



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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在 2007 年 5 月 21 日举行的亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心揭牌仪式上，中国教育部副部长、中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会主任章新胜指出，中心的成立具有特殊的历史意义，是中国政府和联合国教科文组织为人类所拥有的共同遗产和财富所做出贡献的一次深度合作，同时也是中国作为 UNESCO 成员国所承诺责任的一个非常具体的体现，表明中国政府和 UNESCO 相互间的合作进入了一个新的阶段，进一步表明中国作为 1985 年加入“世界遗产公约”的缔约国的深刻责任感。

章新胜副部长阐述了亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心发展过程中可能面临的几个挑战：

第一，遗产保护的重要性和紧迫性。世界遗产保护面临遍及 138 个国家的 800 余处世界遗产地，而中国目前已经拥有 33 处世界遗产地，遗产的保护任务非常艰巨。随着经济全球化和信息、传媒时代的到来，结合 4C 战略中遗产保护的真实性和完整性，遗产的保护需求也会越来越高，其中涉及到能力建设和有效科研的问题是非常重要的内容。此外，世界遗产名录的不平衡也是当前面临的一个巨大的挑战，包括自然、文化遗产名录的不平衡，还涉及到世界遗产地的地域归属、多个管理部门之间的协调和学科间的交叉与合作等，这些都需要众多遗产保护人才和管理人才。

第二，该中心是联合国教科文组织在发展中国家首次建立遗产培训与研究机构。亚太地区是经济增长速度最快的地区，也是经济社会差异巨大的地区。这既体现了文化的多样性，也揭示了中心当前建设所面临的巨大挑战，不但必须认真研究政策管理、规划和设计等方面的内容，更应该研究遗产保护如何与可持续发展相结合，如何与世界和平和发展相结合。这既是教科文组织追求的宗旨和目标，也是中国政府所倡导和所承诺的内容。

第三，中国对遗产保护给予了高度的重视，而亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心的关键在于合作：联合国教科文组织和中国各有关政府部门的合作、遗产中心和亚太地区地区所有成员国的合作，也是中心和联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心(UNESCO WHC)、国际文物保护与修复研究中心(ICCRUM)、国际古迹遗址理事会(ICOMOS)以及世界自然保护联盟(IUCN)等国际机构的合作。同时，在中心的运行中应该注重“四多”的交叉合作，即多部门、多学科、多领域、多层次的合作。亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心应该建设成为一个开放式的中心。中心的宗旨和目标不仅在于服务于中国，同时也是服务于亚太地区所有的成员国，形成“请进来”和“走出去”相结合的合作方式。

第四，在北京、上海和苏州分别建立的三个分中心既是统一的又是独立的，既集中又具有各自的自主性，是统分结合的机构。三个分中心既统一、协调，以一个整体面貌出现，同时又可以发挥出各自的优势和特色。

最后，章新胜副部长号召大家在共同的宗旨和目标下，齐心协力把亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心办好，更好地为亚太地区的世界遗产保护贡献力量。

(本文根据章新胜副部长的会议讲话整理)

On behalf of the Chinese Ministry of Education, Vice Minister Mr. XinSheng ZHANG attended the opening ceremony of the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research-Asia and Pacific (WHITR-AP) on May 21st 2007. He praised the foundation of the institution, calling it a profound and pivotal point in history and proof of the increasing cooperation between the Chinese government and UNESCO in contributing to humanity's common heritage and treasure. It also showed that China was performing its duties and responsibilities as a member state of UNESCO. This establishment is an indication of a new stage of the mutual collaboration between the Chinese Government and UNESCO. Furthermore it is evidence of China's profound sense of responsibility as a State Party that entered the World Heritage Convention in 1985.



教育部副部长章新胜 Vice Minister of Education, Mr. Xingsheng ZHNANG



签订合作备忘录 Signing of MOU

Mr. XinSheng ZHANG expounded on a few probable challenges on the progress of WHITR-AP:

First, the significance and pressing urgency of heritage conservation. The fact that there are more than 800 World Heritage sites in over 138 countries, 33 of which are located in China, makes the task of protecting world heritage very difficult. The advent of economic globalization, the Age of Information, and the Media Era combined with the need for authenticity and integrity of heritage protection mentioned in the 4C strategies have made heritage preservation an increasingly demanding task. The problems pertaining to capacity building and effective scientific research are also of great importance. Other great challenges include the unbalance of World Heritage sites, the adscription of World Heritage sites, coordination between different administrative departments, the overlap and cooperation in various disciplines, etc. All require large numbers of professionals on heritage preservation and management.

Second, that WHITR-AP is the first heritage training and research institute to be promoted in developing countries by UNESCO. With the fastest economic growth and also with the widest gap between the rich and poor, the Asia and Pacific Region reveals great cultural diversity as well as many challenges that WHITR-AP needs to face. These will be our common duties—not only the careful study of administration's policies, plans, designs, and so on, but also the method with which to combine heritage protection with sustainable development as well as worldwide peace and growth. Both are themes and objectives that UNESCO pursues, as well as what the Chinese Government advocates and promises.

Third, that the Chinese government has devoted high attention to heritage conservation. The key factor to the success of WHITR-AP relies on sound collaboration: on the cooperation between UNESCO and relative departments in the Chinese government, on WHITR-AP's association with other member states in the Asia and Pacific Region, and with international institutions such as UNESCO/WHC, ICCROM, ICOMOS, and IUCN, etc. In the process of WHITR-AP, it is necessary to focus on four multi- intercross co-ordinations, which are multi-departments, multi-disciplines, multi- scopes, and multi-tiers. WHITR-AP should be established as an open platform, whose themes and goals are to promote services not only to China, but also to all the member states in Asia and Pacific Region, with the "Ask In" and "Get Aboard" manner.

Fourth, that the three branches in Beijing, Shanghai, and Suzhou are united but independent, and integrated yet autonomous. They should be joined together and coordinated as one institute while also showing unique individuality.

Fifth and last, Mr. Xinsheng ZHANG calls for us to make a concerted effort towards our common goal. By working together, we will be able to do our work well and eventually provide even better protection for heritage sites all over the Asia and Pacific region.

2007 年 5 月 21 日，国际文物保护与修复研究中心 (ICCROM) 和亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心 (上海) 成功签订了**合作备忘录**，为上海分中心今后在世界遗产保护专业领域的国际发展奠定了坚实的基础。

On 21st May, 2007, a Memorandum of Understanding was successfully signed between ICCROM and the WHITR-AP (Shanghai), which built a solid foundation for the future international development of WHITR-AP (Shanghai) to contribute in the specialized field of world heritage protection.

2007 年 7 月 26 日，**巴林文化部副部长** Mai Mohammed Al Khalifa 女士一行访问了本中心，双方代表就遗产保护相关工作经验进行了交流，并对未来的合作达成了初步意向。

On June 26th, 2007 Ms. Mai Mohammed Al Khalifa, Undersecretary of the Kingdom of Bahrain Culture & National Heritage, paid a visit to the Shanghai branch along with her colleagues. During the meeting, experiences in world heritage conservation were shared and a preliminary intent for future cooperation was identified

6 月 16 日，由上海阮仪三城市遗产保护基金会、同济大学国家历史文化名城研究中心、亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心等机构共同主办的**“2007 京杭大运河沿线城镇文化遗产保护论坛”**在上海举行。同时，“京杭大运河城市遗产观察站”宣告成立。

The 2007 Cultural Heritage Conservation Forum of Cities and Towns along the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal', which was co-organized by Ruanyisan Heritage Foundation, National Research Center of Historic Cities, Tongji University, and WHITR-AP (Shanghai), was held on June 16th in Shanghai, along with the establishment of the urban heritage observatory station of the Grand Canal.

由亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心 (上海)、上海文化发展基金会、上海阮仪三城市遗产保护基金会等共同主办的**“诺亚方舟——提篮桥的昨天、今天与明天”**展览正在积极筹备中，预计将于 10 月底在上海举办。提篮桥在二战期间曾为将近 3 万欧洲犹太难民提供过避难场所，被称为“犹太人的诺亚方舟”。

The exhibition of 'Noah's Ark——Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow of Tilanqiao' is being actively prepared for. This event is co-organized by WHITR-AP (Shanghai), Shanghai Cultural Development Foundation, and Ruanyisan Heritage Foundation. It will be held in Shanghai at the end of October. The district of Tilanqiao is called the 'Noah's Ark of the Jews', since it was once a shelter for nearly 30,000 Jewish refugees from Europe during the World War II.

“亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心”机制与运作国际研讨会首次采用**视频网络会议**，成功实现上海、苏州、北京三地交流互动。该网络技术将为中心未来合作发展奠定坚实基础。

The International Symposium on the Organization and Operation of World Heritage Institute of Training and Research - Asia and Pacific utilized the remote video system for the first time, successfully connecting the three sub-centers in Shanghai, Beijing, and Suzhou. This new networking technology has paved a way for further collaboration, and has also provided a firm foundation for world heritage conservation in the Asian Pacific region.

亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心 (上海) **图书资料馆**在积极筹建过程中，内容涵盖遗产保护法律法规、遗产保护技术方法、亚太地区以及中国遗产地详细信息等世界、亚太地区以及中国遗产保护相关资料等。欢迎遗产保护相关机构组织提供书籍或电子材料。

Archives of WHITR-AP (Shanghai) is under construction, which will include regulations, guild lines and skills of heritage conservation, documents of world heritage sites both in AP and China, and other relevant files concerning heritage protection. We would be highly appreciated your help if any institutes of heritage conservation could provide such books or electronic documents.

2007年6月17-19日，联合国教科文组织委托世界遗产专家 Herb STOVEL 教授对亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）进行了考察。

6月17日下午，STOVEL 教授在同济大学文远楼听取了上海分中心筹备和运作的工作汇报，汇报中参会人员就中心定位与目标、相关职能、组织结构框架、建设规划及2007-2008年度工作计划等进行了讨论；次日，STOVEL 教授与中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会田小刚秘书长等，与同济大学李永盛常务副校长、同济大学校长助理王伯伟教授等进行了座谈，李永盛副校长表达了对 STOVEL 教授的欢迎和对上海分中心的极大支持，共同探讨了上海分中心的未来发展。同日，STOVEL 教授与上海市外办杨国强主任等座谈，会谈中，杨主任向 STOVEL 教授强调了上海市领导一直非常关注上海的环境和遗产保护方面的工作，并表示了对上海分中心在人员、场地等方面的全力支持，关于 STOVEL 教授所关注的资金问题，杨主任表示会通过适当的项目对上海分中心进行支持。

考察期间，STOVEL 教授对上海分中心开展的工作予以高度评价，其中包括网站的建设、中心通讯的出版、有效的管理模式，尤其是丰富的国际国内合作经验等等。

结合 STOVEL 教授考察期间提出的意见和建议，上海分中心进一步明确了未来的工作方向、三个中心之间的协作关系以及国际国内的合作方向等问题。

Prof. Herb Stovel, the World Heritage specialist commissioned by UNESCO, paid a visit to the Shanghai branch of the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research-Asia and Pacific (WHITR-AP, Shanghai) from June 17-19, 2007 as part of his overall evaluation of WHITR.

Prof. Herb Stovel examined the work report regarding the organization and operations of WHITR-AP (Shanghai) in the afternoon of June 17. Representatives from WHITR-AP (Shanghai) outlined the organization's objectives, functions, structure, future expansion, and plans for the year 2007-2008. The next day, Prof. Herb Stovel met with Mr. Tian Xiaogang (Secretary-General of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO), Mr. Li Yongsheng (Deputy President of Tongji University), Prof. Wang Bowei (President Assistant of Tongji University), and other distinguished guests. Mr. Li Yongsheng warmly welcomed Prof. Stovel on behalf of Tongji University and pledged the school's support for WHITR-AP (Shanghai). The two discussed the possible future developments of WHITR-AP (Shanghai). Prof. Herb Stovel talked with Mr. Yang Guoqiang, Director of Shanghai Foreign Affairs Office in the afternoon. Mr. Yang said that the Shanghai Municipal Government has always been engaging in environment protection and heritage conservation, and would greatly support WHITR-AP (Shanghai) by providing staffs and offices. Addressing Prof. Stovel's concerns over funding, Mr. Yang guaranteed that the Shanghai Municipal Government would provide suitable projects to support the organization.

During the evaluation, Prof. Herb Stovel expressed his high approval at the progress made by WHITR-AP (Shanghai). Such achievements include the establishment of an official website, newsletter publications, an effective management system, and extensive domestic and international collaboration, etc.

Following the comments and suggestions given by Prof. Herb Stovel, the Shanghai sub-center of WHITR-AP

will define the organization's future direction, encourage cooperation among all three sub-centers, and promote both domestic and international cooperation.



联合国教科文组织第31届世界遗产委员会会议 The 31st Session of UNESCO World Heritage

2007年7月2日在新西兰基督城举行的为期10天的第31届世界遗产委员会会议顺利闭幕。本届会议共审议了130处世界遗产地，包括中国北京三处世界遗产地（故宫、天坛、颐和园）的修复，云南三江并流，丽江古城和西藏布达拉宫历史建筑群的保护状况。

本次会议共计有22项新遗产地列入世界遗产名录（不包括1处瑞士扩展项目）。中国有两处遗产地顺利通过，分别是文化遗产—广东省开平雕楼及村落和自然遗产—南方喀斯特（包括云南石林、贵州荔波、重庆武隆）。到目前为止，中国有35处世界遗产地，包括25处文化遗产，6处自然遗产，4处混合遗产，仅次于意大利和西班牙位居世界第三位。

此外本次会议还就凯恩斯-苏州决议进行了评估和补充，主要针对超过提名总数限额时对优先提名权条件的补充调整：优先考虑没有世界遗产地的缔约国提名；优先考虑自然遗产和双遗产；优先考虑跨界/跨国项目；优先考虑在提交项目10年前就加入《世界遗产公约》的缔约国的提名项目；优先考虑有或者少于3处世界遗产地的国家的提名项目；除此之外，提交完整材料的时间将作为第二优先参考因素。

The 31st session of the World Heritage Committee was concluded successfully in Christchurch, New Zealand on July 2, 2007. This ten days meeting in Christchurch examined the conservation status of 130 world heritage sites, including six projects in China: three world heritage sites in Beijing (the Imperial Palaces, the Temple of Heaven, and the Summer Palace), the Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas, the Old Town of Lijiang, and the Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace in Lhasa, Tibet.

22 new heritage sites were inscribed on the World Heritage List (excluding the extension of the Jungfrau-Aletsch-Bietschhorn in Switzerland), two Chinese sites gained the title of world heritage: Kaiping Diaolou Villages in Guangdong Province as cultural heritage, and South China Karst including Shilin (Yunan), Libo (Guizhou), and Wulong (Chongqing) as natural heritage. China now possessed 35 world heritage sites consisting of 25 cultural, 6 natural, and 4 mixed properties, ranking the third in number after Italy and Spain.

This session appraised and supplemented the Cairns-Suzhou Decision. Its main focus was to revise the priorities by which nominations would be chosen, should there be an influx of applications. Priority will be given to the followings: to submissions by State Parties with no properties on the World Heritage List, to natural and mixed properties, to transboundary and transnational properties, to suggested nominations by State Parties that ratified the World Heritage Convention over 10 years prior to submission, and to property submitted by State Parties with equal or less than 3 properties on the World Heritage List. As a secondary factor to determine priority, only full and complete documentation submitted before the deadline will be considered for the World Heritage List.



联合国教科文组织第31届世界遗产委员会会议
The 31st Session of UNESCO WHC



北京会议
Beijing Convention

东亚地区文物建筑保护理念与实践国际研讨会（北京会议）圆满结束

The International Symposium on the Concepts and Practices of Conservation and Restoration of Historic Buildings in East Asia

东亚地区文物建筑保护理念与实践国际研讨会（北京会议）于2007年5月24-28日在北京召开。会议基于维尔纽斯第30届世界遗产委员会对北京世界遗产地较大规模维修工程与真实性关系的关注与建议，以及世界各国对于不同传统文化背景下文化遗产保护理念与实践的深入讨论背景下召开的。

来自20个国家的60多名国际、国内著名研究机构和高等院校的专家学者及官员齐聚一堂就多元文化及遗产保护的真实性、延续性、整体性、特殊性等问题进行了卓有成效的探索。上海分中心常务副主任周俭，项目部主任孔萍以及张松教授出席了此次会议。会议期间与会代表实地考察了北京故宫、颐和园和天坛的修缮和保护情况，并在此基础上讨论并起草通过了《北京宣言》，为此次会议画上了圆满的句号。

The International Symposium on the Concepts and Practices of Conservation and Restoration of Historic Buildings in East Asia was organized in Beijing from 24th to 28th May, 2007. The symposium addressed the concerns and suggestions voiced at the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee in Vilnius regarding the relationship between the current large-scale restoration of world heritage sites in Beijing and their authenticity. Furthermore the symposium explored the concepts and practices of preserving cultural heritages in light of different traditions and cultures.

In total over 60 distinguished specialists, scholars, and government officials from the relevant organizations, research institutes, and universities of 20 countries attended this symposium. Also in attendance were Prof. Zhoujian (Deputy Director of WHITR-AP, Shanghai), Ms. Kong Ping (Unit Director of WHITR-AP, Shanghai), and Prof. Zhang Song (CAUP, Tongji University). The esteemed participants actively discussed the authenticity, continuity, integrity and unique identity of heritage sites in the Asia and Pacific region. As part of the symposium program participants were further given on-site investigations of the Palace Museum, the Summer Palace, and the Temple of Heaven in order to gain a complete and comprehensive understanding of the state of conservation and restoration of world heritage sites in Beijing. The symposium successfully culminated with the consensus and creation of the Beijing Document.

苏州平江历史街区是苏州古城内迄今保存最为完整、规模最大的历史街区，堪称苏州古城的缩影，是古城风貌的核心地区。街区面积 116.5 公顷，拥有世界文化遗产耦园，省市级文物古迹 100 多处，历史建筑 16.7 万平方米。

2004 年由上海同济城市规划设计研究院及同济大学国家历史文化名城研究中心共同完成“苏州平江历史街区保护规划”，通过深入的历史文化研究和全面的现状综合调查，紧紧围绕街区保护与发展，在规划与实施中既研究历史环境和文化遗产的保护和修复，又研究如何在城市的发展变化中实现历史街区的永续利用，改善人居环境，提高生活质量，促进城市经济，创造地区活力等。规划的主要目标是：保护街区风貌，整治历史环境，要一个生活的街区；延续历史文脉，重现历史价值，要一个繁荣的街区。

该项目由于在规划编制中的创新和显著的实施效果，获 2005 年联合国教科文组织 (UNESCO) 亚太地区文化遗产保护荣誉奖。评委会对平江历史街区保护的评价是：“该项目是城市复兴领域的一个范例。它通过系统的综合性的保护规划，复兴了中国最著名的水乡古城之一——苏州的物质、社会和商业的脉络。在公共空间的处理上，该项目修复了历史街区内一条主要的商业街，更新了沿河历史建筑，并实现了市政设施系统的现代化。这一保护项目通过对传统居住街区的更新，使街区中的原住民可以继续居住使用，以此来维持这一历史地区的原真性。此外，政府还承诺将通过商业投资、居民委员会的建立、专业培训、小额房贷，以及积极的社区参与，确保该街区的历史延续性及其长期稳定、永续发展。”

Pingjiang Historic Block is the largest as well as the most protected historical block in Suzhou. Here, the remnants of Old Suzhou are preserved. The block is at the heart of the town, covering an area of 116.5 hectares. It features 167,000 square kilometres of historic buildings and over 100 provincial and municipal cultural properties, including the World Cultural Heritage Site Ouyuan.

'The Conservation Plan of Pingjiang Historic Block in Suzhou' was drawn up by Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute and the National Research Center of Historic Cities Tongji University, after extensive historical and cultural research and detailed surveying. The plan expounded on the conservation and restoration of the historical environment and cultural heritage. It further specified how the historic block could be used in urban development to improve the quality of life, the urban economy, and regional vitality. The purpose of the plan is to protect the historical value of buildings and their surrounding

environment while keeping them residential. Such conservation tactics will preserve the roots of this ancient civilization and restore the value of this historical block, while also bringing prosperity to the region.

Because of the innovative methods and remarkable success of the conservation plan, this project won the Honorable Mention Prize in the 2005 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation. The Heritage Awards Jury praised the project in the following evaluation:

"[Pingjiang Historic Block is] a commendable example of integrated urban rehabilitation which has restored the physical, social and commercial fabric of one of China's most well-known waterway historic towns. The project adopts a methodical approach through establishing a comprehensive preservation plan covering over 100 hectares. In the public realm, the project has resulted in the restoration of the main commercial road, rehabilitation of historic riverside structures, and necessary improvements to modern infrastructure systems. The project has demonstrated the feasibility of upgrading traditional housing stock to keep it in continuous use by the original residents, which maintains the authentic historic spirit of the place. Substantial government commitment through financial investment, establishment of block associations, training of specialized staff and the provision of micro-credit to homeowners, coupled with active community participation, will ensure historic continuity and the long-term sustainability in this community."



历史文化遗产分布图
Historical cultural heritage map



保护范围划定图
Conservation scope map

亚太地区 2007 年列入《世界遗产名录》的遗产地名单

World Heritage Sites within the Asia and Pacific Region Newly Inscribed in 2007

遗产地名称 Name of Site	国家 Country	遗产分类 Classification	标准 Criteria
悉尼歌剧院 Sydney Opera House	澳大利亚 Australia	文化遗产 C	(i)
中国南方喀斯特地貌 South China Karst	中国 China	自然遗产 N	(vii)(viii)
开平碉楼与村落 Kaiping Diaolou and Villages	中国 China	文化遗产 C	(ii)(iii)(iv)
红堡建筑群 Red Fort Complex	印度 India	文化遗产 C	(ii)(iii)(vi)
石见银山遗迹及其文化景观 Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural	日本 Japan	文化遗产 C	(ii)(iii)(v)
济州火山岛和溶岩洞窟 Jeju Volcanic Islands and Lava Tubes	韩国 Republic of Korea	自然遗产 N	(vii)(viii)
尼萨帕提亚要塞 Parthian Fortresses of Nisa	土库曼斯坦 Turkmenistan	文化遗产 C	(ii)(iii)

世界主要遗产保护机构介绍 (一) Introduction on Special Institutes of World Heritage Conservation (I)

国际文物保护与修复研究中心

国际文物保护与修复研究中心成立于 1956 年，是一个提供有关世界遗产地保护的专家建议和修复技术培训的政府间组织。

国际古迹遗址理事会

国际古迹遗址理事会是在《威尼斯宪章》签署后，为促进保护技术与准则的发展于 1965 年成立的一个非政府组织。它负责提供世界遗产委员会对于将列入世界遗产名录的遗产地文化价值的评估，以及比较研究、技术支持和对已列入世界遗产名录的遗产地保护状况的报告。

世界自然保护联盟

世界自然保护联盟成立于 1948 年，是一个国际非政府组织。它通过全球专家网络提交的对于世界遗产地保护状况的报告，为世界遗产委员会对于将被列入世界遗产名录的遗产地的自然价值评估提出建议。

北欧世界遗产基金会

北欧世界遗产基金会由挪威政府于 2002 年 3 月建立的，并由联合国大会于 2003 年授权。通过支持创新项目、在全世界范围内组织保护与筹款活动，以及为建立平衡的世界遗产名录的不懈努力，来支持世界遗产公约，并促进世界遗产保护的发展。

ICCROM

The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property is an intergovernmental body founded in 1956 that provides expert advice on how to conserve World Heritage sites, as well as training in restoration techniques.

ICOMOS

The International Council on Monuments and Sites, a non-governmental organization, was founded in 1965 after the adoption of the Charter of Venice, in order to promote the doctrine and the techniques of conservation. ICOMOS provides the World Heritage Committee with evaluations of properties with cultural values proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List, as well as with comparative studies, technical assistance and reports on the state of conservation of inscribed properties.

IUCN

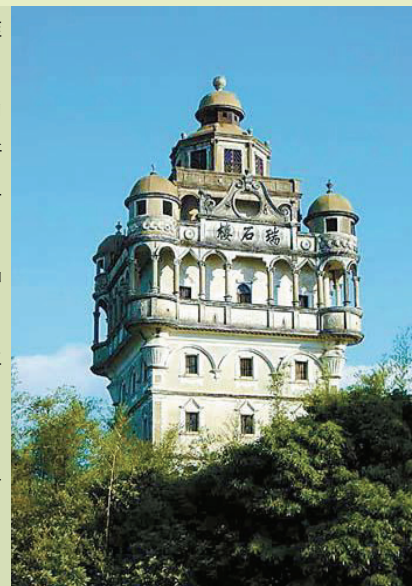
The World Conservation Union, a non-governmental organization founded in 1948, advises the World Heritage Committee on the inscription of properties with natural values through its worldwide network of specialists' reports on the state of conservation of World Heritage sites.

NWHF

The Nordic World Heritage Foundation was established by the Norwegian Government in March 2002 and was officially given UNESCO auspices by the General Conference in 2003. By joining the efforts of the five Nordic countries in support of the World Heritage Convention, the Foundation promotes world heritage conservation by supporting innovative projects and preservation and fundraising activities throughout the world, and working towards a balanced World Heritage List.

开平雕楼位于广东省开平市，是一处以雕楼为特色的遗产地。2007年，开平雕楼作为文化遗产被列入世界遗产名录。

雕楼是一种多层防御性村落住宅，它巧妙地融合了中西方建筑结构与装饰形式的特点，展现了19世纪末20世纪初期开平侨民在东南亚、澳大利亚，和北美的开发中所扮演的重要角色，以及海外的开平人与故乡之间紧密的联系。作为世界文化遗产的开平雕楼由四个部分组成，一共包括了20座雕楼，以代表开平的1800多座雕楼建筑。这些建筑反映了整整五个世纪以来雕楼的建造以及海外侨民的深厚情感。雕楼有三种形式：一是由好几个家庭共同建造可作为临时避难所的众人楼，现今留下的有473座；二是由个别富裕的家庭建造的用来防御的居楼，现今留下的有1149座；三是建造年代较晚的更楼，现今留下的有221座。一般来说，用来建造雕楼的材料有石材、夯土、砖材以及混凝土。雕楼代表了中西建筑风格之间复杂而又大胆的融合，以及与周围乡村景观之间的和谐关系。同时体现了始于明朝，而后为了防御匪盗而繁荣起来的地方建筑传统。



The Kaiping Diaolou and Villages was inscribed into the World Heritage List as a cultural property in 2007.

The multi-storied defensive village houses in Kaiping, Guangdong Province, display a complex and flamboyant fusion of Chinese and Western structural and decorative forms. They reflect the significant role of émigré Kaiping people in the development of several countries in South Asia, Australasia, and North America, during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as well as the close links between overseas Kaiping and their ancestral homes. The property consists of a total of 20 Diaolou divided into four groups, representing some 1,800 tower houses in their village settings. They reflect the culmination of almost five centuries of tower-house building and the still strong links between Kaiping and the Chinese Diaspora. These buildings take the forms of communal towers built by several families and used as temporary refuge, of which 473 remain; residential towers built by individual rich families and used as fortified residences, of which 1,149 survive; and watch towers, the latest development, which account for 221 of the buildings. Built out of stone, pise (compressed earth), brick, or concrete, these buildings represent a complex and confident fusion between Chinese and western architectural styles. The Diaolou retains a harmonious relationship with the surrounding agricultural landscape, and testifies to the final flowering of local building traditions that started in the Ming period in response to local banditry.

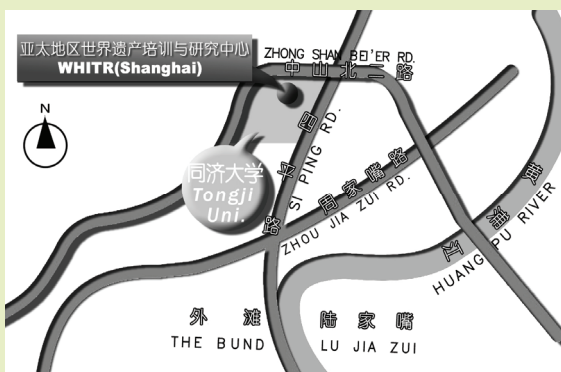


广东省
Guangdong Prov.

开平 Kaiping



开平
Kaiping



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