



# WHITR-AP (Shanghai) Newsletter

亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）简讯

World Heritage Institute of Training and Research - Asia and Pacific, Shanghai

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Cooperation Agreement between China and France

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亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）World Heritage Institute of Training and Research-Asia and Pacific, Shanghai

## 中法签订合作协议 Cooperation Agreement between China and France

2007年12月9日，在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）举行了中法合作签约仪式，法国文化部建筑遗产司司长 Michel CLEMENT、建筑遗产城总干事 Anne Marie Le Guevel 与同济大学常务副校长李永盛、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）主任吴志强共同签署了合作协议。协议自 2007年12月9日起正式生效，有效期为三年。此协议基于同济大学建筑与城市规划学院和法国文化部遗产司、建筑与遗产城以及夏乐高等研究中心多年来在专业技能的交流、研究、实验以及培训等方面的广泛合作，其成功签订将在今后进一步加深和巩固中法文化遗产领域的共同发展和深入合作，以及促进中法文化多样性的交流奠定良好的基础。

签约仪式结束后，举办了小型的中法合作交流。期间，同济大学阮仪三教授就最新研究项目“大运河”做了简短的介绍。在此基础上，中心副主任周俭教授就未来可开展的研究项目、培训方向等问题提出了建议。Michel CLEMENT 先生及 Anne Marie Le Guevel 女士都表示对“大运河”项目的关注，并表示将持续支持和开展中法合作项目，尤其在文化遗产、人文科学等方面。此外，法国领事馆文化合作负责人 Sabrina Grassifossier 女士对即将在上海开展的中法合作项目做了简要的说明，并表示愿意为中法专家交流提供可能的帮助。



Dec. 9<sup>th</sup> 2007, the Signing Ceremony of Cooperation Agreement was held in UNESCO World Heritage Institute of Training and Research – Asia and Pacific (Shanghai) (UNESCO WHITR-AP, Shanghai). Mr. Michel CLEMENT, Director of the Department of Architecture of French Ministry of Culture and Communication, Ms. Anne Marie Le Guevel, Director General of French Architecture and Heritage City, Mr. LI Yongsheng, Vice President of Tongji University and Mr. Wu Zhiqiang, Interim Director of UNESCO WHITR-AP (Shanghai) representing the institute and organizations signed the cooperation agreement for joint efforts in cultural heritage conservation. The agreement will be valid for three years from Dec. 9<sup>th</sup> 2007. This convention was signed on the basis of extensive cooperation among CAUP of Tongji University, French Ministry of Culture and Communication, French Architecture and Heritage City as well as the Chaillot Centre of Advanced Studies in the terms of research studies, experiments, trainings and activities. The agreement will lay a solid foundation on further collaborative development concerning Cultural Heritage Conservation and cultural diversity between China and France.

In the following seminar, Prof. RUAN Yisan of Tongji University gave a brief introduction to the latest research program of “the Grand Canal”. Mr. ZHOU Jian, Vice Director of UNESCO WHITR-AP (Shanghai), proposed several suggestions on the potential research and training programs. Mr. Michel CLIMENT, together with Ms. Anne Marie Le Guevel, expressed their support and interest in the research of “the Grand Canal” and would continually strengthen the collaboration between two countries with regard to cultural heritage, humanity science and communications. Ms. Sabrina Grassifossier, principal of cultural cooperation department of French Consulate General, portrayed the future collaboration program in Shanghai and expressed willingness to contribute on further cooperation. The two sides have reached consensus on the significance and prospects of cooperation in cultural heritage conservation, leading to a successful completion of this signing ceremony.

From Oct. 16<sup>th</sup> to Dec. 3<sup>rd</sup>, the Proposal of the Establishment in China of a World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and the Pacific Region, as a Category 2 Institute under the Auspices of UNESCO was approved by UNESCO on the 34th Session of UNESCO General Conference in Paris, France. At the same time, the Executive Board authorized the Director-General to sign an agreement with the Government of the People’s Republic of China concerning the establishment and the operation of the Institute (177 EX/Decision 21).



At the 28th session of the World Heritage Committee in July 2004, the Government of the People’s Republic of China proposed to establish a World Heritage training and research institute in China for the benefit of the Asia and the Pacific Region. The Committee welcomed this initiative. Considering the two years of operation and expert analysis as well as the importance of the international cooperation for strengthening the capacity of States Parties to promote and implement the World Heritage Convention through building capacity for preparation of

effective nominations and for sustainable conservation and management of World Heritage properties, the institute is in conformity with the document 33C/Resolution 90 and 177EX/Decision 21 relating to the principles and guidelines for the establishment and functioning of institutes and centers under the auspices of UNESCO (categories 1 and 2). The General Conference approved the establishment of the World Heritage training and research institute for the Asia and the Pacific region, as a category 2 institute under the auspicious UNESCO.

2007年11月14日至15日，联合国人居署国际部主任 Lars Reutersward 先生及联合国环境署前执行主任 Klaus Topfer 先生先后访问我中心，并高度评价了我中心对文化遗产保护所做出的贡献。

On Nov. 14<sup>th</sup> 2007, Mr. Lars Reutersward, Director of UN-Habitat and Mr. Klaus Topfer, Former Executive Director of UNEP paid a visit to UNESCO WHITR-AP (Shanghai) and highly commented the work of UNESCO WHITR-AP (Shanghai) to cultural heritage conservation.

2007年11月1日，美国明尼苏达大学世界遗产研究中心 Arthur CHEN 教授来中心介绍了近期开展的“巴库遗产保护”的情况。

On Nov. 1<sup>st</sup> 2007, Prof. Arthur CHEN, Director of Centre for World Heritage Studies, College of Design, University of Minnesota (UoM), delivered a speech on the Pilot Study of the Inventory of Historical Buildings in Baku.

2007年12月5日，苏州古典园林列入《世界遗产名录》十周年暨世界遗产传统建筑保护论坛在苏州圆满结束，就遗产保护领域热切关注的问题进行了深入的探讨。

On Dec. 5<sup>th</sup> 2007, the 10th Anniversary of Suzhou Classical Gardens’ Inscription on the World Heritage List and Forum on the protection of Traditional Architecture of World Heritage Properties was held in Suzhou successfully with an in-depth discussion several issues concerning world heritage conservation.

“实践中的世界遗产” (World Heritage at Work) 硕士课程执行委员会会议于2007年9月26日在巴黎联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心举行，课程的编纂由都灵大学、都灵理工大学和联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心共同主办。

On Sep.26<sup>th</sup> 2007, the Committee Meeting of Steering Master Degree Program of World Heritage at Work was held in Paris, UNESCO World Heritage Centre. The University and the Polytechnic of Turin, together with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, are collaborating in the design of this programme.

周俭教授于11月2日至4日参加了在北京由北京大学世界遗产研究中心和北京大学考古文博学院共同主持的北京论坛分论坛（2007）。论坛主题是“人类遗产对文明进步的启示”，来自世界多个国家地区的专家、学者齐聚一堂，共同探讨多元发展模式下的遗产理念。

November 2<sup>nd</sup> -4<sup>th</sup>, Prof. Zhou Jian participated the Sub-Forum of Beijing Forum 2007, which was organized by Heritage Research Centre and School of archaeology and Museology, Peking University. The forum focused on *The Inspiration of Human Heritage on the Progress of Civilizations*. Renowned scholars from different regions of the world participated in the conference.

2007年11月6日至15日，邵甬、周柯老师赴韩国仁川江华岛参加联合国教科文组织景观和环境设计教席2007年年度学术研讨会，共同就“边界、城市界面和历史城市景观的强化”的主题进行了探讨。

From Nov. 6<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup>, Ms. SHAO Yong and ZHOU Ke attended the 2007 Workshop of UNESCO Chair in Landscape and Environmental Design holding in Ganghwado Island, Incheon, Korea, which focused on Boundary, City Interface and Enhancement of Historical Landscape in City.

2007年10月25日，为期10天的“从勘察到计划”研讨会在佛罗伦萨圆满结束。中心代表孔萍女士应邀出席。会议为中心与佛罗伦萨大学以及其他机构在文化遗产保护领域建立潜在的合作伙伴关系奠定了基础。

The ten days seminar on *From Survey to the Project* was successfully completed in Florence on Oct 25<sup>th</sup> 2007. Ms. Kong participated in this seminar on behalf of WHITR-AP (Shanghai). The seminar created opportunities for cooperation with University of Florence and other institutes in the field of cultural heritage conservation.



## 丝绸之路申报世界文化遗产国际学术研讨会暨培训班 International Symposium and Training Course on Application for World Heritage Listing of the Silk Road

2007年10月26-31日,由国际古迹遗址理事会(ICOMOS)、国家文物局、西安市人民政府、陕西省文物局等主办的“丝绸之路申报世界文化遗产国际学术研讨会暨培训班”在西安进行,参加这次研讨会的有来自中国、中亚、欧洲等丝绸之路沿线国家以及ICOMOS专家。研讨会主要介绍丝绸之路的文化遗产性质、跨国联合申报的理念和方法,探讨丝绸之路申遗的有关事宜及文化遗产保护理念、原则、技术等问题,为丝绸之路联合申报世界文化遗产提供专家指导和技术咨询。同期举办的培训班交流了UNESCO世界遗产中心关于丝绸之路的考察团报告,并根据“实施《保护世界文化与自然遗产公约》的操作指南》确定了联合申遗的各项步骤。来自哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、塔吉克斯坦、乌兹别克斯坦和中国申报各省的负责人参加了此次培训。

丝绸之路是古代横跨欧亚大陆、举世闻名的国际商品贸易和宗教、文化交流之路。目前中国段已有48处文化遗产确定参与丝绸之路联合申遗,分别位于陕西(12处)、甘肃(11处)、新疆(12处)、宁夏(4处)、河南(5处)和青海(4处)。



Organized jointly by ICOMOS, the Chinese State Administration of Cultural Heritage, Xi'an Municipal People's Government and Shaanxi Province People's Government, the International Symposium and Training Course on Application for World Heritage Listing of the Silk Road were held in Xian, China from Oct.26 to Oct.31, 2007. Experts from ICOMOS and representatives from China, Central Asian and European Countries located along the Silk Road participated in this event. The symposium mainly introduced the cultural feature of the Silk Road, the concepts and methods of united transnational application for World Heritage, and discussed relevant concept for cultural heritage conservation, principles and the techniques to provide experts advice and technical consultants on the united application.

During the training course, attendees shared the mission report of The Silk Road by UNESCO, and clarified the specific procedures of the nomination according to the implement guidebook of the World Heritage Convention. The officials involved in the application work from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Xinjiang, Ningxia, Qinghai and Henan province of China attended this course.

As a main trade route for barter and the cultural and religious communication linkage between Asia and Europe, the 2000-year-old Silk Road began from Xi'an, capital of northwest China's Shaanxi Province, and ended in Europe via southern and central Asia countries. Presently, an initial list of 48 sites of the ancient Silk Road in China was selected by the heritage experts and officials for World Heritage application, concluding Shaanxi (12 sites), Gansu (11 sites), Xinjiang (12 sites), Ningxia (4 sites), Henan (5 sites), and Qinghai (4 sites).

**培训主题: 澳门历史文化遗产保护与旧城改造**  
 时间: 2008年3月24日——4月7日(暂定)  
 对象: 澳门文化局规划、建筑、文物等部门的技术官员  
 主要内容: 通过历史文化遗产保护与旧城改造相结合的理论,综合北京、上海等地的旧城改造实践,以及相应的文化遗产规划、历史建筑再利用及文物保护设计方法,提出澳门历史城区作为世界文化遗产的相关保护与发展措施。

Theme: **Cultural Heritage Conservation and Old City Regeneration in Macau**  
 Date: Mar. 24<sup>th</sup> - Apr. 7<sup>th</sup> 2008 (Suspended)  
 Target: The technical officials of Planning, Architecture, and Cultural Heritage in Cultural Affairs Bureau, Macao  
 Contents: To propose the measure and methodology for the protection and development of historic center in Macao through combination of the theories in historic cultural heritage conservation and old city regeneration, and synthesis of practical experiences of the old city regeneration in Beijing and Shanghai with related design methods of cultural heritage planning, adaptive-reuse and heritage protection in historic building.

**主题: 文化遗产的管理规划**  
 时间: 2008年10月6日——10月20日(暂定)  
 对象: 亚太地区文化遗产保护领域有一定工作经验的专业人士  
 主要内容: 课程在综合了ICCROM已成功举办的相关管理规划培训课程的基础上发展形成。内容主要包括管理规划原理、方法、分析以及制定程序,结合实地考察和团队合作的形式,使得学员掌握实践知识从而应用于各自国家的管理规划中。

Theme: **Cultural Heritage Management Plan**  
 Date: October 6<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup>, 2008 (Suspended)  
 Target: Professionals with experience in cultural heritage conservation in the Asia and Pacific Region  
 Contents: This international course on "Cultural Heritage Management Plan" is built upon the success of ICCROM programs on Management Plan, which draws upon leading expertise with international experiences in the field. It will address the principles, methodology, analysis and procedures for preparing an appropriate Management Plan. Combined with on-site case study and group work, the course aims to equip participants with practical knowledge to apply Management Plan in their own country.



## 奈良文化中心国际交流项目 ACCU International Exchange Program

2007年11月12日至22日,日本奈良文化中心主办了关于“亚太地区青年领导文化遗产培训”的国际交流项目。该项目为学员提供了宝贵的机会,使来自亚太地区的学员切身感受日本特色文化,并促进彼此之间的理解。同时,加强了奈良文化中心与其他遗产保护机构在文化遗产保护方面的合作关系。

交流项目包括日本专家讲座、遗产地考察、著名博物馆及机构参观等。通过学习考察,学员不仅加深了对文化遗产知识(包括有形的和无形的)的理解,而且更直观地了解了日本的传统文化及其特色之处。

Nov. 12<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> 2007, Ms Kong (Director of Project Unit of WHITR-AP, Shanghai) took part in the ACCU International Exchange Program Training of Young Leaders in Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia and Pacific 2007 in Japan. The program offered a precious opportunity to experience Japanese culture and develop a mutual understanding with the other eight participants from different backgrounds.

This program also strengthens the cooperative relationship between ACCU and other conservation institutes in Asia-Pacific Region.

The program is composed of selected lectures given by Japanese experts, site-visits of Japanese World Heritage sites as well as distinguished museums and institutes, which not only deepened the knowledge on cultural heritage conservation from both intangible and tangible perspectives, but also visualized the concept of Japanese traditional culture and offered deep insight to appreciate differences.



Horyu-ji 庙 (Horyu-ji Temple)



Participants 学员留影

## 「木结构的保护与再生」培训后记

2007年9月,同济大学建筑与城市规划学院青年教师朱宇晖博士经中心推荐,参加了日本古都奈良举办的“木结构遗产保护与修复”培训课程。课程所涉及专题包括亚太地区木结构遗产整体状况、日本文化遗产保护制度与日本木结构遗产之历史概况、保护技术、年代鉴定、灾害规避等;其间还穿插有连续多日建筑测绘与彩画摹绘、保护实习、木结构遗产地参访考察等。培训期间,朱宇晖以学院常青教授主持的上海市青浦区金泽镇保护与再生规划为例,向其他教授与学员介绍了中国木结构建筑遗产的多层次保护情况。

逾月培训归来,朱宇晖对中、日两国木构建筑之风格特质、文化基因与保护状况异同有了更深层次的理解。11月9日下午,他以“寂静之声——日本木构建筑遗产及保护映像”为题向学院学生做了精彩的演讲,并特别提出:雄劲、奔放而饱含生气、个性的日本木构建筑遗产实质彰显出大和民族在屈服于天皇、神道、佛教、状态的另外一面,成为其民族生命力与创造性的深刻表征,亦能成为日本社会在明治维新以来所屡屡创造之近现代化奇迹(亦包括战争悲剧)之特殊参照。其激越观点引发了在座同学的广泛议论和思考。

In September 2007, recommended by our center, Dr. Zhu Yuhui, a young teacher from the College of Architecture and Urban Planning Tongji University, took part in the training course of wood structure heritage protection and restoration in Nara, the ancient capital of Japan. The course involved the following special topics: the overall condition of the wood structure heritage in Asian and Pacific Area, the Japanese cultural heritage protection system, and the general history, the protective technique, the age appraisal, and the disaster evasion of the Japanese wood structure heritage, etc. Activities included architecture survey, color painting, protection practice and the visiting of the wood structure heritage area for several days. During the course, Dr. Zhu Yuhui gave the presentation of Protection and Regeneration Planning of Jinze Town, which was directed by Professor Chang Qing, in Qingpu District Shanghai City as an example to introduce the multi-level protection condition of wood structure heritage in China to the other professors and trainees during the training period.

Back from Japan, Zhu Yuhui has a deeper feeling towards both similarities and differences between the Chinese wooden building and the Japanese wooden building on styles, characteristics, cultural genes and protection conditions. In the afternoon of November 9, Dr. Zhu made a splendid lecture, Silent Sound—Japanese Wooden Building Heritage and Protection Impression, to the Students from CAUP, and specially proposed that the Japanese wood building heritage, which is imposing, untrammled, special, and full of vitality, shows the other side of the Yamato original life state, which has been maintained under the power of Mikado, Shintoism, Buddhism, and Confucianism, it can be a profound representation for the national vitality and creativity, and it can also be a special reference for the modern miracles of Japanese society since Meiji Restoration (also including war tragedy). His enthusiastic and excellent viewpoint inspired the students a lot.





位于中国西南部云南省境内的丽江古城，坐落在海拔高达2400米的“坝子”上，由大研古城（含黑龙潭）、白沙民居建筑群和束河民居建筑群三部分组成。1997年，以“丽江古城是保存着浓郁的地方民族特色与自然美妙结合的典型”的总评，被联合国教科文组织认定符合文化遗产标准(ii),(iv)和(v)，跻身“世界遗产名录”

2002年丽江古城保护管理委员会（现丽江古城保护管理局）与美国全球遗产基金会共同签署了《丽江古城传统民居修缮协议》，为世界文化遗产地丽江古城范围内传统民居的修缮工程建立补助基金。经过社会调查，上海同济城市规划设计研究院与同济大学国家历史文化名城研究中心共同编制了《世界文化遗产丽江古城保护规划》，并针对古城基础设施落后、传统民居

缺乏维护而私人房东没有足够经济能力自行修缮等威胁古城保护的主要问题，制定了民居修缮计划。2002年至2006年，174户传统民居得到修缮，古城风貌得到保护，同时也使得丽江古城的社会结构能够得到维系，古城的原真性能够得到保持。2006年该项目获得《商业周刊》/《建筑实录》中国奖。2007年，获得联合国教科文组织亚太地区文化遗产保护优秀奖。获奖评语如下：

丽江古城内174幢传统建筑的保护标志着公众与个人共同保护地方遗产的里程碑，使得在一个整体的世界遗产地保护管理规划的框架内居民、管理者、专家与捐赠者得以广泛合作。

Lijiang Old Town which is located in Yunnan province southwest China at an elevation of 2400m consists of Dayan Old Town, Baisha housing cluster and Shuhe housing cluster. World Heritage Committee decided to inscribe the site on the basis of cultural criteria(ii),(iv)&(v) with the justification of "Lijiang is an exceptional ancient town set in a dramatic landscape which represents the harmonious fusion of different cultural traditions to produce an urban landscape of outstanding quality."

In 2002 UNESCO Asia Pacific and GHF created a joint partnership with the Lijiang Ancient Town Committee and a matching Preservation Incentive Fund (PIF) to help multiply resources needed for the residential preservation has been established. The first Master Conservation Plan (MCP) was drawn up by Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute and the National Research Centre of Historic Cities Tongji University, after social surveying. The ancient town is at a risk of new 'modern' construction for many of the ancient residences have been abandoned because of the prohibitive cost of authentic restoration. Between 2002-2006 over 174 traditional Naxi homes has been restored in the partnership with 12 community wards and the Lijiang Ancient Town Management Committee. The plan is effective to conserve a traditional social fabric with authenticity. Thus it receiving the Chinese Award by Architectural Record of Business Week in 2006 and UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Award in 2007 in the following evaluation:

The conservation of 174 traditional houses in the World Heritage site of Lijiang Ancient Town, marks a significant step forward in public-private efforts to safeguard vernacular heritage. The partnership between the residents, management authorities, external conservation experts and donors allows for a broad-based and participatory conservation approach within the framework of the overall World Heritage site conservation management plan.



保护范围划定图  
Conservation Scope Map



历史文化遗产分布图  
Distribution Map



## 世界主要遗产保护机构介绍（二）

### UNESCO 亚太文化中心 (ACCU)

1971年在东京成立，是一个负责亚太地区事务的非营利性组织。它遵循UNESCO的原则，致力于促进亚太地区民族之间的相互理解与文化合作，努力促进与保障人们在有生之年均可获得学习的机会，尤其是从亚太的角度尊重文化多样性、创建和平并可持续发展的社会。ACCU奈良分部成立于1999年8月1日。

### ICOMOS 澳大利亚分部

成立于1976年，它扮演着在文化保护领域中公共机关、研究机构与个人之间的国际与国内沟通桥梁。其任务是通过制定标准、鼓励讨论与产生创新想法来引领澳大利亚地区的文化遗产保护并致力于促进保护方法与文化重地保护实践。

## 关于原真性的“奈良文件”概要 The Nara Document on Authenticity

关于原真性的奈良会议于1994年11月1日—6日在日本奈良举行，主要讨论关于定义和评估原真性的大量复杂问题，对文化遗产的原真性概念及其应用作出详细阐述。会议通过了《关于原真性的奈良文件》，是在1964年《威尼斯宪章》的精神基础上构思、建立延伸形成的，以回应当今世界对文化遗产关心和兴趣的扩展。会议主要包括了文化多样性和遗产多样性、价值与原真性及其定义。

1. 要基于遗产的价值保护各种形式和各历史时期的文化遗产。人们理解这些价值的部分地依赖于与这些价值有关的信息源的可信性与真实性。对这些信息源的认识与理解，与文化遗产初始的和后续的特征与意义相关，是全面评估原真性的必要基础。
2. 以这种方式考虑的、并在《威尼斯宪章》中确认的原真性，是与遗产价值有关的最为基本的资格因素。在文化遗产的科学研究、保护与修复规划、以及依《世界遗产公约》规定的登录程序和其他文化遗产清单使用时，对原真性的理解扮演着重要的角色。
3. 在不同文化、甚至在同一文化中，对文化遗产的价值特性及其相关信息源可信性的评判标准可能会不一致。因而，将文化遗产的价值原真性置于固定的评价标准之中来是不可能的。相反，对所有文化的尊重，要求充分考虑文化遗产的文脉关系。
4. 因此，在每一文化内，对遗产价值的特性及相关信息源的可靠性与真实性的认识必须达成共识，这是至关重要、极其紧迫的。
5. 基于文化遗产的本性以及文脉关系，原真性的判别会与各种大量信息源中有价值的部分有关联。信息源的各方面包括形式与设计、材料与物质、使用与功能、传统与技术、位置与环境、精神与感受以及其它内在的、外部的因素。允许利用这些信息源检验文化遗产在艺术、历史、社会和科学等维度的详尽状况。

The Nara Conference on Authenticity was held on Nov. 1<sup>st</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> 1994, in Nara of Japan. The conference mainly discussed problems for the concept and application on Authenticity of cultural heritage. The Nara Document on Authenticity is conceived in the spirit of the Charter of Venice, 1964, and builds on it and extends it in response to the expanding scope of cultural heritage concerns and interests in our contemporary world. The contents of conference focused on the diversity of culture and heritage, values and authenticity as well as their definitions.

1. Conservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and historical periods is rooted in the values attributed to the heritage. Our ability to understand these values depends, in part, on the degree to which information sources about these values may be understood as credible or truthful. Knowledge and understanding of these sources of information, in relation to original and subsequent characteristics of the cultural heritage, and their meaning, is a requisite basis for assessing all aspects of authenticity.
2. Authenticity, considered in this way and affirmed in the Charter of Venice, appears as the essential qualifying factor concerning values. The understanding of authenticity plays a fundamental role in all scientific studies of the cultural heritage, in conservation and restoration planning, as well as within the inscription procedures used for the World Heritage Convention and other cultural heritage inventories.
3. All judgements about values attributed to cultural properties as well as the credibility of related information sources may differ from culture to culture, and even within the same culture. It is thus not possible to base judgements of values and authenticity within fixed criteria. On the contrary, the respect due to all cultures requires that heritage properties must be considered and judged within the cultural contexts to which they belong.
4. Therefore, it is of the highest importance and urgency that, within each culture, recognition be accorded to the specific nature of its heritage values and the credibility and truthfulness of related information sources.
5. Depending on the nature of the cultural heritage, its cultural context, and its evolution through time, authenticity judgements may be linked to the worth of a great variety of sources of information. Aspects of the sources may include form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions and techniques, location and setting, and spirit and feeling, and other internal and external factors. The use of these sources permits elaboration of the specific artistic, historic, social, and scientific dimensions of the cultural heritage being examined.

## Introduction on Special Institutes of World Heritage Conservation(II)

### ACCU

The Asia/Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO (ACCU) established in April 1971 in Tokyo, is a non-profit organization for Asia and the Pacific regional activities in line with the principles of UNESCO, working for the promotion of mutual understanding and cultural cooperation among peoples in the region. ACCU aims to contribute from the Asia-Pacific perspectives to the realization of a peaceful and sustainable society where cultural diversity is duly respected, by means of promoting and securing lifelong learning opportunities where each and everyone can equally participate. ACCU (Nara Office) was established in Nara on August 1<sup>st</sup>, 1999.

### Australia ICOMOS

Australia ICOMOS was formed in 1976 and acts as a national and international link between public authorities, institutions and individuals involved in the study and conservation of all places of cultural significance. Its mission is to lead cultural heritage conservation in Australia by raising standards, encouraging debate and generating innovative ideas. It is devoted to improving conservation philosophy and practice for culturally significant places. Its program mainly includes the Australia ICOMOS National Conference.



从16世纪中期起，澳门一直处于葡萄牙政府的管辖之下，直至1999年中国对其恢复行政主权。它在中国领土上具有的战略地位以及几百年来在中葡两国间建立的特殊关系，为两国在文化、科学、科技、艺术以及建筑等多方面的交流做出了杰出的贡献。

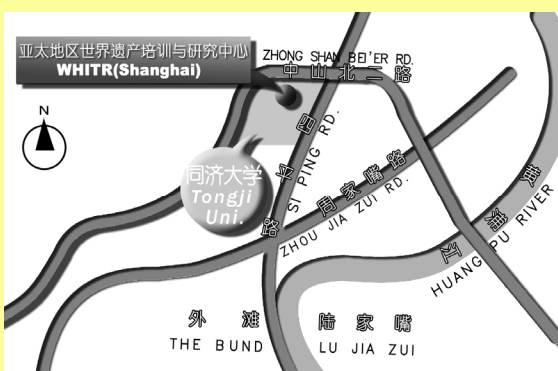
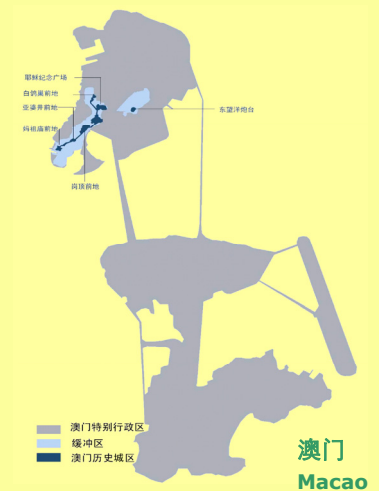
澳门历史城区是一片以澳门旧城区为核心的历史街区，其间以相邻的广场和街道连接，包括妈阁庙前地、亚婆井前地、岗顶前地、议事亭前地、大堂前地、板樟堂前地、耶稣会纪念广场、白鸽巢前地等多个广场空间，以及妈阁庙、港务局大楼、郑家大屋等20多处历史建筑。

澳门历史城区是中国境内现存年代最远、规模最大、保存最完整和最集中、以西式建筑为主、中西式建筑互相辉映的历史城区；它见证了西方宗教文化在中国乃至远东地区的发展，也见证了中国向西方传播民间宗教的历史渊源；它是中西生活社区的有序的组合，从古至今，都与居民的生活习俗，文化传统密不可分。2005年，澳门历史城区被列入世界文化遗产。

Macao was under Portuguese administration from the mid-16th century until 1999, when it came under Chinese sovereignty. The strategic location of which on the Chinese territory, and the special relationship established between the Chinese and Portuguese authorities favoured an important interchange of human values in the various fields of culture, sciences, technology, art and architecture over several centuries.

"The Historic Centre of Macao" is a living representation of the city's historic settlement, encompassing architectural legacies interwoven in the midst of the original urban fabric that includes streetscapes and piazzas, such as Barra Square, Lilau Square, St. Augustine's Square, Senado Square, Cathedral Square, St. Dominic's Square, Company of Jesus Square and Camoes Square. These major urban squares and streetscapes provide the linkage for a succession of over twenty monuments, including A-Ma Temple, Moorish Barracks, Mandarin's House.

The architectural heritage in "The Historic Centre of Macao", predominantly European in nature, stands in the midst of traditional Chinese architecture in the historic settlement, providing contrast. It is the oldest, the most complete and consolidated array of European architectural legacy standing intact on Chinese territory. It is solid testimony of the city's missionary role in the Far East while also reflecting the dissemination of Chinese folk beliefs to the Western world. It is the product of East-West cultural exchange, constituting the most unique blend of cultural heritage existing in China's historic cities. It presents a complete social infrastructure that has encompassed and sustained the living traditions of different cultures. In 2005, the Historic Centre of Macao was inscribed into the World Heritage List as a culture property



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