardi (WHC) explained the cultural sector strategy for Category 2 Institutes and centres. Mr. Wijesuriya (ICCROM) and Ms. Leitao (IUCN) briefed the capacity building activities carried out by Advisory Bodies. Representatives of C2s with the support of WHC and Advisory Bodies had a very fruitful discussion on the Result-Based Management approach and the potential opportunities of cooperation. The meeting was concluded with a series of actions agreed by to all C2s to follow up till the next coordination meeting. (Editor/Kong Ping)

台湾成功大学傅朝卿教授来访我中心展开交流讲学

2013年3月5日，台湾成功大学傅朝卿教授由同济大学建筑与城市规划学院卢永毅教授引领来访我中心。我中心副主任陆伟全面介绍了我中心发展情况，双方就遗产教育等话题进行深入交流。随后傅朝卿教授在中心报告厅，以“台湾世界遗产潜力点马祖军事文化景观初探”作了专题报告。（编撰 / 陆伟）



Prof. FU Chaoqing from National Cheng Kung University Visiting WHITRAP Shanghai

On 5 March 2013, Professor FU Chaoqing from National Cheng Kung University of Taiwan visited WHITRAP Shanghai by the company of Professor LU Yongyi from CAUP of Tongji University. Ms. LU Wei, deputy director of WHITRAP made a brief presentation on the development of WHITRAP, and both sides exchanged views on issues like world heritage education. After that, Prof. FU made a report on the Potential World Heritage Site in Taiwan: A Case Study of the Military Cultural Landscape in Matsu. (Editor/LU Wei)

“2013年上海青少年红色经典导读系列活动之中华文化寻访行动”推广展示活动在中福会少年宫举行

2013年4月11日下午，“美丽中国，魅力上海——2013年上海青少年红色经典导读系列活动之中华文化寻访行动”推广展示活动在中福会少年宫举行，该活动为青少年学习和体验我国丰富的非物质文化遗产提供了一个良好的平台，吸引了众多学生的踊跃参与。该活动由中福会主办，作为指导单位，我中心副主任李昕博士出席该活动并向青少年代表赠送寻访地图。（编撰 / 李昕）

“In Search of Chinese Culture 2013 Youth Introduction Activities” was held in CWI Children’s Palace

In the afternoon of April 11, the “Beautiful China, Glamorous Shanghai — In Search of Chinese Culture 2013 Youth Introduction Activities” was held in CWI Children’s Palace. The event provided a good learning platform for children to know about intangible heritage in China, attracting active participation of a large number of students. The event was organized by China Welfare Institute (CWI) with support of WHITRAP, and Deputy Director Dr. Li Xin, attended the event and presented visiting maps to teenager representatives. (Editor/Li Xin)

我中心管理委员会第四次会议在中国杭州举行

2013年5月16日，我中心管理委员会第四次会议在中国杭州举行。会议由管委会主席章新胜先生主持，世界遗产中心主任 Kishore RAO、教科文组织总干事特别顾问 Mounir BOUCHENAKI、ICCROM 遗址部主任 Joseph KING（其同时代表 IUCN 世界遗产项目主任 Tim BADMAN）、ICOMOS 执委会成员 Dinu BUMBARU、中国教科文全委会副秘书长秦昌威、中国住建部城建司副司长李如生、国家文物局文保司调研员肖莉、同济大学副校长伍江、苏州市人民政府副市长徐惠民等出席会议并发言。中心轮值秘书处及各分支机构代表列席会议。



会议重点审议了中心 2008-2012 年工作报告、2014-2019 年中期发展战略及未来两年的项目计划与经费预算。与会代表就各项议题展开了深入交流与探讨，并提出了诸多建设性与实质性意见。(编撰 / 刘真)

The 4th Session of WHITRAP Governing Board Held in Hangzhou, China

The 4th Session of WHITRAP Governing Board was held in Hangzhou on 16 May 2013. Mr. Zhang Xinsheng, Chairperson of the Governing Board chaired the meeting. Mr. Kishore RAO, Director of UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Mounir BOUCHENAKI, Special Advisor to the Director-General of UNESCO, Joseph KING, Director of the Sites Unit, ICCROM (also as the representative of the Director of World Heritage Programme, IUCN), Dinu BUMBARU, Member of the ICOMOS Executive Committee, Changwei QIN, Deputy Secretary-General of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, Rusheng LI, Deputy Director of the Department of Urban Construction, Ministry of Housing and Urban-rural Development, P.R. China, Li XIAO, Vice Consultant of the Department of Cultural Relics Protection, Jiang WU, Vice President of Tongji University, Huimin XU, Vice Mayor of Suzhou Municipal People's Government attended the meeting. The Rotating Secretariat of WHITRAP and representatives from branch institutes also attended the meeting as observers. The meeting reviewed and approved 2008-2012 Work Report, 2014-2019 Mid-term Strategy and 2014-2015 Programs and Budgets. Upon in-depth discussions, the participants offered practical advices on each item. (Editor/LIU Zhen)

上海徐汇第八届中国文化遗产日系列活动六月启动

2013 年 6 月 8 日上午，中国上海市徐汇区迎来了第八届中国文化遗产日系列活动——“建筑师镜头中的老房子”摄影作品展及《梧桐与我的城市生活意见》衡复风貌保护漫画读本首发仪式，旨在倡导人们尤其是青少年儿童更好地了解与保护历史建筑。我中心常务副主任陆伟与青少年遗产推广项目专员刘真应邀出席活动。(编撰 / 刘真)



Serial Events in Xuhui District Shanghai for the 8th Chinese Cultural Heritage Day Launched in June 2013

The photo show “Old Buildings in Lens of Architects” and launching ceremony for the comics “Plane-trees and My Opinions on Urban Life” for landscape protection in Hengshan and Fuxing Roads, were held in Xuhui district of Shanghai in the morning of June 8th. As a part of serial activities for the eighth Chinese Cultural Heritage Day, the events aimed to popularize the ideas about understanding and conserving historic buildings among the public, the teenagers in particular. Ms. Lu Wei, Deputy Executive Director of WHITRAP and Ms. Liu zhen, the programme specialist were invited to attend the ceremony. (Editor/LIU Zhen)

第四届肆师五门 (4C5M) 工作室会议：城市发展、保护及城市的友好性在中国同里镇召开

2013 年 6 月 13 日至 15 日，由肆师五门 (4C5M) 工作室主办，我中心协办，中国苏州同里镇人民政府承办的“第四届肆师五门 (4C5M) 工作室会议：城市发展、保护及城市的友好性”国际研讨会在中国同里召开。来自美国、英国、西班牙、日本、新加坡等欧美、亚洲国家近 50 人的专家、学者及机构代表围绕会议主题进行案例研讨、经验分享。14 日，与会嘉宾对世界遗产地退思园、水利同知署等进行了实地考察，对同里镇在遗产保护与管理方面的实践有了更深地了解。(编撰 / 瞿莺)



“4th 4C5M Studio Conference: City Development, Preservation, and Hospitality” successfully held in Tongli Town, China

The “4th 4C5M Studio Conference: City Development, Preservation, and Hospitality”, which was organized by 4C5M Studio together with WHITRAP and hosted by Tongli Township Government, was held in Tongli, China from 13-15 June, 2013. About 50 experts, scholars and representatives from institutes of the US, Britain, Japan, Singapore and other European and Asian countries attended the meeting and conducted in-depth discussions on and experience sharing of cases they brought in around the theme. On June 14, the participants paid a field visit to World Heritage Site “Tuisi Garden” and the site of ancient Water Management Bureau, to enable a deepening understanding of the practice in case of Tongli. (Editor/QU Ying)

我苏州中心世界遗产青少年教育项目综述

Overview of Youth Education Programme in WHITRAP Suzhou

编辑 / 曹凤娇 陆菲菲

Editor / Cao Fengjiao Lu Feifei

2008年以来,我苏州中心依托遗产地优势及其合作网络资源,通过跨地区交流、拓展实践基地、开展主题活动、组织课题研究等多项措施,全方位、多层次地推进世界遗产青少年教育项目,并取得了丰硕成果,主要包括:

1、面向教育工作者,举办世界遗产教育专题研讨会

为共同研究、商讨、确立和制定世界遗产青少年教育的教材、活动、计划,在全国范围内系统开展世界遗产青少年教育各项活动,以从整体上提高中国世界遗产青少年教育的质量和水平,我苏州中心于2008年12月举办“世界遗产保护论坛——世界遗产教育”国际研讨会,2009年至2012年举办四届世界遗产青少年教育联席会议。联合国教科文组织 Vesna Lugassy 女士以及英国、德国、法国和中国十五个省、市、地区的世界遗产教育专家、学者共300余人与会交流世界遗产教育的经验。会议形成的“各届联动,推动我国世界遗产教育科学发展”倡议书、推动我国世界遗产教育科学发

Since 2008, based on its resources of heritage site as well as the cooperation networks, WHITRAP Suzhou has promoted its world heritage youth education Programs at comprehensive and multiple levels by means of cross-regional exchange, creation and expansion of practice bases, theme events and subject studies, and has achieved fruitful results, including:

1. Symposiums on World Heritage Education for Educators

With an aim to improve the overall quality and effects of world heritage education programs among the young students by jointly studying, discussing and formulating textbooks and teaching materials for world heritage as well as conducting various activities on a national scale, WHITRAP Suzhou held the World Heritage Protection Forum: World Heritage Education, an international workshop in December 2008, and four successive sessions of

World Heritage Youth Education Joint Meeting from 2009 to 2012. Mrs. Vesna Lugassy from UNESCO, and more than 300 heritage experts and scholars from England, Germany, France and 15 provinces, cities and regions in China attended the meetings and shared experience with each other. The Proposal to Promote the Scientific Development of World Heritage Education in China through Efforts of All Social Circles and the Shenyang Consensus formulated in the meetings have promoted the world heritage education among young people lead by WHITRAP Suzhou in Asia-Pacific region.

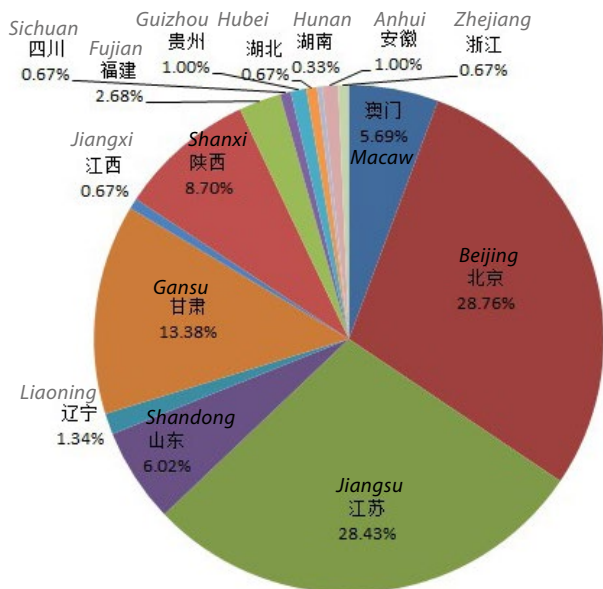
2. Demonstrative Bases of World Heritage Education for Schools in Heritage Sites

With an aim to motivate world heritage educational activities among schools and institutes concerned, 57 units have been awarded UNESCO World Heritage Youth Education Base in Asia-Pacific Region by WHITRAP Suzhou during 2009 and 2012, including schools, units or institutions of exemplary significance in world heritage education (such as museums, technological and cultural venues, youth activity centres, youth science and technology museums, natural preservation areas, world heritage sites and other world heritage youth education units). By organizing 2011 Training Course for World Heritage Education Instructors and 2012 sharing sessions for educational practices and activities among world heritage bases, more than a hundred schoolmasters and teachers of history, geometry, painting and Chinese from base units all over the country have been trained in the subject, which facilitates the development of world heritage youth education.

3. World Heritage Education Theme Activities for Youth in Asia-Pacific Region

2009-2012世界遗产青少年教育联席会议参会代表

Participants of Four Sessions of World Heritage Youth Education Joint Meeting (2009 - 2012)



展的《沈阳共识》等会议成果推动了我中心主导的亚太地区世界遗产青少年教育工作向更高层次发展。

2、面向遗产地学校，建设世界遗产教育示范基地校

为鼓励有关学校、单位和机构积极开展世界遗产教育活动，我苏州中心于2009-2012年在全国范围内授予57个在世界遗产青少年教育工作方面具有示范功能和较大影响的学校、单位或机构（包括博物馆、科技文化场馆、青少年活动中心、青少年科技馆、自然保护区、世界遗产地和其它面向青少年进行世界遗产教育的单位）为联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产青少年教育示范基地。通过举办2011“世界遗产教育教师培训班”和2012世界遗产教育基地教育实践活动经验交流会等形式，为来自全国各地基地单位的共计百余名中小学校校长和历史、地理、美术、语文等学科教师提供世界遗产教育相关能力培训，进一步推动世界遗产青少年教育工作发展。

3、面向亚太青少年，举办世界遗产教育特色主题活动

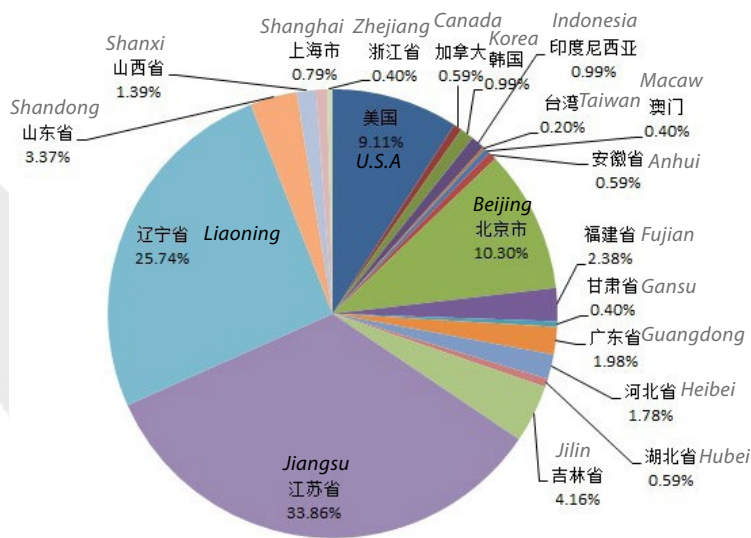
为丰富世界遗产青少年教育内容，有效推动世界遗产活动多样化发展，我苏州中心于2009-2012年举办了三届世界遗产主题夏令营，与新东方学校合作举办了“2009世界遗产十一修学游”及“2010酷学酷玩世界遗产修学游”，共计培养了500余名来自20多个国家和省市的“世界遗产青少年保卫者”；于2009-2012年举办了中国古天文遗址、中国大运河、苏州古典园林模拟申报世界遗产以及中英学生模拟世界遗产大会，参与学生人数将近300名；于2008-2012年在苏州阳山小学、苏州外国语学校、苏州大学、苏州工业园区社区等地举办了世界遗产公益讲座，共向400余名学生普及世界遗产知识；于2008-2012年开展“我心中的世界遗产”“文化遗产在我身边”画信活动、2010/2011联合国教科文组织Patrimonito世界遗产历险动画片脚本绘画活动（中国赛区）、2011/2012世界遗产动画片故事绘画活动、联合国环保署世界遗产环保绘画比赛等活动，亚太地区5万多中小學生参与；于2008年主办“世界遗产在我心中”征文比赛组织全国各地1万余学生参与。这些世界遗产教育特色活动让青少年从理论到实践深入了解世界遗产、感受世界遗产，激发青少年保护世界遗产的责任感和使命感。

4、面向遗产地居民，鼓励遗产地社区参与遗产保护

为落实联合国教科文组织“加强社区在履行《世界遗产公约》的职责”的5C战略要求，我苏州中心开展2008苏州大学“世界遗产与奥运”志愿者活动、2009文化遗产日“保护世界遗产，造福子孙后代”签名活动、苏州工业园区社区“认识身边的世界遗产”公益宣传活动、2012苏州古建筑遗产调研等活动，促进社区居民对世界遗产知识的普及教育，有效开展世界遗产保护工作。

2001-2012中国世界遗产国际青少年夏令营营员统计表

Participants of Chinese World Heritage Youth Summer Camp (2001 - 2012)



With an aim to enrich and diversify the educational activities of world heritage, WHITRAP Suzhou organized 3 sessions of world heritage summer camp from 2009 to 2012, the 2009 World Heritage Study Tour and the 2010 World Heritage Cool Camp in cooperation with the New Oriental Corporation, which trained more than 500 teenager guardians for world heritage from more than 20 countries, cities, and provinces. Model World Heritage Nominations of the ancient Chinese astronomical site, the Grand Canal and Suzhou Gardens and China-UK Student Model World Heritage Conference were held from 2009 to 2012, with more than 300 student participants involved. More than 400 participants attended the world heritage public lectures given in several schools and universities in Suzhou. Other activities from 2008 to 2012 include Letter Painting Activities on World Heritage In My Heart and

Cultural Heritage Around Me, 2011/2012 UNESCO Patrimonito painting contest (China Division), 2011/2012 The World Heritage Cartoon Painting activities, and UNEP World Heritage Environment Painting Competition, etc., with more than 50,000 students from Asia-Pacific region participating in the events. Besides, Essay Competition: World Heritage In My Heart was organized in 2008, attracting more than 10 thousand participants all over the country. Those activities enable a deep understanding of world heritage among the teenagers both theoretically and practically, endowing them with a sense of responsibility and sense of mission for world heritage protection.

4. Community Participation and Heritage Conservation in Heritage Sites for Local Residents

With an aim to promote the role of community in the implementation of the Convention as



1. 2012 第四届世界遗产青少年教育联席会议

The Fourth session of World Heritage Youth Education Joint Meeting in 2012

2. 世界遗产教育实践活动经验交流会

Sharing Sessions for Educational Practice and activities among World Heritage Bases

5、依托世界遗产地，开展世界遗产教育课题专题研究

受全国教育科学“十一五”规划2009年度教育部规划课题“核心价值观视阈下世界遗产教育实施策略研究”课题组委托，我苏州中心依托世界遗产苏州古典园林管理部门开展“世界遗产管理部门履行青少年国际教育义务的实践研究”课题研究，提交《认知、责任、行动——中世界遗产青少年教育理念、内容、形式和思考》、《运用主题夏令营形式开展国际理解教育》以及《运用模遗形式开展世界遗产青少年教育》等世界遗产教育论文及活动案例，为中国教育部开展中小学世界遗产教育提供有效指导和建议。

a part of the 5C Strategy proposed by UNESCO, WHITRAP Suzhou has carried out a series of activities to popularize the world heritage knowledge and awareness of protection among residents in local communities, including 2008 The World Heritage and Olympics volunteer activity in Suzhou University, 2009 Cultural Heritage Day signature event, Known The World Heritage Around public campaign in communities of Suzhou industrial park, 2012 surveys on ancient buildings of Suzhou, etc.

5. Studies on World Heritage Education by Taking Advantage of Local Heritage Sites Resources

Entrusted by the research team of Study on the Implementation Strategy of World Heritage Education from the Perspective of Core Values as a planned subject of Ministry of

Education in 2009 under “the Eleventh Five-year Plan”, WHITRAP Suzhou with the support from management authorities of World Heritage Suzhou Classic Gardens has carried out researches on the subject of the Obligations to Youth International Education of Management Departments in World Heritage Sites in Practice, and has submit essays and activity proposals including Cognition, Responsibility, Action: the Concept, Contents, Forms of and an Thought on World Heritage Education among Young Students, Development of The Education for International Understanding in the Form of Summer Camp and Development The World Heritage Youth Education In The Form of Model Heritage Conference for practical instructions and guidance to world heritage education among primary and junior schools.

资料链接 >>>

中国世界遗产教育的核心价值观

尊重文化多样性：从不同的角度看到不同国家、不同民族文化的优秀成果，只有尊重其他国家和民族的优秀文化，才能保持世界文化多样性发展。尊重文化多样性是世界遗产教育的核心理念之一，增强对不同文化的理解和包容，形成开放和多元的文化价值观，是当今世界全球化发展趋势对世界遗产教育提出的根本要求。

传承民族与国家优秀文化：任何一个民族，尤其是中华民族这样一个历史悠久的伟大民族，核心价值观不可能由外来文化重塑，只能是历史文化积淀基础上的创新和发展。

倡导国际社会和谐发展：倡导各国维护世界多样性和发展模式多样化，承认各国文化传统、社会制度、价值观念和发展道路的差异，致力于以和平、包容的心态看待彼此的差异，在相互借鉴和融合中，促使世界上所有文明和民族携手合作，共同推动人类和平与发展的崇高事业。

增强可持续发展意识：在世界遗产教育中，强调尊重所有人（包括当代人和后代人）、尊重差异性与多样性、尊重环境、尊重地球资源。承认不同国家、民族、地区及个人在文化、宗教、信仰、思想意识、语言、生活方式上存在的差异性与多样性，促进不同文化、不同民族、不同国家和不同个人之间的相互理解、相互融合与共同发展。进一步树立“只有一个地球”的观念，在改造和战胜自然的过程中保护自然、节约资源、维护自然生态平衡，构建人与自然的和谐发展。

Information Links >>>

The Core Values for World Heritage Education in China

• *Respect cultural diversity: the understanding and tolerance of different cultures, the open and diverse value system is the top priority of the World Heritage education in a globalized world.*

• *Inherit and pass on traditional cultures: in order to develop and innovate our core values, we must first accept and explore our historical and cultural achievements, rather than being replaced by foreign cultures.*

• *Promote harmonious development: to promote diversity and different development models; to understand the differences of each country in culture, traditions, system and values; to treat the differences with a peaceful and tolerant attitude.*

• *Advocate sustainable development: World Heritage education emphasizes mutual respect between people and the environment. It aims to promote understanding, cooperation, and development for every citizen in every country. It also advocates environmental protection, resources reservation and ecological balance. “The earth is our only home”.*



2009 湖西社区世界遗产教育讲座
Huxi Community World Heritage Education Lecture in 2009



“保护世界遗产，造福子孙后代”签名活动
Cultural Heritage Day Signature Event in 2009



2011-2012 世界遗产动画片故事绘画活动
(澳门展览)
Sharing Sessions for Educational Practice and activities among World Heritage Bases

2011年联合国教科文组织《关于历史性城镇景观的建议书》在亚太地区的实施

Implementation of the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in Asia and the Pacific

作者 / Ron VAN OERS¹ 周俭²Written by Ron VAN OERS¹ and ZHOU Jian²

■ 简介

随着世界遗产城市纷纷开展各自的城市开发项目，一系列与保护相关的矛盾和冲突也呈上升趋势。2003年，世界遗产委员会就此敲响了警钟。几乎全球范围内，无论是发达还是发展中国家和地区的地方政府都面临一个两难的局面：一方面他们必须坚持国际章程和公约的原则要求，实施城市保护；另一方面还要为城市更新和发展争取必要的投资。在意识到所有历史城镇，而不仅仅是那些拥有世界遗产地位的历史城镇，都面临这样的问题后，世界遗产委员会将此议题提交至联合国教科文组织，以寻求最广泛的国际支持，希冀找到一种适用于所有具有遗产价值的城镇的解决方法。

自2005年起及此后的六年时间，在联合国教科文组织的支持和协调下，历史性城镇景观（HUL）项目行动启动，这是一个对现有遗产保护国际导则进行审议和更新的政策化过程。2011年11月10日，《关于历史性城镇景观的建议书》获联合国教科文组织大会通过，为这一过程画上了圆满的句号。《建议书》也成为各成员国在自愿基础上实施的“软性法律”。

历史性城镇景观（HUL）是一种更新后的遗产管理方法，其出发点是承认并确认任何历史城镇都具有层级积淀的价值，并需要结合不同学科对城镇保护过程进行分析和规划，从而在现代城市的规划和发展过程中避免这些价值被分离。换言之，HUL方法寻求的是在所有的当代城市中，历史街区和新城、城市保护和城市发展，以及不同文化传统和社会经济发展之间联系的重新构建。

HUL是一种对城市空间从时间连续性的角度对空间连续性的价值甄别，其背后的形成机制是HUL方法的关键所在。它既是一种识别角度，也是一种价值观，同时又是一种空间形成的机制。它可以用来建构一系列的技术方法和多样化的管理机制，其应用的空间范围包含但不限于历史街

■ Introduction

In 2003 the World Heritage Committee rang the alarm bells as the number of conflicts arising from urban development projects being executed in historic cities inscribed onto UNESCO's World Heritage List was increasing significantly. It experienced how in practically all parts of the world, both developed and developing, local governments were struggling to adhere to the principles of urban conservation as put down in international Charters and Conventions, while aiming to secure the necessary investments for urban regeneration and city development. Recognizing that this dilemma involved all historic cities, not only those of World Heritage status, the World Heritage Committee relegated this issue to UNESCO so that it could muster the broadest possible international support towards finding a solution fit for all cities of heritage-value.

Starting in 2005 and lasting for 6 years, UNESCO facilitated and coordinated the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) initiative, a policy process to review and update existing international guidelines for heritage conservation. This process was successfully concluded with the adoption of the new UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape by UNESCO's General Conference on 10 November 2011, a 'soft-law' to be implemented by individual Member States on a voluntary basis.

The Historic Urban Landscape is an updated heritage management approach based on the recognition and

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图1：随着中国的大兴土木，我们该如何确保在现代化的过程中，中国城市几千年来的特色和形象得到保留而不被破坏？

Figure 1: With the current building boom in China, how can we guarantee that the particular character and identity of Chinese cities, which have been built up over centuries, is retained and not destroyed in the modernization process?

identification of a layering of values present in any historic city and the need to integrate the different disciplines for the analysis and planning of the urban conservation process, in order not to separate it from the planning and development of the contemporary city – in other words, the HUL approach seeks to reconnect historic quarters with the new city, urban conservation with the planning and development process, and the different cultural traditions and socio-economic dynamics that are present in any contemporary city.

The Historic Urban Landscape is an approach to identify city value as a continuum in space upon continuity of time. HUL, therefore, can be both a perspective and a value orientation, as well as a formation mechanism of space. It can be used in construction and development of a range of technical methods and diverse managerial systems, which can be applied to the management of various space ranges, including but not limit to historic districts, historic blocks, historic cities and centers, and all other space management regarding evolution of city.

UNESCO's General Conference in

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2. 同济大学建筑与城市规划学院教授、联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）主任

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区、历史地段、历史城区和历史中心，这种方法可以应用于所有与一个城市演变有关的空间管理。

2011年11月，联合国教科文组织大会要求各成员国积极参与这种新的标准制定方法的实施，并采取适当的措施：

- 使该新方法适用于各自特定的国内环境；
- 在各自领土范围内进行广泛传播；
- 制定和通过支持性的政策，促进其实施；
- 监测新方法对历史城镇保护和管理产生的影响。

为协助亚太地区成员国对该方法的实施，我中心（WHITRAP）成立了一个多年期的HUL研究项目，利用地区、国际和交叉学科的知识，建立合作网络，从而促进HUL方法的深入发展和运用，以及利益相关方之间的沟通和经验交流。

2012年10月12日至13日，在我中心主办的首届“历史性城镇景观国际研讨会”上，来自大学和科研机构以及从事HUL方法研究的专业机构的代表应邀参会，包括：国家文物局文物保护与考古司、中国城市规划设计研究院（北京）、清华大学建筑学院（北京）、东南大学建筑学院（南京）、同济大学建筑与城市规划学院（上海）、联合国教科文组织北京办事处（北京）、联合国开发计划署（UNDP）、国际文物保护与修复研究中心（ICCROM，意大利罗马）、贝扎雷艺术与与设计学院（以色列耶路撒冷）、巴黎第一大学—索邦大学（法国巴黎）、勃兰登堡工业大学（德国科特布斯）、美国规划协会（美国华盛顿）。会议聚焦于两大议题：1）HUL的定义，特别是对其定义的主观性，及其中文的恰当解释与翻译；2）HUL方法的三重目标：管理变化、提升当地居民的生活质量以及建立城市保护的良性循环。

■ HUL 研究项目

在今后三年内（2013–2015），我中心将开展调研并制定以下活动及内容：

1. 理论和最佳案例框架；
2. 在地方层面运用HUL方法所需的工具手段
3. HUL在亚太地区试点城市的运用，以及经验成果汇总。

理论和最佳案例框架

研究的关键环节是HUL在不同社会以及非西方社会的恰当解读。类似于术语“文化景观”遇到的困难，在亚洲语境内，“景观”往往具有一种先验式的文化构建概念，因此众多专业人士和社区团体对历史性城镇景观的术语概念及其意义存在不同的理解。因此，向亚太地区的地方政

November 2011 requested the Member States to actively engage in the implementation of this new standard-setting instrument and to take appropriate steps to:

- Adapt this new instrument to their specific national context
- Disseminate it widely across their national territories
- Facilitate implementation through formulation and adoption of supporting policies
- And monitor its impact on the conservation and management of historic cities.

To assist the Member States in the Asia and Pacific region in the implementation, WHITRAP has established a multi-year HUL Research Programme that will draw upon regional, international and interdisciplinary expertise in the fostering of cooperation in the further development and application of the HUL approach, the exchange of ideas and communication of wise practices to stakeholders and civil society.

From October 12th to 13th 2012, the representatives from universities and research institutes, as well as special-

ized agencies working with the Historic Urban Landscape approach had been invited to Shanghai for attending the *International Conference on Historic Urban Landscape* organized by WHITRAP. Institutes represented included the Cultural Relics Protection and Archaeology Department of the **State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH)**, the **China Academy of Urban Planning and Design** in Beijing, the School of Architecture of **Tsinghua University** in Beijing, the School of Architecture of **Southeast University** in Nanjing, the College of Architecture and Urban Planning of **Tongji University** in Shanghai, the **UNESCO Cluster Office** in Beijing, **UNDP** (United Nations Development Programme), **ICCROM** (International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property) in Rome (Italy), the **Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design** in Jerusalem (Israel), the **University of Paris I – Sorbonne in Paris** (France), the **Brandenburgische Technische Universität** in Cottbus (Germany), and the **American Planning Association** in Washington DC (United States). The two-day programme included two major topics: a) definition



图2：中国湖南省洪江市被誉为中国第一古商城。三千多年来，商人都在这里经营贸易。作为联合国教科文组织城市历史景观方法的试点城市，洪江市将获得技术培训和管理方面的支持，为其独特的城市文化和遗产的利用设计和制定一套城市更新的计划。

Figure 2: Hongjiang, Hunan Province, is labeled as the No.1 ancient commercial city of China, where over three millennia merchants ran their businesses and conducted their trades. Selected as Pilot City for the application of UNESCO's Historic Urban Landscape Approach, technical training and managerial assistance will be provided to design and develop a urban regeneration scheme for the city utilizing the city's unique urban culture and heritage.

图3：中国苏州南部的同里水乡古镇是一个迷人的历史城镇。将在这里运用联合国教科文组织的城市历史景观方法，确定符合同里建筑和城市特征的最适宜的城市更新项目设计方案。

Figure 3: Tongli water town, south of Suzhou, is a charming historic city, where UNESCO's Historic Urban Landscape approach will be applied to determine the most appropriate design of urban renewal projects that will be in harmony with this city's architectural and urban character.

府透彻地解释和解读文化景观和历史性城镇景观都是绝对必要的过程。

在地方层面运用 HUL 方法所需的工具手段

2011年《关于历史性城镇景观的建议书》明确了HUL实施所需的四类手段：**公众参与手段、监管制度、知识和规划手段、财务手段。**

公众参与手段应让各部门的利益相关方参与进来，并赋予他们权力，让他们能够查明其所属城区的重要价值，形成反映城区多样性的愿景，并确立目标，就保护其遗产和促进可持续发展的行动达成一致。作为城市治理动态的一个组成部分，这些手段应通过借鉴各个社区的历史、传统、价值观、需求和向往来达成，同时应促进相互冲突的不同利益和群体间的调解和谈判，为文化间对话提供便利。

监管制度应包括旨在维护和管理城市遗产的有形和无形特征，包括其社会、环境和文化价值的特别法令、法案、准则或法规。必要时应承认和加强传统和习俗。

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知识和规划手段应有助于维护城市遗产属性的完整性和真实性。这些手段还应考虑到对文化意义及多样性的承认，规定对变化进行监督和管理以改善生活质量和城市空间的质量。同时应利用遗产评估、社会评估和环境评估来支持规划和设计的整体性和连续性。

财务手段应旨在改善城市区域的同时维护其遗产价值，以及加强能力建设和支持植根于传统的、能创造收入的创新发展模式。除了来自国际机构的政府资金和全球资金，应有效利用财务手段来促进地方层面的私人投资。

HUL 在亚太地区试点城市的运用

· 试点城市的选择

城市的选拔将基于：

- ◇ 今后三年有保护和发展的需求；
- ◇ 地方政府认同，并承诺持续运用研究成果及所提供的技术建议；
- ◇ 当地状况（保护状况）和发展潜力。

· 选址特征及项目目标

理想情况下，项目选址将广泛涵盖各种类型的城镇区域：从完整性和原真性均得到完整保护的乡村和古镇，到大都市内仅有有限保护范围同时又面临巨大发展压力的城市历史区域。原则上应关注两大类：1) 保护已持续一段时间，同时可利用 HUL 方法作为一种控制机制加以补充和完

of Historic Urban Landscape, in particular the subjectivity and objectivity in its interpretation and a proper Chinese translation and explanation of the term; b) three-fold Objectives of the Historic Urban Landscape Approach: **the management of change; quality of life and improvement of living conditions for local communities; and a virtuous cycle in urban conservation.**

■ The HUL Research Programme

Over the coming three years, from 2013 to 2015, the following activities will be investigated and developed:

1. Theory and Best-Practice Framework
2. Required Toolkit for Application of the HUL Approach at the Local Level
3. Application of HUL in selected Pilot Cities with integration of lessons learned into framework of recommendations.

Theory and Best-Practice Framework

One of the critical aspects to examine concerns the proper interpretation of HUL in diverse, non-Western societies. Deriving from similar difficulties with the term ‘cultural landscape’, as ‘landscape’ in the Asian view for instance is a priori a cultural construct, the term and meaning of historic urban landscape remains confusing for many professionals and communities. For any follow-up as regards the implementation of HUL in local contexts, therefore, a thorough explanation and interpretation of Cultural Landscape and Historic Urban Landscape for local authorities in Asia and the Pacific is mandatory.

Required Toolkit for Application of the HUL Approach at the Local Level

The 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape distinguishes four types of tools for the application of HUL: **civic engagement tools; regulatory systems; knowledge and planning tools; financial tools.**

Civic engagement tools should educate a diverse cross-section of stakeholders and empower them to identify key values in their urban areas, develop visions, set goals, and agree on actions to safeguard their heritage and promote sustain-

able development. These tools that constitute an integral part of urban governance dynamics, should facilitate intercultural dialogue by learning from communities about their histories, traditions, values, needs, and aspirations and by facilitating the mediation and negotiation between conflicting interests and groups.

Regulatory systems should include special ordinances, acts, codes or decrees to conserve and manage tangible and intangible components of the urban heritage, including their social and environmental values. Traditional and customary systems should be recognized and reinforced as necessary.

Knowledge and Planning tools should help protect the integrity and authenticity of the material attributes of urban heritage. They should also allow for the recognition of cultural significance and diversity, and provide for the monitoring and management of change to improve the quality of life and of urban space. Social and environmental impact assessments should be used to support sustainability and continuity in planning and design.

Financial tools should aim to improve urban areas while safeguarding their heritage values. They should aim to build capacities and support innovative income generating development rooted in tradition. In addition to government and global funds from international agencies, financial tools should be effectively employed to foster private investments at the local level.

Application of HUL in selected Pilot Cities in the Asia-Pacific Region

• Site Selection

The selection of pilot cities will be based on:

- ◇ conservation and development challenges and needs over the next 3 years;
- ◇ local Government buy-in and commitment to follow up on the outcomes of the research and technical advice provided;
- ◇ site condition (state of conservation) and potential for improvements.

善的地区；2) 尚未开发，且可利用 HUL 方法完成现有观念和制度转变的地区。

· HUL 研究项目的主要内容

◇ 运用空间数据，提出空间管理的基本技术框架；

◇ 对既往不同时间、不同类型的规划的实施结果进行评估，提出整合 HUL 的城市规划；

◇ 对不同时期城市发展政策和发展理念、管理体系和管理政策进行分析，提出城市治理的管理框架；

◇ 针对不同案例的现实发展需要，开展不同类型的示范性实验。

· HUL 研究项目时间表

◇ 2013 年度成果：制定选址标准；与地方政府签订《战略合作协议》；为地方当局开设 HUL 培训课程和研讨班；开发 HUL 网页。

◇ 2014 年度成果：HUL 方法在地方保护规划和城市发展框架内的整合；以及保护规划过程中参与团体范围的扩大。

◇ 2015 年度成果：向城市当局提供 HUL 应用方面的管理框架和技术支持，地方实施 HUL 及相关方法应用能力的增强

经验成果汇总

· 项目评估

2016 年将进行整合盘点，同时作为同济大学建筑与城乡规划高等研究院研究项目评估的一部分，将成果和结果（如指南、咨询和研究报告、业界学术论文和培训手册）汇总成一份全面的《咨询报告》。

· 提交给联合国教科文组织大会的最终报告

上述所有行动将汇成一份综合报告，提交给联合国教科文组织大会。在新的《建议书》通过伊始，大会已要求向其通报从事该新方法的国家和城市、该方法的有效性和结果。该报告的截止期限为 2017 年 10 月，此前，需定期向联合国教科文组织执行局提交报告的更新进展。

■ 预期成果和实施策略

◇ HUL 方法在亚太地区得以制定、实施并在城市和地区间传播；

◇ 地区内的城市管理者、规划者和专业人士的能力得到加强，由其制定的城市规划和设计朝着更加可持续的方向发展；

◇ 公私部门和社会组织之间的合作关系得以建立和维系。

我中心将通过简讯和网站定期对外公布并更新 HUL 在亚太地区实施和发展的进展。📄

• Site Characteristics & Project Objectives

Ideally a wide and diverse array of urban sites is to be selected, ranging from clearly demarcated protected towns in a rural landscape, with full integrity and authenticity, to historic urban areas as part of metropolises, which are under severe development pressures and with only limited arrangements for protection and conservation. In principle two categories shall be looked at: a) sites where conservation efforts have been going on for some time already and where the Historic Urban Landscape approach can serve as a control mechanism to complement and strengthen activities; and b) sites where little has been done and where the Historic Urban Landscape approach aims to establish a change in existing attitudes and regimes.

• Content of Research Programme on HUL

1. to develop a basic technical framework for space management based on spatial data;

2. to integrate HUL approach with urban planning based on evaluations of the planning results from different time periods and of different types;

3. to develop a management framework for urban governance based on analysis on the policies and ideas of urban development, management system and policies of the city at different stages in history;

4. to develop different types of experiments according to actual development demands of different cases as demonstrations.

• Time Line of Research Programme on HUL

◇ 2013 Outcomes: developing site selection criteria; establishing Strategic Cooperation Agreements with local authorities; developing training courses and workshops on HUL for local authorities; establishment of a web-portal for HUL.

◇ 2014 Outcomes: integrating the Historic Urban Landscape approach in local conservation planning and urban development frameworks; and broadening of constituencies in the conservation planning process.

◇ 2015 Outcomes: management frameworks and technical assistance in application of HUL provided to city authorities; strengthening of lo-

cal capacities to implement the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape and apply the related approach.

Integration of Lessons Learned into Framework

• Programme Evaluation

In 2016 an overall stock-taking will be conducted, also as part of the research programme evaluation by Tongji University's Advanced Research Institute for Architecture and Urban-Rural Planning, and Outcomes and Outputs (i.e. specialized guidelines, consultancy and research reports, peer-reviewed academic papers, and training manuals) assembled into an overall Advisory Report.

• Final Reporting back to UNESCO's General Conference

All this will become part of a comprehensive report to UNESCO's General Conference, which has asked at the adoption of the new Recommendation to be informed of the countries and cities that have been working with this new instrument, its usefulness and the results. The report is due for October 2017, with regular updates before that to its Executive Board.

■ Expected Outcomes and Implementation Strategy

◇ The Historic Urban Landscape approach in the Asia and Pacific context developed, implemented and diffused among cities and regions;

◇ Capacity of urban managers, planners and professionals in the region enhanced and strengthened, and thereby the planning and design of cities put into a more sustainable direction;

◇ Partnerships with and between the public, private and civic sectors established and nurtured.

WHITRAP will inform and update you on a regular basis as regards the implementation and development of HUL in the Asia-Pacific region through newsletter and website.

多边合作和公众参与

Multilateral Cooperation and Public Participation

撰文 / 本·西格斯 (上海同济城市规划设计研究院总工程师)

Written by Bernd Seegers (Chief Engineer, Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute)

1、社区发展和保护需要合作

随着城市发展的进程 (包括城市更新和再生), 历史街区和老城的中心地区正承受越来越多的压力, 同时规划和实施工作变得越来越复杂和富有挑战性。由于时间的紧迫性, 相关的专业人员往往无法让当地居民了解这些问题, 从而造成相互的不信任和误解等不尽如人意的后果。

我们需要提高治理能力, 建立行政机构和受影响居民之间的信任关系。而良好治理的方法之一就是“公众参与”。通过公众的参与, 实现所有利益相关者的沟通, 建立相互之间的理解, 释放当地居民的创造力。

1.1、敏感的历史街区

城市历史街区往往具有其独一无二的特征和文化价值, 而这些特征和文化价值正随着现代城市的发展而日渐消失。因此, 旧城的街区具有一种由社会经济和审美元素构成的特殊“身份”, 这些元素通常是与环境相容且对其有益的。这种城市因素的结构还是十分敏感且是无法通过规划获得的; 它是在社区长期的共同经验和社交交往的基础上, “自然而然”逐渐形成的。历史性的社区一旦消亡, 新社区全新且稳定的身份需历经几代人才可形成。持久的旧城街区的身份主要有以下特征:

- 小规模的建筑、商业和公共空间
- 历史遗迹和传统
- 商业和审美种类繁多
- 距离较近的公共设施 (对儿童和老人十分便利)
- 可承受的住房和商铺租金
- 多样的临街活动 (街道、人行道、小巷、花园和庭院)
- 休闲的街道生活及随和的人际交往
- 亲近街道的家庭生活
- 临街的居住空间 (对儿童和老人十分便利)
- 多样的儿童和成人“游乐区域”
- 社区邻里的凝聚力



图 1: 中国扬州 历史街道翻新启动仪式
[摄于: 2006 年 Zhu Longbin]
Fig. 1: Opening Ceremony for Renovated Historic Lane
Yangzhou/China [Photo: 2006 Zhu Longbin]

1. Community Development and Conservation need Cooperation

While urban development processes (including urban renewal and regeneration) are putting increasing pressure on historic neighborhoods and old city centers, the planning and implementation work gets more and more complex and challenging. Under time pressure the concerned professionals often cannot make the local population understand the issues, thus creating distrust and ambiguity and mediocre results. Better governance is needed to enhance a trustful relation between administrations, experts and the affected population. One of the means of good governance is “public participation”. Public participation opens the minds of all stakeholders, fosters mutual understanding and releases the creativity of local residents.

1.1 Sensitive Historic Neighborhoods

Historic city quarters usually are of unique character and cultural value, which is continuously vanishing during modern city development. Hence the old city quarters have a special “identity” composed of

social-economic and aesthetic elements, which often also have very environmentally-friendly qualities. This composition of urban elements is very sensitive and not “plannable”; it only emerges gradually and “naturally” through long-term common experience and social interaction in a neighborhood. If historic communities are demolished, it will take several generations to develop a new and stable identity in a new neighborhood. The identity of durable older city quarters is characterized by certain features like:

- small scales in architecture, commerce and public spaces
- historical sites and traditions
- great commercial and aesthetical variety
- short ways to public facilities (friendly conditions for children and aged-people)
- affordable housing and shop rents
- manifold activities on street level (in streets, pedestrian ways, lanes, gardens and yards)
- relaxed street life with easy-going personal communication
- street life close to family-life
- direct access to living rooms on street level (friendly conditions for children and aged-people)
- manifold “play areas” for children and adults
- great neighborhood solidarity

Altogether this is a lively wealth of experience that foster imagination and creativity of inhabitants and visitors. Thus the leading objective of careful urban renewal should be to maintain and strengthen the “diversity of urban quarters”, which makes a city stay attractive, instead of constructing new clean and technically fully equipped, but often mono-functional quarters, which possess no social atmosphere and lively charm.

所有这些都成为想象力和创造力的经验来源。因此，谨慎的城市更新最大的目标是维持和增进这种“城市街区的多样性”，使城市更具吸引力，而不是重新建设干净的、技术装备完善但功能单一的（如居住或商业）街区，这些街区毫无城市氛围。

2、利益相关者的动机

城市对公共基础设施、公用设施和公共空间的投入对更新过程的成功是必不可少的。当受影响的居民发现这些领域有所进步，私人业主对投资其财产的积极性也会不断提高。

建筑的成功再生需要业主和用户的共同参与。独栋的民居通常被视为生活的实用场所，以及一种家庭身份的象征，而非历史或公共场所。如果人们对其居住和工作的场所十分认同，那么他们就会对历史建筑的保护和维护拥有较高的积极性。

这也是为何包括领导在内的当地人必须理解保护遗产的重要原因。如果当地居民感到一些领导者和外部专家只是在努力税负他们实施遗产保护，却没有解释现实的利益，那么这些理念将很难被人们接受。只有当地人意识到遗产保护的好处，他们才会同意保留各自村落或城镇内众多的原真性元素。

与当地人进行讨论，只有他们自己参与保护遗产，才能实现自身的可持续利益。否则，很可能出现大型的投资方进行收购，把该地变成一个贫瘠的没有居民的人造的地方（许多中国的历史地区已经出现这种情况）。这可能并不适用于已经长期无人居住的遗产地。避免对关键细节过早做决定，这可能阻碍其他选择的发展，或者不利于后期利益相关者的。

2.1、技术标准和可承受能力

利益相关者的积极性很大程度上取决于他们感觉自己成为整个过程中受到尊重和关注的对象，并且结果在可承受的范围内。十分重要的环节之一就是依据具体的当地情况确定合适的目标和标准。和谐的更新过程需要在不同的层次依据不同的社区属性实行不同的方法和措施标准。

修复、重建或新建建筑的技术标准（决定了成本）对现有居民今后是否可以负担得起租金或能否买得起修复后的房屋和服务具有重大影响。为了实现互利，即既有足够的利润空间又让居民住得起房屋，可以由政府、投资方和居民协商制定标准。否则，在更新过程中，低收入群体可能会被迫搬离至遥远地区，通常在城镇的边缘区域。在这里，他们依然过着低质量



图 2：中国扬州历史街区的临街生活
[摄于：2009 年 B. Seegers]

图 3：德国柏林历史街区的临街生活
[摄于：2007 年 B. Seegers]

Fig. 2: Street Life in historic neighborhood Yangzhou/China [Photo: 2009 B. Seegers]

Fig. 3: Street life in historic neighborhood Berlin/Germany [Photo: 2007 B. Seegers]

2. Motivation of Stakeholders

Investment of city governments in public infrastructure, facilities and open spaces are essential to initiate a successful renewal process. While the affected inhabitants observe improvements in these fields, the motivation of private owners to invest in their property is rising continuously.

Successful regeneration of buildings requires the participation of owners and users. Individual residential houses usually are thought as a place for practical life and as a kind of family identity, not so much as historic place. If people identify with the place where they live and work, they also will have high motivation to keep and maintain historic structures.

That's why the local population including the local leaders must understand the good reasons for heritage protection. As long as the locals have the feeling that some leaders and external experts are trying to persuade them to practice heritage conservation without explaining realistic advantages, people will not accept the ideas. Only if locals can realize an advantage in

heritage conservation, they will agree to keep more authentic parts of their village- or townscape.

Discuss with the locals that only, if they do the heritage protection themselves, they will create a sustainable benefit for themselves. Otherwise big investors may buy them out and make the place become a sterile, artificial place without residents (like what happened already in many Chinese historic places). This may not apply to heritage which had been uninhabited for long time. Avoid deciding too early about essential details, which could frustrate stakeholders to join or stay in the process and block the development of interesting alternatives.

2.1 Technical Standards and Affordability

Motivations of stakeholders depend strongly on the feeling that they would get an affordable result. An important step in the course of preparing conservation activities is the definition of objectives and standards which are appropriate to the specific local conditions. A harmonic renewal process needs implementing measures on various levels, adequate to the socially differentiated neighborhoods.

The set of technical standards and costs for renovation, reconstruction or new buildings has great impact on the probability that the existing population later can afford to rent or buy the renovated houses and services. The standards could be negotiated among government, investors and population in order to achieve a mixture, which allows sufficient profit making as well as affordable housing. Otherwise the renewal process will force especially low income groups to move to locations far away, often to the edge of the town. There they may experience mediocre living conditions, unstable social networks, and separation from cultural and economic activities and at least higher costs for transportation. But to keep as many as possible of the original local population and creating a good mixture of different social strata is the best way to achieve a sustainable city development, which safeguards

的生活、不稳定的社会关系和隔绝的文化和经济活动，或者至少是更高的交通成本。为实现可持续的城市发展，尽可能地保持原有的当地居民，同时建立良性的社会阶层结构是最好的方法。

2.2、融资项目

当地居民往往不具备保护和修复遗产建筑所需的融资技巧和方法。居住在重要文化街区遗产建筑内的低收入家庭，往往是新的城市开发竞争中的最弱势方，同时社区的社会质量如何主要依赖于他们的情况。为了避免更新过程被强势的投资方主导，城市更新项目须结合不同范围的公私融资渠道。可以把公共银行机构的低息贷款（特别针对城市更新过程的融资）、小额贷款、公共援助项目（拨款项目）和较长偿还期限的周转资金结合起来

融资是公众参与的主要课题之一，也是社区管理的义务工作。保护专家，以及帮助当地居民申请贷款的相关专业人士需提供上述信息。

2.3、团队活力

团队的活力也对交流过程中参与者的积极性起着重要作用。在亚洲，人们的思想已被较强的社会等级结构渗透，阻碍了创造性学习的能力。参与者需要在团队中受到“平等的对待”，才能激发他们产生新的想法，全心全意地为团队目标而努力。为了取得成功的合作，就必须拉近当地人、领导者和专家之间的距离。

不以“教导”的态度对待参与者，而是仔细思考他们赞成和反对遗产保护的观点。明确哪些是专家对个别保护项目的关注点、哪些是对整个遗产保护的关注点。如果双方可以理解对方的兴趣所在，合作将变得简单。传统的以老师为中心的教学方式，或者“领导会见式”的方法并不适用于合作伙伴式的工作情形。因此，应该谨慎地对会议作出安排，以使所有参会者都感受到尊重。

2.4、性别问题

广泛地考虑男女性别之间不同的需求，有助于公众参与的较大进步。“性别主流化旨在引起所有政治层面内，在一切规划、决策和构筑过程中，不同性别之间的社会不平等意识，以此通过参与的方式促进性别间的平等。” [Junge-Reyer in: Chestnutt, R. 2011]

由于女性对文化和社会活动的贡献远高于男性，所以她们对遗产保护的作用十分重要。女性还从事众多的手工艺行业，这些行业是非物质遗产的重要来源和载体。传统上，女性主

historic structures as well.

2.2 Financing Schemes

Locals often don't have the financial means to protect and renovate heritage structures with due skills. Low-income households, often living in culturally important neighborhoods with heritage structures, are the weakest in competition with new urban developments, but in the same time they contribute much to the social quality of a community. In order to avoid that the renewal process would be dominated by powerful investors, urban renewal programs must combine a variety of private and public finance schemes of different scales. These could be a combination of cheap loans from public banking institutions (especially installed to finance urban renewal), micro funding, public subvention programs and revolving funds with long-term redemption.

Financing is a major subject in public participation and an obligatory task of community management. Conservation experts need to provide information about these means, including specialists who assist locals with the application of funds.

2.3 Group Dynamics

The quality of group dynamics is essential for reaching the participants in a communication process. In Asia often strong hierarchical structures are internalized, which hinder creative learning. But participants perceive new ideas better and contribute to the group's targets substantially, if they feel that they are accepted on equal terms. That makes it necessary to reduce the psychological distance between locals, leaders and experts, in order to achieve successful cooperation.

Instead of “teaching” the locals, seriously consider their arguments pro and contra heritage protection. Make clear, which the experts' interests in the specific conservation project and in general in heritage protection are. If both sides can comprehend the other side's interests, cooperation will be easier. Traditional teacher-centered or “leader-meeting” situations do not support necessary partner-like working conditions. Hence meetings should be arranged carefully in order that all attendants do feel fully respected.



图 4: 德国柏林 Soldiner Kiez 地区的公开小组讨论 [摄于: 2010 年 Quartiersrat]

图 5: 德国柏林 Sparrplatz 与专家讨论规划 [摄于: 2007 Quartiersrat]

Fig. 4: Open group discussion Berlin Soldiner Kiez/Germany [Photo: 2010 Quartiersrat]

Fig. 5: Discussion of plans with expert Berlin Sparrplatz/Germany [Photo: 2007 Quartiersrat]

要从事家务和抚养教育孩子的角色。因此，她们是社会财富知识重要的传授者。在众多历史建筑的生活问题上，女性甚至可能比男性有更深入的理解。但是，多数的传统家庭及其问题在公共场合由其男性成员作为代表。女性甚至不参与公共决策过程。一项工程，如果有女性的平等参与，则可以百分之百发挥人类的能力，而不是浪费一半的资源。

对性别分析需考虑空间场所的多样性和灵活性、社会习俗的选择、交流和互动的空间、专业人员和家庭工作的调和、自然资源的可持续性和保护，以及参与性。[Chestnutt, R. 2011]。专家组应尽可能鼓励女性加入项目的讨论和活动，至少尽可能寻找具有影响力的女性，由她们出任当地的女性代表。

3、公众参与

为避免规划的失误，规划者和政府官员应不断与受影响的群众密切合作。如今的规划阶段，已经使用各种复杂区别性的程序，动员公众，协调相关项目的行动方，并改进城市设计。这可以更加顺利地实施工程，升级交通系统，使城市发展更具可持续性。

公众参与的目标有：

- 提高规划质量；
- 避免各方利益冲突；
- 保证有效、且在各方的广泛认可下实施工程；
- 保证好的规划长时间内不受干扰；
- 培养社区意识（社区认同），及社区对政府的信任，且
- 加强对遗产保护问题的承诺。

3.1、工具和技巧

依据国际经验，已形成了众多的参与技巧，从正式的诸如公众听证会等行政工具，到各类创造主动的辩论和规划游戏等非正式形式。国际公众参与协会（IAP2）近几年发布了两类重要的工具：公众参与工具箱 [IAP2 2006 a] 和参考报告 [IAP2 2006 b]，对可使用的工具和手段进行了深入详尽的阐述。这些文件涵盖了世界各地大量的公众参与方法和工具，因此，这些工具须在具体的工程中进行评估和修改，使其符合具体的文化环境。IAP2 也在欧洲和非洲等国，以及加拿大、美国、印尼、澳大利亚和新西兰举办了培训课程。

3.2、能力建设

专家需掌握使当地人（特别是成年人）理解和学习新事物或方法的专业知识。当地居民

2.4 Gender Issues

The wide-ranging consideration of different demands of men and women helps improving public participation significantly. “Gender mainstreaming” seeks to engender the awareness of social inequalities between people of different gender at all political levels, in all planning, decision-making and building processes and to promote equal opportunity via participation [Junge-Reyer in: Chestnutt, R. 2011]. Women are very important for heritage protection, because they often contribute more than men to cultural or social activities. They also practice many handiworks, which are essentially contributing to intangible heritage. Women in traditional milieus are more involved in housekeeping and in the upbringing and primary education of children. Consequently they are important knowledge carriers about social qualities. Many problems of living in historic houses may even be better known to women than to men. But most traditional families and their issues are represented in the public by their male family members, while women often do not take part in public decision making. A project, which involves women on equal terms, makes use of 100% of human capabilities, instead of wasting half of it.



图6：中国扬州男女数量相等
[摄于：2007 Zhu Longbing]
Fig. 6: Women and men equally represented Yangzhou/China [Photo: 2007 Zhu Longbing]

The gender analysis needs to consider diversity and flexibility of space, options of social usage, space for communication and interaction, reconciliation of professional and family-work, security, sustainability and protection of natural resources, and participation [Chestnutt, R. 2011]. Expert teams should encourage many more women to join the

program discussions and activities; at least including as many influential women and women’s organizations as possible, which can represent the local female population.

3、Public Participation

In order to avoid planning mistakes planners and politicians shall continuously coordinate with the affected population. Already during the planning phase, complex and differentiating procedures shall be used for the coordination of concerned project actors. This will result in smoother project implementation and more sustainable urban development.

Main goals of public participation are:

- to enhance the quality of planning by exchanging information with locals,
- to avoid tensions between interested parties,
- to ensure efficient, highly accepted project implementation,
- to ensure that good plans remain reliable in the long term,
- to foster a sense of community (neighborhood identity) as well as trust in governments, and
- to strengthen commitment to heritage protection issues.

3.1 Tools and Techniques

International experiences produced a huge bundle of participation techniques, ranging from formal administrative tools over public hearings to informal, creative and activating forms of debates and planning games. The “International Association for Public Participation” (IAP2) since several years publishes two helpful documents: the “Public Participation Toolbox” [IAP2 2006 a] and the “Tipsheets” [IAP2 2006 b], a selection of tools elaborated in depth. These papers contain an enormous collection of public participation methods and tools, including lots of implementation details. For best results the tools have to be evaluated in the context of a concrete project and adapted to the specific local cultural environment. IAP2 also offers training courses in several countries in Europe and Africa, Canada, the US, UK, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand.

需要知道一项新问题或方法的必要性，而这不是仅用技术性的属于可以解释的。成功的“教学”要求专家研究目标群体的生活状态，包括他们的技术、社会和政治环境。

语言障碍和方言会过滤很多信息，造成误解，应保证参与过程的所有参与者都说并理解国内的官方语言。项目协调者必须能用标准的官方语言和当地语言或方言（土语）进行交流。项目的介绍包括一些印刷品的信息应尽可能简单。在项目得以推进之后，再将介绍详细具体化。在介绍过程中让参与者实际参与进来，并就结果进行讨论。尽量使用简单的非电脑形式的介绍和教学工具，这样可以在任何会议上让所有参与者直接便利地取用。

尽可能动员更多的当地组织。它们组成有实例构建专家、宗教文化专家、音乐家、手工艺人、工匠、游戏团体、演员和老师。走访幼儿园和学校，教授孩子工程的内容。这将产生双重效应：首先，比起任何从成年人那里得知情况，你可以更好地了解儿童的需求和问题；其次，以这种方式，老师和家长将通过聆听孩子的故事，或者在家接受孩子的问询中，自动加入进来。开发并和儿童和青年进行游戏，通过这种方式，他们可以学习文化遗产及其保护的必要性。邀请孩子和青年参与文化遗产主题的艺术类竞赛，并对最好的提案提议予以有趣的奖励和奖品。

3.3、社区管理

社区管理是实施更新项目的重要手段。由于城市更新过程的管理不断需要短期的决策以及更新区域内稳定的人员，因此我们建议在分析城市街区特征的基础上，设定特定大小的“更新管理区域”，以便相关的居民和企业可以及时联系社区办事处的负责人员，

我们可以称社区管理是一种为社区发展，建立自给的可持续的人员和物资的系统架构的战略方法。它主要包括以下因素：

- 优化市政资源的投资目标；
- 在城市发展政策内整合地区相关的社区管理过程；
- 动员居民，赋予其权利，亲自为修复工作出力；
- 动员当地企业和工作坊，且
- 动员社区机构（学校、学前机构、教堂、警察局和消防局）和当地学会、行动组织和社团的参与；

我们必须把社区管理视作一个复杂的过程，它整合了各类监督和行动策略，实现各功能区域的互动，使社区的决策及其实施更加顺畅。

3.2 Capacity Building

Experts need special knowledge about how to empower people understanding and learning new matter or methods. Locals need to accept the necessity of a new method, which often can not just be explained in technical terms. Successful education demands preliminary studies of the living conditions of the target groups, including their technical, social and political environment.



图 7：德国柏林 手写便签使讨论更加灵活
[拍摄者：Quartiersrat]

图 8：德国柏林 Sparrplatz 年轻人认真参与
[摄于：2010 年 Siemen Dallmann]

Fig. 7: Hand written notes make discussions more flexible

Berlin Okerstrasse/Germany
[Photo: Quartiersrat]

Fig. 8: Youths seriously involved
Berlin Sparrplatz/Germany
[Photo: 2010 Siemen Dallmann]

As language barriers and dialects filter out much information, make sure that either all participants in participatory processes talk and understand the national standard language. Project coordinators must be fluent in both the standard national language and the local language or dialect. Presentations of project information should be as simple as possible including hand outs of some printed information. After a project has advanced, presentations may be elaborated more in depth. During a presentation let participants do practical works, and then discuss the results. Prefer computer-independent presentation

and working techniques, which can easily and immediately be used in any meeting by all participants.



图 9：中国扬州 在讨论中使用简单的地图
[摄于：2007 Zhu Longbin 和 2009 年 Zhuang Ping]

图 10：德国黑尔福德 中德规划游戏
[摄于：2012 年 NW-NEWS]

Fig. 9: Using simple maps for discussion
Yangzhou/China [Photos: 2007 Zhu Longbin and 2009 Zhuang Ping]

Fig. 10: Chinese-German Planning Game
Herford/Germany [Photo: 2012 NW-NEWS]

Involve as many local organizations as possible, comprising construction specialists, religion and culture experts, musicians, handicraftsmen, artisans, playgroups, actors and teachers. Visit kindergartens and schools to teach children and youths about the conservation project. This has a double effect: firstly, you will get much better information about the needs and issues of young people. Secondly, in this way automatically teachers and parents will be involved, while they listen to the stories or are being interviewed by their children at home. Develop and play games, through which children and youths can learn about cultural heritage and the necessity to protect it. Invite them to arts competitions, and award some interesting prizes for the best proposals for heritage protection.

3.3 Community Management

Community management is a key instrument for renewal program

为了更好地满足市民提出的发展理念，政府应制定行政部门之间跨区域的新型合作形式。

在实施全面的公众参与的过程中，一套三个层次的管理体系已为不少国家利用并取得了成功：

(1) 地区专员

地区专员是政府内部跨部门行动小组的负责人，有助于避免部门之间不配合和重复性的工作，这些部门优势可能会疏忽其遗产保护的责任。

(2) 社区管理办事处

应在当地（社区内）建立社区管理办事处，以便群众和企业可以在较近距离内随时联系到负责人员。工作人员必须是专业且有资质的人员，以便为各类问题提供帮助。办事处由公共基金进行资助，以独立于开发商。

(3) 独立的地区协调员

一旦不同的利益相关者无法轻易达成某个问题的解决方法时，地区协调员就显得尤为必要。地区协调员可以帮助找到解决办法，虽然这些办法无法满足所有人的需要，但公平地平衡了相关利益者的得失。协调员应是具有较高社会威望和接受度的独立人员。最理想的情况下，协调员应该是一个外部人员，而非决策者或当地的利益相关者。某些情况下，甚至可以有多种类型的协调员，对不同领域如经济、文化、宗教或性别的问题做出反应。

对上述各级别之间合作的规范管理也十分重要。所有人员需承认交互信息的重要性。无论组织结构是否到位，各行动方之间的相互理解决定了整个行动项目的成败。

3.4、支持当地的社会网络

社区管理，作为一种多少有些“官方”的公众参与形式是十分重要的，但它无法动员每一个人的参与。特别是那些教育程度较低或者有严重经济问题的社会群体，他们通常不愿意与政府影响下的组织进行合作。其中一些群体更愿意通过自发的志愿网络发挥努力。

这些由当地人组成的自发组织有各种动机，同时以不同的社会团体为基础。由于经济上的低收入社区经常游走于“勉强满足”和“破产”之间，自发的社会网络就对社区“动态稳定性”的保持尤为重要了。同时，社会网络也是城市规划项目信息的重要基础。出于这种双重职能，应在城市更新项目中进行整合，保障这些网络的存在。某些这一类的市民行动可能足够强大，可以获得与政府组织的联系。但其他众多的行动和组织可能过于封闭，或者并不知晓诸如社区管理者可以给予他们的支持。在这种情况下，

implementation and very helpful for heritage protection. Because the managing of an urban renewal process repeatedly requires short term decisions, it is recommended defining relatively small “renewal management areas”, so that the affected population and enterprises can contact responsible staff quickly.

Community management can be described as systematically setting-up of self-supporting, sustainable personnel and material structures for a neighborhood development in order to

- better targeting of municipal investments,
- integrate district-related community management into citywide development policy,
- activate and empower local population, including personal contribution to renovation works (self-help),
- involve local businesses and workshops, and
- involve neighborhood institutions like schools, pre-school facilities, churches, police and fire-brigades as well as local societies, initiatives and associations.

Community management has to be seen as a complex process, which incorporates monitoring and action strategies, interaction of various functional areas and facilitates decision-making and implementation in the neighborhood. For better matching with the development ideas proposed by citizens, the city governments shall develop new forms of cooperation, especially crossing the boundaries between administrative departments.

A set of three managing levels has been successfully used in several countries for the implementation of comprehensive public participation processes:

(1) Area commissioner

An area commissioner would be chairman of an interdepartmental (“border crossing”) task force inside the government. He helps to avoid uncoordinated and duplicated work of departments, which sometimes are not aware of their heritage protection responsibilities.

(2) Community management offices
Community management offices shall be set up on-site (in the neigh-

borhoods), so that the affected population and enterprises can easily contact the responsible staff within short distances. The staff must be professional and qualified to help with manifold issues. The offices shall be financed by public funds in order to be independent from developers.

(3) Independent area moderators

Area moderators are especially necessary to solve conflicts between stakeholders. They can help to find a solution which may not satisfy everybody, but distributes gains and losses on equal terms among the concerned stakeholders. Moderators must be independent persons of high social reputation and acceptance; at best they are externals. In certain situations it might even be helpful to have various moderators available, who reflect the different sensitivities like economic, cultural,



图 11：德国柏林 Kreuzberg 地区社区管理办事处
[摄于：2008 年 Quartiersmanagement]
Fig. 11: Community Management Office Berlin-Kreuzberg/Germany [Photo: 2008 Quartiersmanagement]

religious, and gender issues.

Regulating the cooperation between these three levels is very important, and the entire personnel need to be aware of the important role of mutual information. No matter what organizational structures are in place, the understanding between the players decides whether an integrated action plan works or not.

3.4 Supporting Local Social Networks

Community management, as the more or less “official” form of public participation is essential, but will not be able to involve everybody. Especially groups with lower education, severe economic problems or

地区协调员就有义务将该类团体邀请至社区办事处，向专家阐述他们遇到的问题。

4、结语

综上所述，我们可以说，决策者不必担心公民参与会导致权利的丧失。相反，更多的合作和参与可增加信任，减少众多风险和失败。然而，城市更新过程中的合作和公众参与，包括遗产保护在内，需要众多持久的力量。短期的项目无法使利益相关者足够了解和维持稳定且可持续的合作关系。最后，有关部门将认识到方方面面的非经济利益，包括社会和谐、安全性、奇景和卫生、城镇环境的提升、低收入群体作为顾客的稳定化以及城市街区对游客以及高收入的新居民的吸引力的提升。

所有这些都将对城市的经济产生积极影响，并最终通过稳定的税后增加公共预算，为可持续的公私投资建立可靠基础。📌

specific cultural needs often are not prepared to cooperate with government influenced organizations. Therefore some of them prefer to pool their strength in voluntary networks for mutual help.

Voluntary associations of local people have manifold motivations and are based on very different social groups. As the economy of low-income neighborhoods usually is quite vulnerable, voluntary social networks are essential to keep the “dynamic stability” of communities. Social networks also are the best knowledge base for urban planning projects. Because of this double function these networks should be safeguarded and encouraged by integrating them into the planning process.

Some of such citizen initiatives may be self-confident enough to contact government organizations. But others may be too introverted or don't know that community managers could support them. It would be a task of the area moderator to invite such groups to the community office or visit them in their own premises, in order to gather their ideas.

4、Concluding Remark

Summarizing the above, it can be said that decision makers must not be afraid of loosing much power through more citizen's participation. In contrary, more cooperation and participation increases trust and reduces many risks and failures. However, cooperation and public participation in urban renewal processes, including heritage conservation, need a lot of staying power. Short time schedules do not allow the stakeholders to learn enough about stabile and sustainable cooperation. Finally, administrations will learn about manifold non-monetary benefits in terms of social harmony, safety, cleanliness and hygiene, improvement of townscape and environment, stabilization of low income groups as customers and thus enhancement of the attractivity of a city quarter for visitors as well as for new residents from higher income groups.

Altogether this will have positive impact on a city's economic situation, which last but not least will increase the public budgets through stable tax payments. This will create a reliable basis for sustainable private and public investment and heritage protection.

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This article is a shortened version of a comprehensive chapter in the planned publication of "WHITRAP lecture collection 2009 - 2012".



图 12: 中国扬州 文化里街道委员会 [摄于: 2006 年 Zhu Longbin]
Fig. 12: Wenhua Li Street Committee Yangzhou/China [Photo: 2006 Zhu Longbin]

从空间中的消费到空间本身的消费

——由 Chance Space 和 尤根空间想到的

Consumption in Space to Consumption of Space: Thoughts from Chance Space and Jugend Space

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Written by Yu Hai (Professor of Sociology, Fudan University)

去年十二月中旬,我被许凯邀请至他的“尤根空间”参加“田子坊大家谈”的沙龙,在田子坊的一个创意空间里谈田子坊,是许凯这样的浪漫业者才有的想象,而更让我心动的是他的尤根空间虽标榜有维也纳百年经典咖啡,莱茵——多瑙河流域的美酒,但最热衷的还是“电影放映,文化活动,创意工房,音乐排演,小型话剧演出”,按许凯的定义,“尤根空间是为年轻和渴望创造的心灵打造的艺术空间”。尤根空间消费的看似酒水,实际上是空间。我的同事郭莉两年前在田子坊创业“Chance Space”,也是这样的空间。我不辞辛苦将学生带到那里上课,做课程 orientation,青睐的不就是 Chance 的独特空间吗?我甚至说郭莉在田子坊就是销售空间的,接下去的思路变得有点新想法了。人们原来并不太在乎空间,去哪里吃饭到哪里会客,会选择地方,但最重要的是吃饭和会客本身。现在人们会很在意去“哪里”做什么,聚会吃饭对一个地方,环境和氛围的讲究跟要做的事一样重要甚至更重要。因为对空间消费的需求日益自觉和细分,商家自然敏感需求的变化,发现新的市场所在。所以不仅着力地营造吃饭的氛围会客的环境,甚至还想到单单销售空间(尽管他们无需这样说),Chance 和尤根空间都是在生产和销售空间。如此来看,空间的生产,从列费佛尔的晚期资本主义的生产方式存续的宏大观念,进到普通人对空间的消费和商家对作为日常消费品的空间的生产。思考空间生产和消费从结构话语下凡到行动者层面,确是了解和丰富社会空间理论的一个新的维度。

继续发挥,郭莉和许凯卖空间,是在田子坊卖,是在有着丰富象征资源和超高人气的时尚“社区”里卖空间,显然比在南京路和淮海路经营此道更有胜算。优势之一是田子坊是个社区空间,而商街不是,创意活动或教学活动放在一个 community 里举行,而不是一条流动的浅浅的商业界面上举行,人们潜在的感觉商街的空间容量不够坐下来活泼的随性的会议,没有空间纵深屏障人际更复杂的互动。优势之二是田子坊又是一个热闹的所在,如同南京路淮海路一样地充满感性(下转第 29 页)

I was invited to a salon event held by Xu Kai in his Jugend Space last December. Talking about Tianzifang in a creative space inside Tianzifang could be the kind of idea conceived by romanticists like Xu. What impresses me even more is that in addition to the Vienna Coffee and wines from the Danube Basin, it serves as a café. The place also dedicates itself to film screening, cultural events, creative workshops, musical performance and dramas and shows. As defined by Xu himself, “Jugend Space aims to build an art space for those young souls full of creativity.” So although people come to Jugend Space for beverage consumption, what they were actually offered to consume was the “space” itself.

Two years ago, my colleague Guo Li started a business named “Chance Space” in Tianzifang, a place similar to Jugend. Wasn't it because of its unique special atmosphere that I was inspired to take my students there to do the course orientation? That I even said that what Guo actually did in Tianzifang was “selling” space. It is true that in the very beginning, people did not care much about the space where they do the entertained except for where the dining and reception activities took place. But now people have become particular about the “where.” The atmosphere and scene of a place have become as important as the dates and gathering they are heading for. With increasing awareness and continuous division of space consumption needs, businesses detect the changes and the new market for opportunities, leading to a fad featuring environment improvement and atmosphere creation, and even space production and sale (though they do not put it that way), such as is the case for Chance and Jugend Space. Hence, the production of space is progress-



尤根空间活动海报

Poster for the activity in Jugend Space



尤根空间

Jugend Space

ing from Henri Lefebvre's grand idea as a mode of production in the late-capitalism period and into a micro sphere of daily consumption and production of spaces by the public and businesses. In this sense, the thinking about space production and consumption goes down into the specific practical level of actors from the super-structural context, which introduces a new dimension to social space theories.

(continued on Page 29)

城市社会学文献导读

——节选自《为中国规划师的西方城市规划文献导读》

(原文刊载于《城市规划学刊》，2007年第4期，总第170期)

Guide to Literatures on Urban Sociology

— Excerpts from Guide of Western Urban Planning Literatures for Planners in China

(The original was published in Urban Planning Forum, Vol. 4, 2007, Sum. 170.)

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Written by Richard LeGates and Zhang Tingwei

在城市科学中，城市规划和城市研究是两个互相联系而各自独立的领域。城市规划重在理论和实践的结合、以实践工作为主，是指导、管理城市空间发展为主的专门性应用科学，解决的是“怎么做？”的问题。城市研究同样重在理论和实践结合，但以理论研究为主，包括社会科学中关于城市问题的各种专业研究，如城市社会学、城市经济学、城市地理学、城市历史学等，解决的是“为什么？”的问题。

在美国，城市社会学的主要研究内容是：社会资本和社会网络问题；种族问题和族裔问题；性别和性取向问题；社会结构和社会分化；移民问题；城市文化；城市人类学以及城市人口学等。城市是社会和文化的重要组成部分，同时又体现并反映了社会和文化。城市规划应该尊重它所处的社会，好的城市规划应该具有文化敏感性，应能增进社会凝聚力和 cultural 自豪感，因此社会学成为规划教育的内容之一。

欧洲社会学起源自 19 世纪末法国和德国社会学家的研究，美国社会学则起源于 1920 年代的芝加哥大学。社会学家、人类学家对理解城市都做出了卓越的贡献，而文化研究专家也已发展了一整套城市文化学的理论。近年来美国和欧洲城市社会学的主要著作包括：《城市和城市生活（第 4 版）》(Cities and Urban Life. 4th edition. Maeionis and Parillo, 2006)；《城市社会学，资本主义和现代化（第 2 版）》(Urban Sociology, Capitalism and Modernity. 2nd edition. Savage, Warde, Ward, 2003)。Un 和 Mele 的《城市社会学读本》(Urban sociology Reader. Un and Mele, 2) 包含了城市社会学的经典著作和当代著作，常常作为城市社会学的教材。

城市人类学是社会学的重要分支，近年来的主要著作有：《城市生活：城市人类学读本（第 4 版）》(Urban Life: Reading in the Anthropology of the City. 4th edition. Zenner, Zenner, and Gmelch, 2004) 和《城市的理论化：最新城市人类学》(Theorizing the City. The New Urban and Anthropology. Low, 1999)。它们对城市社会的研究为规划师提供了有用的背景知识。

Urban planning and urban research are two related but separate fields of urban science. Urban planning, while emphasizing the combination of theories and practice, focuses on the latter. As a specialized applied science, it offers guidance and management for urban space development and answers the problem of "how". With the same emphasis on the combination of theories and practice, the focus of urban research is on theoretical research. It probes into the urban problems in sociology such as urban sociology, urban economics, urban geography, and urban history, and answers the problem of "why".

In the US, the study of urban sociology includes: social capital and social network, racism and ethnic issues, gender and sexual preference, social structure and social differentiation, immigration issues, urban culture, urban anthropology, urban demography, etc. As a key component of society and culture, cities reflect society and culture in turn. Urban planning shall pay respect to the society it belongs to. Good urban planning shall not only be sensitive to culture, but also promote social cohesion and cultural pride. That's why sociology is included in the education of planning.

In Europe, sociology stemmed from the study of French and German sociologists in the 19th century, while in the US it originated from Chicago University in 1920s. Sociologists and anthropologists have contributed a lot to the understanding of cities, and cultural specialists have

developed a complete series of theories on urban cultural study. Major works of urban cultural study in America and Europe in recent years include: Cities and Urban Life (4th Edition) by Maeionis and Parillo, 2006, and Urban Sociology, Capitalism and Modernity (2nd Edition) by Savage, Warde, and Ward, 2003. Urban sociology Reader by Un and Mele contains many classic and contemporary works and is often used as a textbook of urban cultural study.

Urban anthropology is an important branch of sociology. Major works in recent years include: Urban Life: Readings in the Anthropology of the City (4th Edition) by Zenner and Gmelch, 2004, and Theorizing the City: The New Urban Anthropology by Low, 1999. The study of urban society in both of the books provides useful background for planners.

Demography is another branch of sociology. In his book The Urbanization Of the Human Population (1965) published 40 years ago, Kingsley Davis, a professor of demography from UC Berkeley, points out that urbanization is by no means equivalent to the growth of urban population. To what extent a society can be called an urban society depends on the proportion of urban population in the total population. According to him, over the thousands of years before industrial revolution, urbanization progressed very slowly in the west, but it sped up after 1750. After that, it slowed down again in developed

人口学是社会学的另一个分支。加州大学伯克利分校的人口学教授 Kingsley Davis 在 40 年前的著作《人类的城市化》(The Urbanization Of the Human Population. Davis, 1965) 在研究城市化方面做了出色的工作。Davis 指出, 城市化不同于城市人口规模的增长。一个社会在多大程度是城市社会, 取决于城市人口占总人口的比例。Davis 发现, 在工业革命前的上千年历史中, 西方的城市化进程非常缓慢。自 1750 年后, 西方城市化速度开始加速。然后, 在城市化程度最快的发达国家中, 城市化速度又变得缓慢。因此 Davis 将城市化进程描述为一条“S”型曲线。中国社会在 30 余年的发展中, 早期出现过很多大城市, 但是工业化起步则晚于发达国家, 使城市化进程也晚于西方社会, 直到 1990 年代才进入城市化高速发展期。目前, 中国的城市化仍处于“S”型曲线的快速上升期。

一个与城市化相关的问题是: 农民从农村迁移至大城市、或在小乡镇发展成大中城市的过程中, 人的个性是如何被“城市化”所影响的。芝加哥学派的社会学家 Wirth 的《城市化作为一种生活方式》(Urbanism as a Way of Life. Wirth, 1935) 一书是关于城市化对个人的影响方面的经典著作。Wirth 强调了向城市迁移过程对人性的负面影响, 他以早期欧洲社会学文献如《社区和社会》(Community and Society. Tonnies, 1887) 及《大都会区和人的精神生活》(The Metropolitan and Men Life. Simmel, 1903) 为基础进行研究。他发现: 当人们从小规模的农村民俗社会迁移到以法律、合同和金钱交易为基础的现代城市社会时, 原有的长时期建立起来的、自给自足的社会支持系统将被打破。Wirth 认为, “城里人”变得更加孤立、无道德感、疏远, 这一观点和其欧洲社会学的先辈相一致。中国社会学家费孝通对中国“乡土社会”的研究也深受他们的影响。

然而, 并不是所有的社会学家都同意 19 世纪欧洲社会学家以及 Wirth 及其他芝加哥学派社会学家的观点。例如“城市化是对社会关系的破坏, 不利于人的个性发展”等。Michael Yoimg 和 Peter Willmott 在其经典著作《伦敦东部的家庭和血缘》(Family and Kinship in East London. Young and Willmott, 1957) 中提出: 伦敦的贫民区存在着积极的人际网络关系。作者发现, 贫民们被搬迁安置到新住房后, 他们的社区网络关系比以前减少了很多。美国社会学家 Herbut Gans 在《城市村民》(The urban villagers. Gans, 1969) 一书中, 将波士顿 West End 街区描述为“城市乡村”, 那里的移民来自意大利南部。仍保留着许多血缘关系以及原有的自给自足的乡村生活方式。社会评论家 Jane Jacobs 在她著名的《美国大城市的死与生》(The Death and Life of Great American Cities. Jacobs, 1961) 中指出: 如 West End 社区那样有着良性社会关系的社区, 能消除犯罪, 并提供良好的生活质量。

研究城市移民的西方人类学家们在城市化对个人

countries where the speed of urbanization was the fastest. The progress is described by Davis as an “S” curve. During the 3000 years’ history of Chinese society, there had been many big cities, but due to the late start of industrialization and urbanization, urbanization hasn’t entered a rapid development period in China until the 1990s. Now, China is at the rapid-rising stage of the “S” curve.

There is a question concerned with urbanization: how are peasants affected by urbanization when they move from countryside to big cities or when small towns and villages develop into large and medium-sized cities. Urbanism as a Way of Life (1935) by Wirth, a sociologist of Chicago school, is a masterpiece about the influence of urbanization on individuals. In this book, Wirth bases his research on early European sociological works such as Community and society (1887) by Tonnies and The Metropolitan and Men Life (1903) by Simmel, and emphasizes the negative influence of migration to cities on human nature. He finds that when people move from small-sized rural folk society to modern urban society which is founded on the basis of laws, contracts, and pecuniary exchange, their original self-sufficient social support system will be broken. According to Wirth, people living in cities tend to be isolated, amoral and alienated, and on this point he seems consistent with his European predecessors. Chinese sociologist Fei Xiaotong was deeply influenced by them in his research of Chinese “rural society”.

However, not all sociologists agree with European sociologists of the 19th century, Wirth and other Chicago school sociologists on opinions like “urbanization will destroy social relations and do harm to individual character development”. In their book Family and Kinship in East London (1957), Michael Young and Peter

Willmott point out that there are positive personal relations in the slums of London. They find that the community relations of poor people are weakened after they move to new houses. American sociologist Herbert Gans, in his book The Urban Villagers (1969), depicts the West End of Boston as “urban countryside” where most of the immigrants come from southern Italy and their kinship and original self-sufficient rural life style have been kept. Critic Jane Jacobs points out in her famous book The Death and Life of Great American Cities (1961) that communities with good social relations like West End could eliminate crimes and provide high quality life.

Western anthropologists studying urban migration are also divided over the influence of urbanization on individuals. In The little Community (1956) and his other works, Robert Redfield has conducted a survey on peasants moving from countryside to Mexico City. He believes that the migration from countryside to cities will exert a profound and usually negative influence on individuals. Through the study of the migration of a big family from countryside to Mexico City, The Culture of Poverty (1961) by Oscar Lewis points out that the connection of kinship is kept among family members and many rural customs such as mutual support are also preserved.

From the works of sociologists and anthropologists on the influence of urbanization on human characters, western urban planners have realized the importance of understanding culture and urban social network, which is reflected in their planning. When they embark on construction issues like housing, infrastructure and traffic congestion, they must take the people urban planning serves and involves into consideration. Similarly, Chinese planners can learn a lot from Chinese sociologists. The so-called “ideal

的影响问题上也存有分歧。Robert Redfield 在他的《小型社区》和其他著作中 (The little Community Redfield, 1956), 对从墨西哥乡村迁移到墨西哥城的农民做了调查, 他认为乡村至城市的迁移运动对个人会产生深刻的、常常是消极的后果。Oscar Lewis 的《论贫穷的文化》(The Culture of Poverty. Lewis, 1961) 一书则通过对一个从乡村迁移至墨西哥城的大家庭的研究发现: 家庭成员之间仍然保留了出于血缘关系的联系, 以及许多源于农村社会的相互扶持的习俗体系。

从社会学家和人类学家关于城市化对人的个性影响的著作中, 西方城市规划师认识到理解文化和城市社会网络的重要性。体现在规划工作中, 他们在解决物质建设方面的问题, 如住房, 基础设施, 交通拥挤等问题时, 都必须考虑城市规划所服务、所涉及的人。与此相似, 中国规划师可以从中国社会学家的研究中学到很多东西。而仅仅依靠规划的“理性模型”可能无法提供从社会公众参与中获得的解决方案。

许多西方学者对出于良好意图(如改造旧区)、由上而下的大规模重建项目进行了研究。主流观点(Young and Willmott, 1957. Jacobs, 1961) 认为, 改造后的社区虽然在物质形态上拥有着崭新的、现代化的建筑环境, 但是在社会层次上却破坏了对社区发展十分重要的非正式的人际网络。Jacobs 的《美国大城市的死与生》(The Death and Life of Great American Cities. Jacobs, 1961)——目前中国的热销书——强调了必须保存虽然物质环境上衰败、但文化内涵上丰富的旧社区。

美国另一位有影响的学者 John Jackson (他的一生都在研究美国的地景) 在其《场所感, 时间感》(A sense of Place, A Sense of Time. Jackson, 1996) 一书中, 通过对没有建筑师参与的建成环境, 如露天餐馆、谷仓、广告牌、风车、库房、篱笆等的仔细观察研究后, 认为这些建成环境反映了营造他们的普通民众的真实世界观。在夏天, Jackson 骑着摩托车环游美国, 仔细观察地景; 在冬天, 则将出众的, 新奇的讲义邮寄给他在哈佛大学和加州伯克利大学地理学和地景建筑学的学生。他的研究成果和方法都可资借鉴。

在社会研究方法上, 早在 1920 年代, 芝加哥学派的社会学家就鼓励教师和学生将芝加哥作为“社会实验室”进行研究。(黑人的大都会: 对一个北部城市黑人生活的研究》(Black Metropolis: A Study of Northern City. Drake and Cayton, 1945) 对自美国南部迁移至芝加哥黑人区的黑人移民做了调查; 《在欧洲和美国的波兰农村移民》(The Polish Peasant in Europe and America. Thomas and Znaniecki, 1920) 研究了波兰移民在芝加哥的生活; 《黄金海岸和棚户区》(Gold coast and Slum. Zorbaugh, 1929) 则分析了芝加哥富有的“黄金海岸”地区(市中心滨水地区)以及周边的贫民区的关系。

城市民族学对城市次文化进行研究, 通常进人人

pattern”, product of planning, cannot provide them with the solution generated by the participation of the public.

Large-scaled reconstruction projects that are well-intentioned (like the renewal of old blocks) and top-down have been studied by many western scholars. The mainstream (Young and Willmott, 1957. Jacobs, 1961) think that renewed blocks, despite their new and modern architectural environment, destroy the informal personal network that is vital to community development. In The Death and Life of Great American Cities (1961) by Jacobs, a bestseller in China at present, it is emphasized that old blocks that are dilapidated in appearance but rich in cultural connotation must be preserved.

John Jackson is another influential American scholar who spent all his life studying the landscape of the US. In A sense of Place, A Sense of Time (1996), he studies built environment like outdoor restaurants, barns, billboards, windmills, warehouses, and fences which is built without the participation of architects, and points out that built environment reflects the real world outlook of the people building it. In summer, he rode a motorbike around America to observe the landscape. In winter, he sent his best and original notes to students of geography and landscape architecture in Harvard University and UC Berkeley. Both of his research findings and methods are worthy of learning.

With respect to research methods, sociologist of Chicago school encouraged teachers and students to take Chicago as a “social lab” in their research as early as 1920s. Black Metropolis: A Study of Northern City (1945) by Drake and Cayton carries out a survey on black migrants moving from the south of America to black districts of Chicago. The Polish Peasant in Europe and America (1920) by

Thomas and Znaniecki studies the life of Polish migrants in Chicago. Gold coast and Slum (1929) by Zorbaugh analyzes the relations between the wealthy “Gold Coast” of Chicago (waterside area in downtown) and its surrounding slums.

Focusing on urban subculture, urban ethnology usually probes into the research domain of anthropologists, but still keeps the tradition of field work. In The Children of Sanchez (1961), Lewis inherits traditions and depicts a poor American family of Mexican descent; Tally's Corner: A Study of Negro Street-corner Men (1967) by Liebow sharply reveals the life of poor negro streetcorner men; and Tell Them Who I Am: The Lives of Homeless Women (1995) by Liebow describes the lives of urban homeless women. While studying the complicated and fast-changing Chinese urban society, Chinese urbanologists shall draw inspiration from the above research which is conducted from the perspectives of urban sociology and urban anthropology. Urban planners who have read these books will work out better urban development plans and designs that suit the needs of their citizens, especially the disadvantaged group.

The essay Bowling Alone (1995) and namesake book Bowling Alone (2000) by Prof. Robert Putnam from the School of Public Policy, Harvard University, set off a widespread debate on urban communities in the west and raised a new round of research on communities. Putnam believes that social capital which appears in the form of volunteer organizations is critical to the health of all societies. He studies public participation in various organizations of different times — how many citizens cast their votes, how many people join teacher-parent contact groups at schools, and how about the members' activities at different clubs. He discovers that from the 1980s to 1990s, the participation rates of Americans in

类学家的研究领域,仍保持着在城市实地考察的传统。Oscar Lewis 在《Sanehez 的孩子》(The Children of Sanehez. Lewis, 1961) 中继承传统,对一个贫穷的墨西哥血缘家庭做了研究; Elliot Liebow 的《Tally 街角: 黑人街角闲逛者研究》(Tally's Corner. A Study of Negro Streetcorner Men. Liebow 1967) 尖锐地揭露了贫穷而闲逛于街角的黑人们的生活;《告诉他们我是谁: 无家可归妇女的生活》(Tell Them Who I Am: The Lives of Homeless Women. Liebow, 1995) 则描述了当代美国城市无家可归者的生活。中国的城市学家在研究复杂而快速变化着的中国城市社会时,应该能从这些从城市社会学、城市人类学角度所做的研究中得到启示。读过这些著作的城市规划师则可以做出更适于他们所服务的市民、特别是弱势阶层需求的城市发展规划和设计。

哈佛大学公共政策学院教授 Robert Putnam 的杰出论文《独自打保龄球》(Bowling Alone. Putnam, 1995) 以及他同名的著作 (Bowling Alone. Putnam, 2000), 在西方重新激起了关于城市社区的大讨论, 并且引发了新一轮的社区研究热潮。Putnam 相信, 表现为自愿者组织形式的“社会资本”(social capital) 对任何社会的健康都至关重要。他研究了各个时代不同市民组织中的公众参与问题——有多少市民参与投票, 多少人参加学校的家长-教师联系组织, 以及各种社会俱乐部成员活动的情况。Putnam 发现, 在八九十年代, 美国人的社会团体参与率和公共事务参与率大幅减少。一个代表性的事实是: 越来越少的人成为保龄球俱乐部的成员; 越来越多的人独自打保龄球。Putnam 对公众在社区参与减少所做的深刻隐喻, 在西方激起了一场社会运动, 大家鼓励青少年投入到社区服务中, 努力重建“社会资本”。

城市化可能导致社区网络衰退这一研究发现, 推动了许多城市规划师努力设计能增进人际关系的街区。早在 1929 年, 建筑师兼规划师 Clarence Perry 在《邻里单位》(The Neighborhood Unit. Perry, 1929) 中提出邻里单位的设计理念, 认为邻里单位应以学校为中心, 为孩子们创造出最好的生活环境, 而学校建筑在非上课时间则应成为各种社区团体聚会的场所。新城市主义的规划师 Andres Duany 和 Plater-Zyberk 在《邻里、地区、通道》(The Neighborhood, the District and the Corridor. Duany and Plater-Zyberk, 2003) 一书中同样鼓励建造有传统小城镇感的社区, 例如 Seaside 镇, 佛罗里达镇等体现社区“新传统主义”的项目。规划师在新城市主义协会出版的《新城市主义宪章》(Charter of the New Urbanism 2000) 一书中能发现更多关于新城市主义的理念论述。Peter Katz 的《新城市主义: 走向社区建筑》(The New Urbanism: Toward an Architecture of Community. Katz, 1993) 是众多新城市主义著作中的经典, 值得一读。

social groups and public affairs dropped significantly. One typical example was fewer and fewer people became members of bowling clubs, and the number of people playing bowling alone kept increasing. The metaphor Putnam made about the decline of public participation aroused a social movement in the west. Young people were encouraged to participate in community service and try hard to rebuild “social capital”.

The finding that urbanization may lead to the decline of community network has impelled many urban planners to design blocks that could promote interpersonal relations. As early as 1929, Clarence Perry, architect and planner, put forward the concept of neighborhood unit in his book *The Neighborhood Unit* (1929). According to him, schools shall be the center of neighborhood units to provide the best living environment for children. While there are no classes, school constructions shall be used for community group activities. In *The Neighborhood, the District and the Corridor* (2003), Duany and Plater-Zyberk encourage people to build communities with a sense of traditional small towns like Seaside Town and Florida Town that represent “new traditionalism”. More concepts of new urbanism can be found in *Charter of the New Urbanism* (2000) published by the Association of New Urbanism. Another classic of new urbanism, *The New Urbanism: Toward an Architecture of Community* (1993) by Katz is also worthy of reading.

With the development of communication technology and popularization of network, mobile phones and long-distance transfer utilities, cyber communities have become a hotspot of research. *The Cybercities Reader* (2003) by Stephen Graham discusses the influence of communication technology on human society.

Social segregation and differentiation caused by races or religions are an important content of urban sociology. Races, classes and gender compose the focus of American urban sociology. *The Philadelphia Negro* (1899) by W. E. B. Dubois, an early African-American sociologist, is a classic about the history of negro society in American cities. *The Truly Disadvantaged* (1987) by William Julius Wilson, a well-known sociologist of Harvard University, is an outstanding book studying black communities in Chicago and other cities.

There is a lot of social research on racial discrimination in America, including the discrimination against Chinese-Americans. In Europe, Ali Madanipur, an urban designer who was born in Iran and grew up in Britain, explores in his book *Social Exclusion in European Cities: Processes, Experiences, and Responses* (1994) the feelings contained in discrimination and social exclusion in European cities.

Research on urban poverty is another important content of sociology. The nature and causes of poverty have been discussed by sociologists. A seemingly contradictory theory has been developed by Oscar Lewis, an anthropologist, in his book *The Culture of Poverty* (1966). He believes there is a “culture of poverty” which is so overwhelming that it is impossible for children from poor families to get rid of it. However, conservative social theorists like Charles Murray offer a different view in *Losing Ground* (1984) that poverty is caused by the shortcomings of individuals. On the contrary, William Julius Wilson and some other sociologists believe that in contemporary America, urban poverty is caused by social structure. In *The Truly Disadvantaged* (1987), Wilson points out that in America loss of low-tech employment opportunities in the process of economic globalization, instead

通讯技术进步,网络、手机和远距离传输工具的兴起,使研究比特社区成为热点。关于通讯技术对人类社会的影响问题,在 Stephen Graham 的《比特城市读本》(The Cybercities Reader. Graham, 2003)一书中有所探讨。

因种族、宗教引起的社会隔离和分化是城市社会学研究的重要内容。种族、等级和性别是美国城市社会学的关注重点。早期非洲裔美国社会学家 W.E.B Dubois 的《费城黑人》(The Philadelphia Negro, Dubois, 1899)是关于美国城市中黑人社会的历史研究方面的经典著作。哈佛大学著名社会学家 William Julius 的《真实的劣势》(The Truly Disadvantaged. Wilson, 1987)是研究当代在芝加哥市和其他黑人社区的杰出著作。

美国有许多关于种族歧视方面的社会学研究,包括对华裔美国人受到歧视的研究。在欧洲,伊朗出生、英国长大的城市设计师 Ali Madanipur 及其同事在其《欧洲城市的社会隔离:过程、经验和对策》(Social Exclusion in European Cities: Processes, Experiences, and Responses. Madanipur, 1994)一书中研究了歧视中所包含着的情感问题以及欧洲城市中的社会隔离问题。

城市贫穷研究是社会学的又一重要内容。很多社会学家对贫穷的性质、原因进行了讨论。人类学家 Oscar Lewis 在他的《关于贫穷的文化》(The Culture of Poverty. Lewis, 1966)中,发展了一个看似矛盾的理论:存在着一种“贫穷的文化”,这种文化是如此强势,以至于穷人的孩子几乎不可能从“贫穷的文化”中挣脱出来。Charles Murray 等保守的社会理论家则在《松塌的基础》(Losing Ground. Murray, 1984)中提出:贫穷是由个体自身的不足而引起的。与之相反,William Julius Wilson 及其他一些社会学家认为:在当代美国,城市贫穷是由社会的结构性原因引起的。Wilson 在《真实的弱势者》(The Truly Disadvantaged. Wilson, 1987)一书中指出:美国的城市贫穷者主要是经济全球化而导致低技术就业机会流失引起的,而不是由于种族歧视的结果。

西方规划师和社会学家正越来越关注性别、性倾向、种族和阶级方面的问题。耶普大学建筑历史学家 Dolores Hayden 有很多关于妇女和建成环境方面的著作,如《重新设计美国梦:性别、住房和家庭生活》

(Redesigning the American Dream: Gender, Housing, and Family Life. Hayden, 2002)。Lin 和 Mele 的《城市社会读本》(The Urban Sociology Reader. Lin and Mele, 2004)同样收录了当代西方关于男女不平等、社会不公正、同性恋等方面的最好著作。

每一社会总会产生出特定的城市文化,和研究城市文化的学者。著名学者 Lewis Mumford 在他的《城市文化》(The Culture of Cities. Mumford, 1938)一书中,开创了用文化研究方法研究城市的新领域。著名历史学家 Amold Toynbee 的《命运城市》(Cities of Destiny. Toybee, 1967);历史学家 Grunther Barther 的《城市居民:19世纪美国现代城市文化的崛起》(City People: The Rise of Modern City Culture in the 19th Century America. Barther, 1982);Peter Hall 的《文明中的城市》(Cities in Civilization. Hall, 1998);社会学家 Sharon Zukin 的《城市文化》(The Cultures of Cities, Zukin, 1995);Edward Soja 的《后大都会时代》(Postmetropolis. 2000);社会评论家 Mike Davis 的《晶体城市:探究洛杉矶的未来》(City of Quartz: Excavating the Future of Los Angeles. Davis, 1990),都是关于城市文化的重要著作,尤其值得规划研究生阅读。

关于城市文化方面经典著作的汇编有《城市文化经典论文集》(Classic Essays on The Culture of Cities. Sennett, 1969);城市文化方面当代著作的汇编有《城市文化读本(第2版)》(The City Cultures Reader. 2nd edition. Miles, Hall, and Borden, 2003)。

of racial discrimination, is the main cause of urban poverty.

Gender, sexual preference, races and classes are attracting more and more attention of western planners and sociologists. Dolores Hayden, an architectural historian from Yale University, has written many books on women and built environment, including Redesigning the American Dream: Gender, Housing, and Family Life (2002). In The Urban Sociology Reader (2004) by Lin and Mele, the best works on gender inequality, social injustice, and homosexuality have been included as well.

Each society has its own distinctive urban culture and scholars of urban culture. In The Culture of Cities (1938), famous scholar Lewis Mumford created a new way to study cities through methods of cultural research. Other important works on urban culture include Cities of Destiny (1967) by Toybee, City People: The Rise of Modern City Culture in the 19th Century America (1982) by Barther, Cities in Civilization (1998) by Hall, The Cultures of Cities (1995) by Zukin, Postmetropolis (2000) by Edward Soja, and City of Quartz: Excavating the Future of Los Angeles (1990) by Davis. For postgraduates studying planning, all of these books are worthy of reading.

Classic Essays on The Culture of Cities (1969) by Sennett is a compilation of classic works on urban culture, and The City Cultures Reader (2nd edition, 2003) by Miles, Hall, and Borden is a compilation of contemporary works on urban culture.

联合国教科文组织 / 英属哥伦比亚大学 温哥华宣言

数字时代世界的记忆：数字化和保存

2012年9月26日至28日

加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚省温哥华

UNESCO/UBC
VANCOUVER DECLARATION
The Memory of the World in
the Digital Age: Digitization and
Preservation

26 to 28 September 2012

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

数字技术提供了前所未有的信息传送和存储方式。数字形式的文档和数据对科学、教育、文化和经济以及社会的发展都十分重要，但如何保证其在时间跨度内的连续性仍是一个远未得到解决的问题。各国虽在执行政策以可持续地获取数字资源的必要性方面存在很大差异，但其面临的根本性问题是一致的。通过紧密合作共同管理这些资源将对各方都是有益的。

目前，由于对其价值的低估，同时缺乏法律和制度框架以及资源保管方缺乏必要的知识、技术和资金来源，数字信息正在逐渐流失。为了对上述问题进行深入探讨并获得解决方法，2012年9月26日至28日，联合国教科文组织总干事在加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚省温哥华市召开了一次数字时代世界的记忆：数字化和保存国际会议。

来自110个国家的500多位与会者就数字环境下影响记录、文档和数据主要因素的两个主要方面进行了讨论：

- 模拟材料数字化相关的问题，和
- 真实、可靠和准确的数字材料的连续性、使用和保存相关的问题。

经讨论，与会者一致同意：

1. 据《世界人权宣言》第十九条所述，每个人都有权享有通过任何媒介和不论国界，寻求、接受和传递消息和思想的自由（第十九条）。公民获取数字形式的信息即是行使该权利。因此，文献遗产和文献系统的可信性和完整性是持续行使该权利的前提；

2. 对于模拟文档，数字化可以减少触摸操作，防止珍贵文档的损坏。对于试听文档，数字化是唯一保证其得以保留的途径；

3. 许多对象是以数字化形式出现的，但随着时间和技术的变革，如何保证其持续的使用及其真实、可靠和准确地获得保存仍是一个有待严肃考虑的问题。上述使用和保存问题也同样适用于数字化的材料；

4. 数字化保存模型的建立有赖于对数字环境的深入理解，必须尊重制度规范框架制定的基本法律原则，寻求使用和隐私权，知识产权和经济权利之间的平衡，并且尊重所有权和对数字形式的本土文化遗产和传统知识的控制；

Digital technology offers unprecedented means to transmit and store information. Documents and data in digital form are important for science, education, culture and economic and social development, but assuring their continuity over time is a far from resolved problem. While countries differ greatly as to the possibilities they have to implement policies to address sustainability access to digital resources, the fundamental challenges are universal. Closer collaboration in managing these resources will be beneficial for all.

At present, digital information is being lost because its value is underestimated, because of the absence of legal and institutional frameworks or because custodians lack knowledge, skills and funding. In order to explore these issues in depth and obtain solutions, UNESCO's Director-General convened an international conference: The Memory of the World in the Digital Age: Digitization and Preservation from 26 to 28 September 2012 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

More than 500 participants from 110 countries discussed the key factors affecting the two major aspects of records, documents and data in the digital environment:

- issues pertaining to the digitization of analogue material, and
- issues pertaining to continuity, access, and preservation of authentic, reliable, and accurate digital materials.

As a result of these discussions, the participants agreed that:

1. as enshrined in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration on Human

Rights, each individual has the right to seek, receive and impart information through any media and regardless of frontiers (article 19). Citizens exercise this right when they access information in digital form. Trustworthiness and integrity of documentary heritage and documentary systems are therefore a prerequisite for the continued exercise of this right;

2. for analogue documents, digitization can protect valuable documents from deterioration by reducing handling. In the case of audiovisual documents, digitization is the only means of ensuring their survival;

3. many objects are born digital, but without due consideration of the means of ensuring their continuing accessibility, and authentic, reliable, and accurate preservation through time and technological change. These issues of access and preservation apply also to digitized materials;

4. a better understanding of the digital environment is essential for the establishment of digital preservation models that respect fundamental legal principles enshrined in institutional regulatory frameworks, and balance access with privacy, right to knowledge with economic rights, and respect ownership and control of indigenous cultural heritage and traditional knowledge in digital format;

5. digital preservation should be a development priority, and investments in infrastructure are essential to ensure trustworthiness of preserved digital records as well as their long-term accessibility and usability;

5. 应把数字化保存作为发展的要务，为保证保存的数字记录的可靠性及其长期的获取和使用，对于基础设施的投资是十分必要的；

6. 必须开发并提供针对专业人员的教育和培训项目，使其具备实施符合政府和市民需要的数字化和保存的业务技能；

7. 急需制定一份路线图，就解决方案、协议和政策提出建议，以保证长期的使用和可靠的保存。此份路线图应解决诸如以下问题：开放政务、开放数据、开放使用和电子政务。还应符合国内和国际上的优先级别，并完全尊重人权。

建议

鉴于当前和未来的挑战，与会者：

敦促联合国教科文组织秘书处：

a. 发挥积极倡导作用，通过对一切适宜形式的数字化对象管理和保存的宣传，包括与其他联合国机构、基金会和项目开展合作，制定和实施数字化保存的框架和惯例；

b. 支持国际档案馆、图书馆和博物馆的工作，提出一个版权限制和例外的国际法律框架，以保证数字形式文化遗产的保存和使用，以及以文化上适宜的方式获取和使用该遗产；

c. 与国际专业协会和其他国际机构合作，制定数字化和数字保存的学术课程，并实施培训项目和全球的教育手段，以提高档案馆、图书馆和博物馆人员管理和保管数字信息的能力；

d. 成立一个利益相关方多边论坛，探讨数字化和数字保存实践中的标准化问题，包括建立数字格式登记制度；

e. 与国际专业协会和研究项目团队合作，制定和发布数字化和数字保存方面的指南、政策、程序和最佳案例典范；

f. 相信对可靠的数字信息的良好管理是可持续发展的基础，并在世界记忆项目的支持下制定和执行全球数字路线图，以鼓励所有利益相关方，特别是政府和产业，对可靠的数字化基础设施和数字保存进行投资；

g. 创建一个旨在保存受自然灾害或武装冲突威胁而濒临消失的档案材料的紧急项目，以及一个修复因陈旧的硬件和软件问题造成的濒临或已经不可使用的模拟和数字遗产的项目；

h. 鼓励文化遗产专业人员学习数字取证的概念、方法和工具，以保证获取并可靠保存真实、语境化和有意义的信息，并对信息的获取和使用进行调解；

i. 更新实施 2003 年《联合国教科文组织宪章》中数字遗产保存内容的操作指南，并考虑在于联合国教科文组织第 190 届执行局大会审议的关于文献遗产建议书中加入数字化文化遗产保存和使用的內容；

6. education and training programmes for information professionals must be developed and provided to prepare or reposition them to implement both digitization and preservation practices relevant to the needs of governments and their citizens;

7. there is a pressing need to establish a roadmap proposing solutions, agreements and policies, that ensure long term access and trustworthy preservation. This roadmap should address issues like open government, open data, open access and electronic government. It should dovetail with national and international priorities and be in full agreement with human rights.

Recommendations

Taking current and emerging challenges into consideration, the participants:

Urge the UNESCO secretariat to:

a. play an active advocacy role to make digital preservation frameworks and practices a reality, by promoting digital objects management and preservation in all appropriate forms, including working with other UN agencies, funds and programmes;

b. support the work of the international archival, library and museum community to secure an international legal framework of copyright exceptions and limitations to ensure preservation of and access to cultural heritage in digital format, and acquisition of and access to that heritage in a culturally appropriate manner;

c. collaborate with international professional associations and other international bodies to develop academic curricula for digitization and digital preservation, and implement training programmes and global educational approaches that enhance the capabilities of archives, library, and museum personnel to manage and preserve digital information;

d. establish a multi-stakeholder

forum for the discussion of standardization in digitization and digital preservation practices, including the establishment of digital format registries;

e. in cooperation with international professional associations and research projects teams, design and publish guidelines, policies and procedures as well as best-practice models in digitization and digital preservation;

f. support the belief that good management of trustworthy digital information is fundamental to sustainable development by developing and implementing a global digital roadmap under the auspices of the Memory of the World Programme to encourage all relevant stakeholders, in particular governments and the industry, to invest in trustworthy digital infrastructure and digital preservation;

g. create an emergency programme aiming at preservation of documentary materials endangered by natural disasters or armed conflicts, as well as a programme for the recovery of analogue and digital heritage that is under threat of becoming, or is already, inaccessible because of obsolete hardware and software;

h. encourage engagement of cultural heritage professionals knowledgeable about digital forensics concepts, methods and tools in order to ensure capture and reliable preservation of authentic, contextualized and meaningful information, and appropriate mediation of access to the information;

i. update the implementation guidelines of the 2003 UNESCO Charter on preservation of digital heritage and give consideration to the inclusion of preservation of and access to digitized cultural heritage in the proposed recommendation on documentary heritage being examined by the 190th session of UNESCO's Executive Board;

j. work with national and international research and heritage bodies to develop criteria for assessing

j. 与国内和国际研究和遗产机构合作，制定标准，以评估资料库是否已经或可以完善，在保存数控方面具有可靠性；

k. 加强与国际标准机构的合作，提高数字保存不同参考来源的一致性，并支持制定符合联合国教科文组织认证原则的标准。

敦促联合国教科文组织成员国：

a. 制定和执行保障所有公民获得相关知识权利的法律；

b. 制定在迅速变革的技术环境中促进和支持数字遗产保存的公共政策；

c. 促进各自立法机构和档案馆、图书馆和博物馆以及其他相关机构之间的合作，制定支持数字文化遗产保存和使用的法律框架；

d. 为公开政务和公开数据制定策略，满足建立和维护数字政务记录真实和可靠的需求；

e. 提供公民以公开形式合法享有获得信息的法律保障；

f. 鼓励私有部门组织对可靠的数字化基础设施和数字保存进行投资；

g. 制定一份促进数字格式法定缴存法律的建议书；

h. 建立适当的监督机构，例如：设立信息监察员监督和保护档案馆、图书馆、博物馆和其他遗产机构所需的必要的独立性，以赢得公众对所选信息及其保存方式信任的方式保存和使用数字信息；

i. 确认并提议数字文献遗产在《世界记忆名录》中进行登记；

j. 保证模拟内容具有其数字形式，避免其将来在数字信息检索为主的时代受到忽略；

k. 提高公众对数字保存对文化遗产长远意义的认知；

l. 促进数字化和数字保存的标准、其广泛认可的操作指南和最佳案例在相关国内组织和社区的应用。

敦促文化遗产领域的专业组织：

a. 与其他专业协会、国际和地区性组织和商业企业合作，确保通过数字法定缴存法律的完善和主张，保存重要的原生数字材料；

b. 协助制定一份内聚、概念和实用的数字化战略，能够指导数字环境中一切形式存档信息的管理和保存；

c. 鼓励各自成员思考可靠性、真实性、版权和将来数字信息的使用等问题，并为数字材料管理和保存的各个方面制定政策；

d. 与私有部门合作，开发能长期保留和保存数字形式信息的产品；

e. 鼓励成员识别和评估数字信息所面临的特定威胁，并采取适当措施和政策降低该等威胁。

whether repositories are, or can be improved to be, trustworthy in terms of their ability to preserve digital holdings;

k. promote cooperation with international standards bodies in order to increase consistency among different reference sources on digital preservation, and support the development of standards compliant with the principles endorsed by UNESCO.

Urge UNESCO' s Member States to:

a. develop and enforce laws that ensure rights of all citizens to relevant knowledge;

b. develop public policies enabling and supporting preservation of digital heritage in a rapidly changing technological environment;

c. promote cooperation between their legislative bodies and archives, libraries and museums and other relevant organizations, in order to develop legal frameworks that support preservation of, and access to, digital cultural heritage;

d. develop strategies for open government and open data that address the need to create and maintain trust and reliance in digital government records;

e. provide legal guarantees that information to which citizens are legally entitled be available in an open format;

f. encourage private sector organizations to invest in trustworthy digital infrastructure and digital preservation;

g. develop a Recommendation for the promotion of legal deposit laws for digital formats;

h. establish appropriate oversight body(ies), e.g., Information Ombudsman, to monitor and protect the necessary degree of independence required by archives, libraries, museums and other heritage organizations to preserve and provide access to digital information in such a way that sustains public

trust in what information is selected for preservation and how it is preserved;

i. identify and propose registration of digital documentary heritage on a Memory of the World Register;

j. ensure that analogue contents will be made available in digital form, to avoid their future neglect in a world of predominant digital information retrieval;

k. raise public awareness of relevance of digital preservation for the endurance of our cultural heritage;

l. promote the use of standards and widely recognized guidelines and best practices on digitization and digital preservation among the relevant national organizations and communities.

Urge professional organizations in the cultural heritage sector to:

a. cooperate with other professional associations, international and regional organizations and commercial enterprises to ensure that significant born-digital materials are preserved by promoting and advocating for digital legal deposit laws;

b. assist in the development of a cohesive, conceptual and practical vision for a digital strategy capable of addressing the management and preservation of recorded information in all its forms in the digital environment;

c. encourage their members to take into consideration the reliability, authenticity, copyright ownership and future use of digital information, and to develop policies for all aspects of management and preservation of digital materials;

d. cooperate with the private sector for the development of products that facilitate the long-term retention and preservation of information recorded in a digital format;

敦促私有部门组织：

- a. 与档案馆、图书馆、博物馆和其他相关机构合作，保证数字信息的长期使用；
- b. 遵守公认的元数据标准，与信息专业人员合作描述和/或管理数字资源，以保证资源的真实、可靠和准确性及资源之间的互用性；
- c. 在参加国内和国际标准会议，以及在参与跨司法管辖区和其他合作方活动等此类数字形式信息将被长久保留的活动时，思考数字保存问题。

e. encourage members to identify and evaluate the specific threats to which their digital information is vulnerable, and implement appropriate processes and policies to mitigate these threats.

Urge private sector organizations to:

- a. cooperate with archives, library, museum and other relevant organizations to ensure long-term accessibility to digital information;
- b. adhere to recognized metadata standards designed in cooperation with information professionals for description and/or management of digital resources, in order to enable

interoperability of sources that can be presumed authentic and guaranteed reliable and accurate;

c. take digital preservation issues into consideration when participating in national and international standards initiatives and in their work on multi-jurisdictional and other partnership initiatives where information generated in a digital format is to be retained through the long term.

(上接第 20 页)的 vision，这就比机构内的会议空间多了点放任、刺激和兴奋。优势之三是田子坊已经成为老上海风情的代表，充满着原本就有的历史气息和后来创造的诸多象征意味，这样一个 meaningful 的空间自然是 valuable 的商品。

以上的判断在最近声名渐起的“猫的天空之城概念书店”获得支持，书店的主营并非进书卖书，而是经营能与“书”发生紧密联系或联想的氛围；人们去这家书店，也非冲书而去，而是借“猫空”看书、会友、做功课，吸引人的仍然是人们自认适于做某些事的空间本身。生产一个空间，以获取人们对此空间的认同，进而引出人们自由界定并乐意为之的互动，是否空间生产的一个新面相？

资料链接：尤根空间

尤根空间地处田子坊西北角的“泰康 Terrace”之内。与田子坊中心区一步之遥，闹中取静。目前，田子坊的知名度和商业吸引力已经超过新天地，成为上海最成功的商业区，也是上海最热门的旅游点之一。而“泰康 Terrace”是由法国知名设计师改造设计的一栋旧厂房建筑，设计气息浓郁，号称“田子坊二期”。尤根空间由旅奥知名设计师设计，整合了众多经典现代主义设计元素及东方元素。空间面积 150 平方米，可容纳超过 60 名宾客的活动，其空间布局可以根据活动需要灵活调整。目前，尤根空间已经承接多场高标准定制活动，包含知名企业的项目交流会、年会、电影首映式、酒会、音乐会等，树立起尤根空间作为高档聚会和活动空间的知名度。

(continued from Page 20) Going back to Tianzifang, the space sold by Guo and Xu is in Tianzifang, a fashion “community” with abundant symbolic resources, which enjoys an edge over Nanjing Road and Huaihai Road. One of its advantages is its layout as a “community” space instead of a business street. The flowing commerce and shallow depth of the latter makes a sense of insufficient space capacity for lively and casual meeting or creative or teaching activities among the participants; while the former with its space depth enables a more complex interpersonal interaction.

The high popularity of Tianzifang also gives it a competitive advantage over meeting spaces in other institutes. Filled with poetic visions like Nanjing and Huaihai Road, Tianzifang is a bit less serious and frozen as well as more stimulating and exciting than other areas. Another strength of Tianzifang comes from its symbolic image as old Shanghai. With its very original historic image and creative landmarks, the space, with its spatial meaning, is definitely a valuable commodity.

The emerging popularity of “MOMI Cafe” in past few years supports the above viewpoint. The café, instead of running a book business, actually operates and

sells the atmosphere that triggers a kind of association with books. Visitors here are not just here to buy books, but for reading, meeting friends and doing homework in such a space whose atmosphere complies with their expectations for certain activities. Producing a recognized space which stimulates free association for visitors promoting their voluntary interaction, forms a whole new dimension of space production and engagement.

Information Links: Jugend Space

Jugend Space is situated at the Taikang Terrace in the northwest of Tianzifang, one of the most successful commercial districts and hot touring lines in Shanghai. Taikang Terrace, known as the 2nd phase of Tianzifang for its strong sense of design, is an old factory building renovated and optimized by famous designers from France. As a work of a well-known Chinese-Austrian designer, Jugend Space integrates a bundle of design elements of classic modernism and the ones with oriental features. The 150 square-meter space, with a flexibly adjusted layout, can accommodate more than 60 people for all kinds of activities. Up to date, the spot has been largely used as an high-end venue for various events, including workshops and annual galas of big companies, movie premieres, cocktail parties and concerts.

列雾卡历史港口城镇

Levuka Historical Port Town

编辑 / 齐恩卉 Editor / Qi Sihui

遗产类型：文化遗产

所在地区：斐济

入选年份：2013年

遴选标准：(ii) (iv)

该遗产由列雾卡镇范围内的区域和向东延伸100米的海岸线内69.6公顷的区域共同组成。列雾卡镇及其低矮的房屋建筑镶嵌在海滩的椰树和芒果树丛中，它是斐济第一个殖民首府，于1874年让与英国。19世纪早期，欧洲人和美国人在南太平洋岛屿土著居民的村落内建造了仓库、商店、港口设施、居民区和宗教、教育和社会机构，列雾卡作为当时商业活动的中心得到发展。列雾卡镇原著人口的数量一直大于欧洲殖民者，因此其发展过程受到原著社区的影响，这在晚期殖民港口城镇中极为罕见。所以，该镇是19世纪晚期太平洋港口殖民地的杰出代表，反映了海上统治者对当地建筑传统的融合，形成了一种独特的景观。



在2013年6月于柬埔寨举行的第37届世界遗产大会上，列雾卡历史港口镇因符合标准(ii)和(iv)被列入世界遗产名录。

标准(ii)：列雾卡历史港口镇展现了19世纪，随着欧洲在太平洋岛屿地域文化地区实行海上扩张而发生的重要的人类价值的交流和文化的接触。它体现了当地居住传统和殖民标准相结合的城市规划下，太平洋地区非殖民社区的文化融合，是晚期殖民地港口城市的罕见案例。由此，该镇展示了以海洋产品和出口加工为基础的晚期殖民的工业化阶段。

标准(iv)：列雾卡历史港口镇的城市类型反映了19世纪欧洲殖民的全球性特征和体系。作为太平洋港口殖民地的特定类型，它展现了19世纪晚期的海洋殖民阶段，为认识欧洲海上强国对某一具体的海洋社会、文化和地形环境的适应行为提供了启示。



Category : Cultural Heritage

Location: Fiji

Date of Inscription: 2013

Criteria: (ii) (iv)

The property comprises the area within the Levuka Town boundary and a 100-meter coastal margin extending eastward to a total area of 69.6 hectares. The town and its low line of buildings set among coconut and mango trees along the beach front was the first colonial capital of Fiji, ceded to the British in 1874. It developed from the early 19th century as a centre of commercial activity by Americans and Europeans who built warehouses, stores, port facilities, residences, and religious, educational and social institutions around the villages of the South Pacific island's indigenous population. It is a rare example of a late colonial port town that was influenced in its development by the indigenous community which continued to outnumber the European settlers. Thus the town, an outstanding example of late 19th century Pacific port settlements, reflects the integration of local building traditions by a supreme naval power, leading to the emergence of a unique landscape.

In the 37th Session of World Heritage Committee held in Cambodia in June 2013, Levuka Historical Port Town, Fiji was inscribed on the

World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iv).

Criterion (ii): Levuka Historical Port Town exhibits the important interchange of human values and cultural contact that took place as part of the process of European maritime expansion over the 19th century in the geocultural region of the Pacific Islands. It is a rare example of a late colonial port town, which illustrates the cultural hybridity of non-settler communities in the Pacific, with an urban plan that merges local settlement traditions with colonial standards. As such, the town exhibits the processes of the late, industrialized stage of colonization, which was based on maritime extraction and export processes.

Criterion (iv): The urban typology of Levuka Historical Port Town reflects the global characteristics and institutions of European colonisation in the 19th century. As a specific type of Pacific port settlement, which reflects the late 19th century stages of maritime colonization, Levuka provides insights to the adaptation of European naval powers to a specific oceanic social, cultural and topographic environment.

资料来源：<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1399>

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1399>

红河哈尼梯田文化景观：藏在大山深处的文化遗产

Honghe Hani Rice Terraces: Cultural Heritage Hidden in Deep Mountains

图文供稿 / 红河哈尼族彝族自治州哈尼梯田管理局 Provided by the Administration of Hani Rice Terraces, Honghe Hani & Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan, China

遗产类型：文化景观

所在地区：中国云南省

入选年份：2013年

遴选标准：(iii) (v)

神奇的哈尼梯田

哈尼梯田位于中国云南省东南部红河哈尼族彝族自治州境内哀牢山余脉，拥有1300年以上悠久历史，是以哈尼族为主的各族人民同垦共创的梯田农耕文明奇观。森林—村寨—梯田—江河四度共构的良性农业生态系统，农耕生产技术和传统文化活动均以梯田为轴心展开，具有历史的、科学的、经济学的、文学艺术等丰富的多学科价值。

遗产区内山有多高水有多高，冬暖夏凉，有哈尼族、彝族等七个世居民族和谐相处。连绵不断的层层梯田，从山脚延伸至海拔2000多米的高山之颠，级数最多可达3700多级，规模宏大，气势磅礴，撼人心魄，蔚为壮观，是人与自然和谐共创的杰作。

遗产区及缓冲区总面积为461.04平方公里，其中，核心区面积为166.03平方公里。梯田集中连片的核心区主要有坝达、多依树、老虎嘴等3个片区。

多功能的哈尼梯田

- 一是提供丰富的稻米及其水产品。
- 二是调节气候，净化空气。
- 三是保水保土，防止滑坡。
- 四是维护生态系统的生物多样性。

丰富的遗产价值

中国哈尼梯田文化景观列入世界遗产名录符合的标准：

标准 (iii)：红河哈尼梯田完美地反应出一个精密复杂的农业、林业和水分分配体系，该体系通过长期以来形成的独特社会经济宗教体系而得以加强。

标准 (v)：哈尼梯田彰显出同环境互动的一种重要方式，通过一体化耕作和水管理体系之间的调和得以实现，其基石是重视人与神灵以及个人与社区相互关系的社会经济宗教体系。从大量档案资料可以看出，该体系已经存在了至少一千年。

完整性：遗产地面积广大，在其分布区域内，可以欣赏整个梯田体系，其所有的遗产特点、森林、水系统、村寨和梯田都得到充分的展示。主要的物理属性都没有受到被破坏的威胁，传统（下转封底）

Category: Cultural Landscape

Location: Yunnan Province, China

Date of Inscription: 2013

Criteria: (iii) (v)

Miraculous Hani Rice Terraces

Located on the extended range of Ailao Mountain in Honghe Hani & Yi Autonomous Prefecture in south-eastern Yunnan Province of China, Hani Rice Terraces created by people of various ethnic groups, particularly the Hani people, is an absolute wonder of farming civilization with a long history of more than 1300 years. There is a benign agriculture ecosystem featuring four-elements of forests, villages, rice terraces and water, and the rice terraces, being the axis of agriculture production technology and traditional cultural activities, bears a multidisciplinary value of history, science, economics, literature, art and so on.

Seven long-dwelling peoples, live harmoniously inside the property area where it is warm in winter and cool in summer, and water exists in the high mountains due to satisfying forest coverage. Some terrace fields extend from the foot of mountains to the top over 2000 meters above sea level, containing more than 3700 steps of terrace plots. What a magnificent masterpiece that has ever been harmoniously co-created by man and nature, with a grand, spectacular and stunning panorama!

The coverage of property area and buffer zone amounts to 461.04 square kilometers, of which 166.03 square kilometers lies in the former. The terraced fields are mainly concentrated in Bada, Duoyishu and Laohuzui.

Multifunction of Hani Rice Terraces

1. Providing ample paddy rice and aquatic products.
2. Adjusting climate and help purify air.
3. Promoting water conservation and preventing landslides.
4. Maintaining the biodiversity of the ecosystem.

Outstanding Heritage Value

Inscribes the Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces, China, as a cultural landscape on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (v):

Criterion (iii): The Honghe-Hani terraces are an outstanding reflection of elaborate and finely tuned agricultural, forestry and water distribution systems that are reinforced by long-standing and distinctive socio-economic-religious systems.

Criterion (v): The Honghe Hani Rice terraced landscape reflects in an exceptional way a specific interaction with the environment mediated by integrated farming and water management systems, and underpinned by socio-economic-religious systems that express the dual relationship between people and gods and between individuals and community, a system that has persisted for at least a millennium, as can be shown by extensive archival sources.

Integrity: the overall boundary encompasses a large area within which the overall terraced system can be appreciated and all its attributes, forests, water system, villages and terraces are present to a sufficient degree. None of the key physical attributes are under threat and the traditional farming system is currently robust and well protected. The buffer zone protects the water-sheds and the visual setting and contains enough space to allow for coordinated social and economic development.

Authenticity: the terraced landscape has maintained its authenticity in relation to the traditional form of the landscape elements, continuity of landscape function, practices and traditional knowledge, and continuity of rituals, beliefs and customs.

Effective Protection and Management

(continued on the back cover)

活动预告

Forthcoming

编辑 / 瞿莺 刘真 Editor / Qu Ying Liu Zhen

亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术高级人才培训班

2013年11月8日至11月17日，中国苏州

为应对目前亚太地区古建筑修复技术的后继者日益减少及古建筑传统技艺失传等困境和危机，我中心将面向亚太地区古建筑保护和修复领域中高级管理和技术人员举办第三届亚太地区古建筑保护修复技术培训班。本次培训课程将以历史建筑的保护与修复技术为主题，为期十天，包含理论课程、专业课程以及考察实践课程三大模块，系统性地向学员提供古建筑保护历史、修复原则与方法、国内外文物建筑修缮的传统与现代的技术手段等专业知识的培训。培训课程详情，欢迎来函咨询（Email: whitrap.training@gmail.com）。

历史性城镇景观（HUL）国内培训班 2013年10月

我中心将于2013年10月举办历史性城镇景观（HUL）国内培训班。

培训为期4天，包括7项课程内容：

1. 历史性城镇景观：概念和方法
2. 《世界遗产公约》和 Historic Urban Landscapes 的起源
3. HUL 行动计划：关键步骤和工具手段制定
4. 世界遗产和可持续发展
5. 世界遗产地管理
6. 可持续旅游
7. 演讲和讨论

本次培训将由国际国内教师共同授课。培训课程详情，欢迎来函咨询（E-mail: whitrap.training@gmail.com）。

Advanced Course on Conservation and Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architectures for the Asia and the Pacific Region

8-17 November 2013, Suzhou, China

In response to crisis and challenges such as lost of conservation and restoration techniques of rational architectures and the decreasing number of craftsmen in this domain, WHITRAP is going to organize the 3rd session of Advanced Course on Conservation and Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architectures for the Asia and the Pacific Region targeting senior managers and technicians in the area. Focusing on the conservation and restoration techniques of traditional architectures, the 10-day training includes three modules of theoretical teaching, specialized curriculums and field trips and practice, aiming to provide systematic trainings in terms of the history of traditional architecture conservation, its principle and methodologies, and both conventional and modern restoration techniques at home and abroad. If any inquiry, please feel free to contact us (E-mail: whitrap.training@gmail.com).

Domestic Training Course on Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL) October 2013

The domestic training course on Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL) is to be held in October 2013.

The course, organized by WHITRAP, will last for 4 full days and include 7 modules:

1. Historic Urban Landscape: Concept and Approach
2. The World Heritage Convention and Origins of HUL
3. HUL Action Plan: Essential Steps and Toolkit Design
4. World Heritage and Sustainable Development
5. World Heritage Site Management
6. Sustainable Tourism
7. Presentations and Roundtable

This course will be taught by international and Chinese lecturers combined, and the specific time and venue will be published on the WHITRAP official website (www.whitrap.org) by the end of August 2013. Please pay attention to the course announcement then. If any inquiry, please feel free to contact us (E-mail: whitrap.training@gmail.com).

“世界遗产与 20 世纪”国际会议
2013 年 10 月 3 日至 4 日，昌迪加尔，印度

本次会议由印度国际古迹遗址理事会，国际古迹遗址理事会 20 世纪遗产国际科学委员会 (ICOMOS ISC20C)、Chitkara 规划建筑学院 (印度旁遮普)、印度国家高等建筑研究院 (印度浦那)，以及我中心 (WHITRAP) 共同组织举办。

这是首个在印度召开的以“世界遗产与 20 世纪”为主题的国际会议。会议旨在提升对二十世纪遗产重要意义的理解，并在世界遗产以及《ICOMOS ISC20C 马里文件：“作为管理变化和干预实践指导的 20 世纪建筑遗产保护方法”》的框架内，审视管理的范围和面临的挑战。会议的详细内容和征稿启事参见会议公告 (下载地址: www.whitr-ap.org)。

2013 年亚洲文化景观协会 (ACLA) 国际研讨会
2013 年 10 月 12 日至 15 日，首尔，韩国

2013 年亚洲文化景观协会 (ACLA) 国际研讨会将于 2013 年 10 月 12 日至 15 日在韩国首尔国立大学举办。本次研讨会以“亚洲文化景观的意义与美学”为主题，旨在提供一个相互交流，共享及有限共享智慧的平台，通过亚洲人文景观所体现出的“意义”与“美学”，去认识精神共存，因人类仁慈而获取的自然先验性的文化景观。有关会议详情，请联系 Rana P.B. Singh 教授。电子邮件: ranapbs@gmail.com

场所营造：城市活态遗产培训班
2013 年 7 月 29 日至 8 月 2 日，班加罗尔，印度

此培训课程由印度人居环境学院主办，旨在通过对那些进行发展与保护相结合范例的实践者传授能解决一些问题的方法。它旨在通过重新审视与历史空间相关的价值观来构建一个识别、理解和关联历史空间的角度。目的是为了学会怎样在社会，经济，文化内在联系这样一个范畴下的城市空间，如何说明历史建筑及非历史建筑的保护问题。通过运用遗产的当代观点，以及运用这些活态遗产空间的改造技术来满足现代需求，我们不仅能提升他们的经济价值，同时也将有助于创建有文化活力及形象丰满的城市。详细信息请参见: <http://www.iihs.co.in/programmes/upp/pm-lhus/>。

International Conference “Filling the Gaps: World Heritage & the 20th Century”
3-4 October 2013, Chandigarh, India

The conference is being organized by ICOMOS-India, ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on 20th Century Heritage (ISC20C), Chitkara School of Planning and Architecture (CSPA), Punjab, India, the National Institute for Advanced Studies in Architecture (NIASA), Pune, India, and, the World Heritage Institute for Training and Research for the Asia & the Pacific (WHITRAP), Shanghai, China.

This is the first international conference on the theme of “World Heritage & the 20th Century” to be organized in India. The objective is to promote an understanding of the significance twentieth-century heritage, and examine the scope and the challenges of managing it within the framework of the World Heritage regime as well as the ICOMOS ISC20C Madrid Document: “Approaches for the Conservation of Twentieth Century Architectural Heritage as Practical Guidance for Managing Change and Intervention”. Further details are given in the conference announcement & call for papers (please download it from the website: www.whitr-ap.org).

2013 International Symposium, ACLA Asian Cultural Landscape Association
“Meanings & Aesthetics in Asian Cultural Landscape”
12-15 October 2013, Seoul, Korea

2013 International Symposium of ACLA Asian Cultural Landscape Association will be held at October 12th to 15th 2013, in the International Conference Hall, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea. ACLA Symposium-2013, presents a platform for mutual exchange, shared and co-shared wisdom and to understand the co-existentiality of the spirit of place and cultural landscape where the human kindness of the Earth meet with the transcendentality of Nature, and expressed through “meanings” and “aesthetics” illustrated with Asian Cultural Landscape. For more information, please contact Prof. Rana P.B. Singh, E-mail: ranapbs@gmail.com.

Place Making: Living Urban Heritage
29 July-2 August, 2013, Bangalore, India

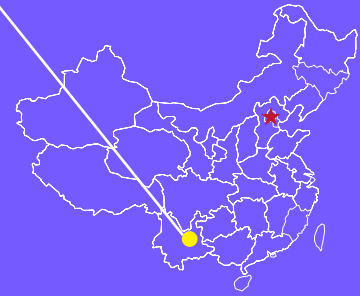
This course is organized by the Indian Institute for Human Settlements and aims to address these issues by enabling an approach among practitioners that aligns development and conservation paradigms. It aims to build perspective on how to identify, understand and relate to historical spaces by re-examining the values associated with them. The objective is to understand how to address conservation issues of monumental and non-monumental scale in urban spaces which are part of a range of social, economic and cultural inter-linkages. By applying contemporary perspectives on heritage, and applying techniques that enable the modification of these living heritage spaces to suit present needs, we will greatly enhance not only their economic value, but also help in the creation of culturally vibrant and visually enriched cities. For more information: <http://www.iihs.co.in/programmes/upp/pm-lhus/>

红河哈尼梯田文化景观：藏在大山深处的文化遗产

Honghe Hani Rice Terraces: Cultural Heritage Hidden in Deep Mountains

图文供稿 / 红河哈尼族彝族自治州哈尼梯田管理局

Provided by The Administration of Hani Rice Terraces, Honghe Hani & Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan, China



(上接第 31 页) 的耕作体系至今还很活跃, 得到了很好的保护。缓冲区保护了分水岭和视觉环境, 有足够的空间进行协调一致的社会和经济发展。

真实性: 梯田遗产地保存了遗产元素的传统形式, 延续了遗产地的功能, 实践, 传统知识, 沿用了仪式, 信仰和风俗。

卓有成效的保护管理工作

1. 2012 年 7 月 1 日, 云南省人大常委会批复, 红河州人大颁布实施《红河哈尼梯田保护管理条例》条例;
2. 2011 年 11 月, 云南省人民政府批复《红河哈尼梯田保护总体规划》;
3. 2007 年开始, 州、县先后成立哈尼梯田管理局, 配备专职人员依法管理文化景观遗产;
4. 挖掘、整理、展示哈尼梯田文化丛书, 推出《哈尼古风》、《文化解读哈尼梯田》等丛书;
5. 开展课题研究, 推动哈尼梯田文化遗产的可持续发展;
6. 向国家商标总局申请注册“红河哈尼梯田”、“哈尼梯田”等品牌商标, 统一管理, 特许使用, 保护无形资产不被恶意使用。
7. 严格管理遗产地的旅游, 避免人类活动对文化遗产造成破坏和干扰, 确保遗产地的完整性和真实性。
8. 建立哈尼梯田监测管理中心和档案数据库, 及时发现和处理问题, 为政府提供决策参考。
9. 加强遗产地青少年可持续发展教育, 在遗产地核心区开设遗产教育课。
10. 着力开发哈尼梯田丰富的梯田红米、稻鸭蛋等生态农产品, 提升产品附加值, 促进遗产地农民增收。

世界遗产委员会评语:

红河哈尼梯田位于云南省西南部, 总面积 16,603 公顷。壮观的梯田层层叠叠遍布高耸的哀牢山侧, 一直延伸到红河河岸。过去 1300 多年间, 哈尼族人形成了一套复杂的灌溉系统, 把植被覆盖的山体的水源引入梯田。他们还创造了一套整合了水牛、畜牧、鸭子、鱼和鳝类养殖的农业系统, 促进该地区主要作物红米的种植。原著民崇拜太阳、月亮、山、江河、森林和火等其他自然现象。他们主要居住在山顶森林和梯田之间的 82 个村落内。村落的民居是典型的传统茅草屋。对梯田弹性化的土地管理制度高度体现了在独特和悠久的社会宗教制度下, 人和环境在视觉和生态上的和谐。

(continued from Page 31)

1. The Regulation for Conservation and Management on Hani Rice Terraces released by Honghe Prefecture Government on July 1, 2012.

2. The Conservation Master Plan of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces approved by Yunnan Provincial Government in Nov, 2011.

3. Starting from 2007, administrations for Hani Rice Terraces were set up at prefecture level and county level, and full-time staff have been recruited for the protection of the property.

4. Book series such as The Classics of Hani People, and Cultural Interpretation on Hani Rice Terraces were published on the basis of collecting and sorting relevant materials.

5. Research work was done for the aim of promoting sustainable development of the property.

6. The registration of brand trademarks such as "Honghe Hani Rice Terraces" and "Hani Terraces" were submitted to China State Administration of Trademark Registration, to avoid the malicious use of intangible assets under the basis of unified management and privileged use.

7. Strict management of tourism has been carried out for the property, in an effort to avoid damage and interference on cultural heritage from human activities, and ensure the integrity and authenticity of the property.

8. A monitoring & management center and a database have been established for the sake of discovering and handling problems in time and providing reference to related government sectors for the sustainable development of Hani Rice Terraces.

9. For sustainable development, teenagers education is strengthened in heritage

site, and courses covering heritage education are given inside the property area.

10. Ecological agricultural products such as red rice and duck eggs have been developed, in an effort of improving product added value, and increasing the farmers' income in heritage site.

Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:

The Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces, China covers 16,603-hectares in Southern Yunnan. It is marked by spectacular terraces that cascade down the slopes of the towering Ailao Mountains to the banks of the Hong River. Over the past 1,300 years, the Hani people have developed a complex system of channels to bring water from the forested mountaintops to the terraces. They have also created an integrated farming system that involves buffalos, cattle, ducks, fish and eel and supports the production of red rice, the area's primary crop. The inhabitants worship the sun, moon, mountains, rivers, forests and other natural phenomena including fire. They live in 82 villages situated between the mountaintop forests and the terraces. The villages feature traditional thatched "mushroom" houses. The resilient land management system of the rice terraces demonstrates extraordinary harmony between people and their environment, both visually and ecologically, based on exceptional and long-standing social and religious structures.

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心 (秘书处)

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