



# 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

特别报道： 亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心组建单位协调会议

**Special Coverage:**

The Coordination Meeting of UNESCO WHITR-AP

中心信息会议在联合国教科文组织总部召开

The Information Meeting of UNESCO WHITR-AP

培训专栏： 文化遗产管理规划培训课程

**Training:**

Course Announcement:  
Management Planning for Cultural Heritage

保护案例： 尼泊尔加德满都谷地保护

**Case Study:**

The Conservation of the Kathmandu Valley

世界遗产在中国： 苏州古典园林

**World Heritage in China:**

The Classical Gardens of Suzhou

遗产知识： 威尼斯宪章概要

**Knowledge of World Heritage:**

The Abstract of Venice Charter

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主办：中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会 Chinese National Commission for UNESCO

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

在 2007 年 11 月召开的联合国教科文组织第 34 届大会上，亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心被正式批准为联合国教科文组织赞助的二类机构。为落实中心的实质运作机制，协调各方机构工作，2008 年 2 月 15-16 日，中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会在上海同济大学召开了组建单位协调会。此次会议受到各机构的高度重视，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到会讲话并做指示，全委会秘书处、北京大学、苏州市政府和有关部门负责人出席了会议。

会议中，章新胜副部长回顾和总结了中心筹备申报过程中所开展的各项工 作，指出中心是我国和联合国机构合作的一种新形式，具有重要的历史意义；强调中心的建设既要严格遵守教科文组织的规定，同时也要结合我国具体国情，不仅要为我国的遗产事业做贡献，更要服务于教科文组织各成员国，尤其是亚太地区成员国，中心建设目标就是按照章程的要求，办成为一个一流的国际化培训和研究专业机构。

会议期间，各相关机构就中心的运作和管理机制等重要议题展开了深入讨论。会议通过了《中心章程（初稿）》和《三方举办协议（讨论稿）》的基本内容，明确了中心秘书处的职责，并就各组建单位的专长优势确定了三个分中心的具体业务分工，其中北京分中心以自然遗产申报和保护为主，包括自然遗产保护、考古挖掘和文化景观管理等领域，上海分中心以文化遗产申报和保护为主，具体包括古建筑保护、历史名胜和文化景观管理等领域，苏州分中心以遗产地管理和修复技术为主的职业技术人员培养为主。此外会议还明确了中心未来一段时期的工作重点。

During the 34th session of UNESCO General Conference held in Nov. 2007, WHITR-AP was adopted as a category II organization under the auspices of UNESCO. In response to that decision, the Coordination Meeting of UNESCO WHITR-AP was held in Tongji University from February 15 to 16, 2008, in order to adopt the operational principles and reach the agreement among the three branches. Mr. Zhang Xinsheng, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Education, P.R.China, and Chairman of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, presented the meeting and delivered an important speech. Several representatives of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, Peking University, SU Zhou Municipal Government and Tongji University also took part in the meeting.

Mr. Zhang Xinsheng summarized the previous work in the preparation and application process, pointing out the fact that as a new collaboration form between Chinese government and UNESCO, the establishment of WHITR-AP owns a great significance. The development of the Institute should on one hand be based on the rules of UNESCO and, on the other, be adapted to Chinese own situation. The Institute should not only contribute to Chinese heritage conservation, but also serve the state parties of UNESCO, with a focus on the Asia and Pacific Region. It should be



developed into a high-level international training and research organization.

The meeting also launched in-depth discussions regarding the operational and managerial mechanisms. "The Charter of the WHITR-AP (First Draft)" and "The Operational Agreement for the Three Branches (Discussing Draft)" are fully covered. The summit explained the function of the Secretary and clarified the specific working fields among the three branches. The Beijing branch is mainly responsible for the application and conservation of natural heritage, including archeology and cultural landscape, the Shanghai one for cultural heritage, including historic buildings, historic scenery and cultural landscape, while the Suzhou branch is accountable for craftsmanship training.

The meeting formulated the short-term working plan for the Institution as well.



2008年4月6日-16日教育部副部长、中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会主任章新胜率领中国代表团赴法国、意大利和瑞士进行访问，就中心的组织架构和发展战略与联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心及相关遗产保护国际机构进行了深入探讨。

The Delegation of Chinese National Commission, led by H.E. Mr. Zhang Xinsheng, made a visit to France, Italy and Switzerland from Apr 6 to 16, 2008, to face profound discussions with UNESCO World Heritage Center and its three advisory bodies on the organizational framework and development strategy of WHITR-AP.



“2008世界遗产保护论坛”拟定于2008年6月上旬在浙江省杭州市举办，本次论坛将围绕“世界遗产与生活品质”这一主题展开。

2008 World Heritage Conservation Forum is scheduled to be held in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province in China in the early Jun 2008. The Forum will last 2 to 3 days discussing the theme of World Heritage and Quality of Life.



Ms. Clea LE CARDEUR, Program Specialist of Technique and Administrative Cooperation of French Embassy in China, visited WHITR-AP (Shanghai) on March 6, 2008, holding an enthusiastic talk with Prof. Wu Zhiqiang, Director of WHITR-AP (Shanghai), concerning the present and future collaboration programs between the two bodies.

2008年1月至6月，上海分中心研究部主任张艳华博士应邀作为美国盖蒂保护研究所客座学者，就《如何建立公私合作的中国城市遗产保护模式》这一课题进行深入研究，并代表上海分中心与盖蒂保护研究所探讨了双方未来合作的可能性。

From Jan to Jun 2008, Director of the Research Unit of WHITR-AP (Shanghai), Dr. Yanhua Zhang, is a Guest Scholar in the Getty Conservation Institution, conducting the research "To Create the Public and Private Partnerships in Chinese Urban Conservation", and discussing the possible future co-operation with WHITR-AP.

2008年3月30至4月4日，上海分中心项目部主管孔萍女士以观察员身份赴日本广岛参加联合国培训与研究所 (UNITAR) 为期6天的培训研讨会，会议就世界遗产地的管理规划与保护机制这一主题展开。

Ms. Kong ping, Unit Director of WHITR-AP (Shanghai), participated in the UNITR Training Workshop on the Management and Conservation of World heritage Sites as an observer, organized in Hiroshima, Japan, from Mar 30 to Apr 4, 2008.

2008年5月，来自意大利波罗尼亚大学的学生 Francesca Cavina 将来上海分中心进行为期数月的实习工作。此次实习作为上海分中心与波罗尼亚大学经济学院所签定合作协议的一个开端，将为双方今后的交流创造良好的机会。

Ms. Francesca Cavina, a student of the Faculty of Economics, University of Bologna, Italy, begins an internship at WHITR-AP (Shanghai) from May, 2008. Hopefully, that will increase the mutual understanding between WHITR-AP (Shanghai) and the University of Bologna based on a cooperation agreement signed in 2008.

2008年2月初，上海分中心图书档案馆正式成立，其目标是收藏以文化遗产保护、管理为主的相关书籍及相关资料，加强亚太地区遗产地保护的信息交流。

In Feb. 2008, WHITR-AP (Shanghai) established its own Archive: a collection of books and data in the field of world heritage conservation and management, in order to promote the information exchanges in the Asia and Pacific region.



# 中心信息会议在联合国教科文组织总部召开

## The Information Meeting of WHITR-AP at UNESCO-Headquarters



2008年4月8日，中心在联合国教科文组织总部召开了信息会议。本次会议由中国教育部副部长、中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会主任章新胜主持，世界遗产中心主任 Francisco Bandarin、副主任 Kishore Rao 和其他部门官员 Ron Van Oers、Giovanni Boccardi、Feng Jing、Joanna Sullivan、Lodovico Folin-Calabi 和 Marielle Richon 应邀出席。亚太地区缔约国（包括日本、印度、印度尼西亚、巴基斯坦、哈萨克斯坦等国）以及中国常驻联合国教科文组织代表团代表也出席了本次会议。

会议上，章新胜副部长对中心做了简单介绍，并强调

中心将在实施培训、专题研究以及信息传播等方面的重要作用。他也阐述了中国政府对中心支持的承诺，并特别指出中心将通过整合本地区的专家及其他各类资源对能力建设的提高和《世界遗产公约》的实施产生积极作用。目前，中心秘书处设在北京大学，代理主任为蔡满堂博士。此外，中国教育部将每年为中心邀请10名国际上的遗产保护领域专家来进行交流和指导工作。

世界遗产中心主任 Bandarin 先生表示世界遗产中心将为中心的发展提供支持，并且调动世界遗产中心各部门资源从而进一步发展合作关系。同时，他代表联合国教科文组织答应将出席2008年5月29日至30日在北京举行的管理委员会会议，并欣然地接受了中心管理委员会会员的任职。

本次会议的召开为国际相关机构和人员参与到中心的建设发展中提供了良好的交流平台，并为中心在亚太地区通过整合网络和资源，推进整体发展奠定了良好的基础。

On April 8, 2008, the UNESCO-Headquarter, Paris, held the Information Meeting of WHITR-AP. The meeting was hosted by H.E. Mr. Zhang Xinsheng with the presence of Mr. Bandarin (Director of WHC), Mr Kishore Rao (Deputy Director of WHC), Mr Ron Van Oers, Mr Giovanni Boccardi, Mr JINGFeng, Ms Joanna Sullivan, Mr Lodovico Folin-Calabi and Ms. Marielle Richon from different departments of WHC (World Heritage Centre).

The representatives of state parties of the Asia and Pacific region were also present, including Japan, India, Iran, Indonesia, Pakistan, Kazakhstan etc. The meeting was greatly supported by the Permanent Delegation of China to UNESCO with the presence of Mr. Zhang Shuanggu and Mr. Su Xu.

Mr. Zhang Xinsheng gave a brief introduction of the WHITR-AP and emphasized its main roles in practical training, well-defined research and information distribution. He expressed the full commitment of Chinese Government to the Institute and highlighted its function in the improvement of capacity-building and the implementation of World Heritage Convention through the employment of expertise and various resources of the region. He introduced the acting Director of the Secretariat, Dr Cai Mantang to the participants and briefed the operation of the Secretariat on the campus of Peking

University. He announced that the Ministry of Education of China intends to invite ten international experts each year for the WHITR-AP's activities.

Mr. Bandarin appreciated the efforts made by the Chinese Government for the establishment and operation of WHITR-AP since it is a concrete contribution to enhance the UNESCO family in the field of heritage conservation. He promised the cooperation and support of WHITR-AP development by introducing a responsible staff from various departments of WHC to allow further contacts. Mr. Bandarin committed himself as the representative of UNESCO at the first WHITR-AP Governing Board meeting, which takes place in Beijing on May 29-30, 2008. He also well accepted to be a committee member of it.

It was a very fruitful meeting which has allowed international conservation organizations to engage the future development of WHITR-AP and to build up direct contacts and information sharing. It helped to clarify the operational mechanism of WHITR-AP as a category II organization under the auspice of UNESCO and created consolidated basis for further development in the Asia-Pacific region through international networking and integrated resources.

## 文化遗产管理规划

**培训课程:** 文化遗产管理规划

**时间:** 2008年11月24日至12月6日

**地点:** 亚太世界遗产培训与研究中心(上海)

**申请截止日期:** 2008年6月1日

**内容:** 中心与 ICCROM 首度合作, 共同开展“文化遗产管理规划”国际培训课程。课程旨在通过理论和实践学习, 使学员能运用专业知识自主编制和开展本国管理规划项目。本次培训由国内外经验丰富的教授、专家执教, 分析当今文化遗产管理前沿知识与动向。中心还将提供高层次的专业交流平台, 以案例调查、讨论、报告及小组合作等形式, 使亚太地区各国学员分享和总结经验。更多信息请访问中心官方网站: [www.whitr-ap.org](http://www.whitr-ap.org)

**Theme:**

Management Planning for Culture Heritage

**Date:**

November 24<sup>th</sup> – December 6<sup>th</sup> 2008

**Venue:**

UNESCO World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and the Pacific Region (Shanghai centre)

**Application Deadline:**

Before June 1<sup>st</sup> 2008

**Host:**

WHITR-AP (Shanghai)

ICCROM

For further details visit:

[www.whitr-ap.org](http://www.whitr-ap.org)

**主办方:**

亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心(上海)

国际文物保护与修复研究中心 (ICCROM)

**Contents:**

WHITR-AP Shanghai centre will issue the first international course on “Management Planning for Culture Heritage” in cooperation with International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Culture Property (ICCROM).

The course aims to equip participants with practical knowledge to initiate and develop management plans in their own countries.

The teaching staff includes leading heritage conservation professionals with rich practical experience and knowledge. These experts will present a broad international perspective related to management planning for culture heritage.

### Management Planning for Cultural Heritage



## 历史建筑遗产保护课程

## Course on Conservation of Built Heritage



**培训课程:**

历史建筑遗产保护

**时间:**

2009年3月2日至4月30日

**地点:**

意大利, 罗马

**主办方:**

国际文物保护与修复研究中心 (ICCROM)

**Theme:**

Conservation of Built Heritage

**Date:**

March 2<sup>nd</sup> – April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2009

**Venue:**

Rome, Italy

**Host:**

ICCROM

**Contents:**

The course aims to serve a wide range of conservation practitioners and decision makers by placing technical issues within the broader conservation context in order to link them to planning and management concerns.

The course is open to a maximum of 20 participants with at least four years of experience actively involved in the conservation of built heritage. Teaching staff will be composed of recognized heritage conservation professionals having both practical and theoretical experience.

For further details visit:

[www.iccrom.org](http://www.iccrom.org)



**内容:**

为满足目前建筑遗产保护的迫切需要, 国际文物保护与修复研究中心 (ICCROM) 开设了历史建筑遗产保护课程。本课程旨在针对不同背景下学员各自国家历史建筑遗产管理规划的管理者与决策者, 使学员掌握相关建筑遗产保护知识、理论体系。课程招收不多于 20 名学员, 要求申请者拥有至少四年以上的历史建筑遗产保护的相关经验。授课师资聘请拥有丰富实践与理论知识的建筑遗产保护专家担当。

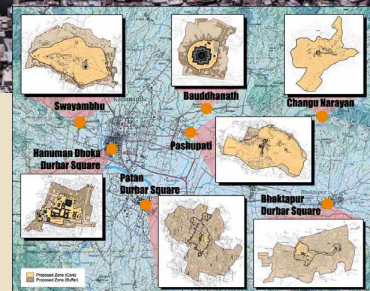
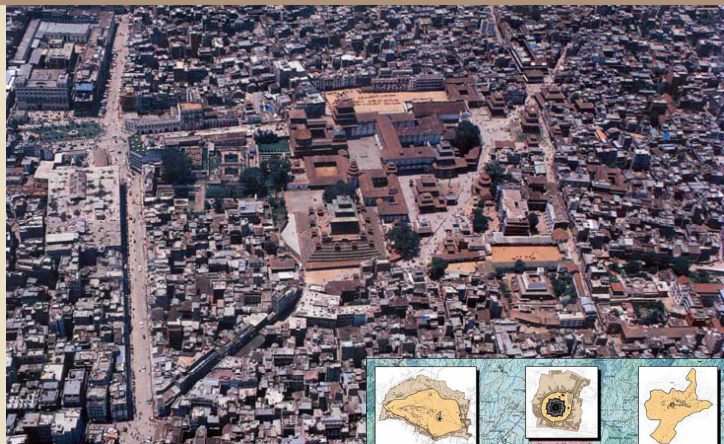
更多信息请访问 ICCROM 官方网站: [www.iccrom.org](http://www.iccrom.org)

# 尼泊尔加德满都谷地综合管理计划

## The Integrated Management Plan of the Kathmandu Valley, Nepal

**早** 在 1979 年，尼泊尔加德满都谷地的七个历史街区就被列入了世界遗产名录中。然而 2003 年，由于传统地方建筑语言的消失以及一系列无限制的开发，其被列入了世界濒危遗产名录中。

2007 年，在得到了国际上诸多遗产保护专家学者的广泛支持基础上，尼泊尔考古部门和地方当局、遗产地管理官员紧密合作，制定了加德满都谷地综合管理计划，通过改进现有制度、法律、经济框架，确定了对该遗产地突出普遍价值的保护方法与保护战略。该管理计划共由 16 份文件组成，其中包括综合管理框架官方文件、工作文件，以及综合行动计划。此外，每个历史街区还分别制定了各自的遗产地管理手册，配有单独的行动计划——所有这些文件每隔五年就要重新检查修正一次。从某种程度上来说，这一管理计划本身就是值得称道的，其目标明确——即为了要调整和改善现有的遗产管理制度，而其对“综合性”的重视，也确保了该计划的目标和具体操作管理能够更好地符合现有的法律、制度以及经济框架。



The Seven Monument Zones of the Kathmandu Valley in Nepal were inscribed as a World Heritage Site as early as 1979. In 2003, however, it was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger due to the loss of traditional vernacular heritage and the threat of uncontrolled development.

In 2007, with international support and expertise, the Integrated Management Plan of the Kathmandu Valley was prepared in close cooperation between the Department of Archaeology of Nepal and the local authorities and site managers, which defined the approach and strategies for the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property through the improvement of existing institutional, legal and economic frameworks. The process is defined by the sixteen documents that comprise the Integrated Management Plan. The Integrated Management Framework is the official document that has been adopted by the State Party, which is supplemented by a working document, the Integrated Plan of Action. And the Management Handbooks have also been prepared for each of the seven Monument Zones, each supplemented by individual Plans of Action. These documents are to be reviewed and revised every five years.

To some degree, this management plan can be commended because it intended clearly to work to modify and improve an

existing management system, and because the focus on “integrated” has ensured pragmatic attention to fitting its objectives and operational activities into existing legal, institutional and economic frameworks.

### 亚太地区遗产保护机构介绍（三）

#### 亚洲遗产管理学院 (AAHM)



设在泰国曼谷的亚洲遗产管理学院 (AAHM) 是一个为亚洲国家和地区提供文化遗产管理专业培训的区域性网络组织，其目标是通过提供一个区域性的平台来为涉及遗产保护教育、培训和研究的机构提供合作机会，加强专业能力，以对遗产资源进行可持续管理。在 UNESCO 和 ICCROM 的指导下，AAHM 将促进关于遗产资源综合的、整体的及多学科管理，包括有形和无形文化遗产。

(<http://www.unescobkk.org/index.php?id=470>)

#### 美国盖蒂保护研究所 (GETTY)



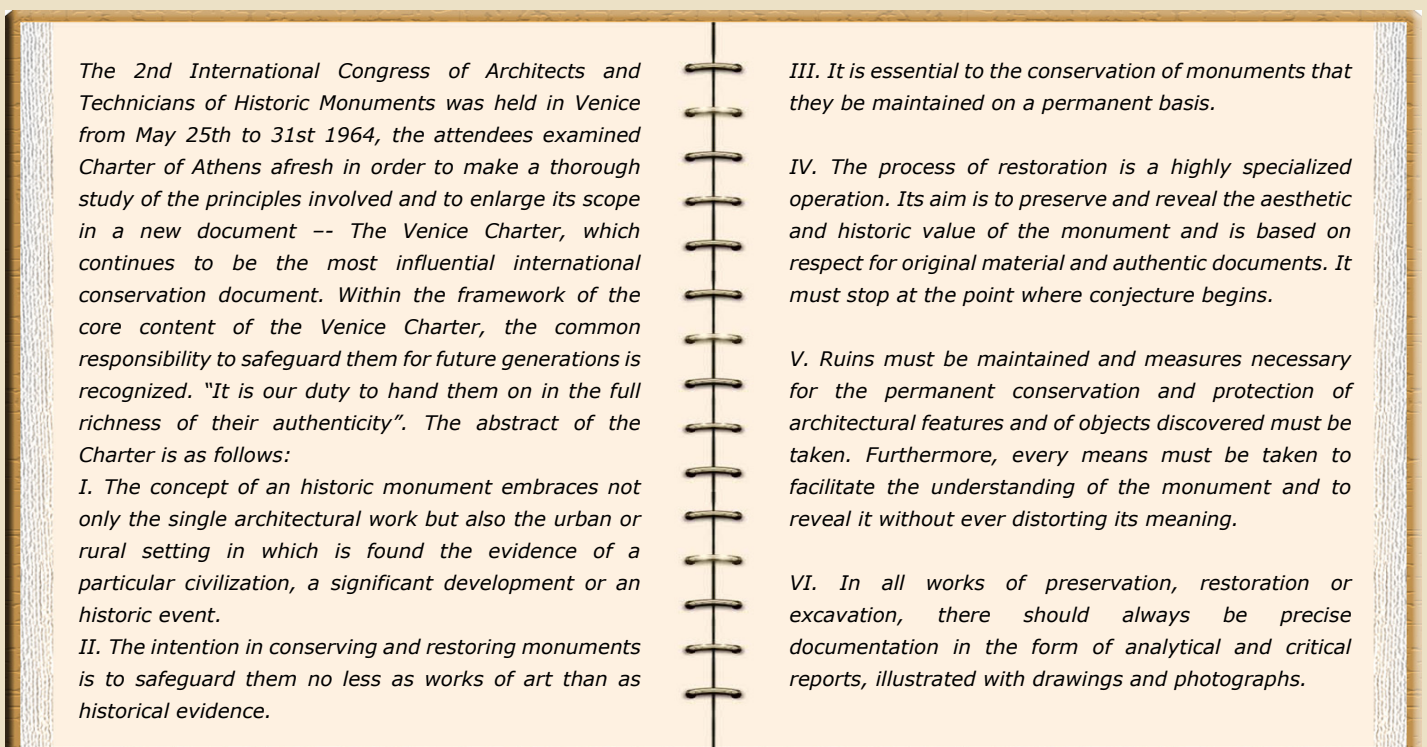
美国盖蒂保护研究所通过保护视觉艺术来推动世界范围内的遗产保护。其针对对象包括实物、展品、建筑和遗产地，工作内容包括科学研究、教育培训、主导项目和媒体传播。盖蒂研究所的知识创新和传播作为其核心有助于各类视觉艺术保护专业机构和人员的发展，其中，推动保护实践是其所有工作的基本原则，包括改善保护实施技术，扩展保护知识，增加信息可达性等等。

(<http://www.getty.edu/conservation>)

## 威尼斯宪章概要 Summary of the Venice Charter

1964年5月25日至31日,从事历史建筑保护工作的建筑师和技术员国际会议第二次会议在威尼斯召开,会议代表重新审议了1934年制定的雅典宪章,彻底研究它所包含的原则,并且制定了一个新的、应用范围更广的《保护文物建筑及历史地段的国际宪章》(即《威尼斯宪章》)。*《威尼斯宪章》*是迄今为止遗产保护领域内最重要的文件之一,它把古代遗迹看作是人类“共同的遗产”,认为“保护它们是我们共同的责任……我们必须不走样地把它们的信息传下去”。宪章分定义、宗旨、保护、修复、发掘和出版六个部分:

1. 历史古迹的概念不仅包括个别的建筑作品,而且包括能够见证某种文明、某种有意义的发展或某种历史事件的城市或乡村环境。
2. 保护与修复古迹的目的旨在把它们既作为历史见证,又作为艺术品予以保护。
3. 古迹保护至关重要的一点在于使之永久保存下去。
4. 修复过程是一个高度专业性的工作,其目的旨在保存和展示古迹的美学与历史价值,并以尊重原始材料和确凿文献为依据。一旦出现臆测,必须立即予以停止
5. 遗址必须予以保存,并且必须采取必要措施,永久地保存和保护建筑风貌及其所发现的物品。此外,必须采取一切方法促进对古迹的了解,使它得以再现而不曲解其意。
6. 一切保护、修复或发掘工作永远应有用以插图和照片的分析及评论报告这一形式所做的准确的记录。



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

### The Asian academy for Heritage Management (AAHM)

The Asian Academy for Heritage Management is a network of institutions throughout Asia and the Pacific region that offers professional training in the field of cultural heritage management. The mission of the AAHM is to strengthen professional capacity to sustainably manage heritage resources by providing a regional platform for institutional

cooperation in education, training, and research. Under the guidance of UNESCO and ICCROM, AAHM promotes integrated, holistic and multi-disciplinary management of heritage resources, including both tangible and intangible expressions of culture.

(<http://www.unescobkk.org/index.php?id=470>)

### The Getty Conservation Institute

The Getty Conservation Institute works internationally to advance conservation practice in the visual arts—broadly interpreted to include objects, collections, architecture, and sites. The Institute serves the conservation community through scientific research, education and training, model field projects, and the dissemination of the results of both its own work and the work of others in the field. In its programs, the GCI focuses on the creation and delivery of knowledge

that will benefit the professionals and organizations responsible for the conservation of the visual arts. Advancing conservation practice is the organizing principle for all of the Institute's work—which includes identifying activities that improve the way conservation treatments are carried out, pursuing research that expands conservation knowledge, and increasing access to information on conservation subjects.

(<http://www.getty.edu/conservation/>)

苏州古典园林的历史可上溯至公元前 6 世纪吴王的苑囿。16 世纪至 18 世纪，苏州造园达到全盛时期，私家园林遍布古城内外。

苏州古典园林运用中国独特的造园手法，在城市住宅旁有限的空间里，通过叠山理水，栽植花木，营构建筑，创造出充满诗情画意的人文写意山水园林。这些充满自然意趣的“城市山林”，在都市内营造了人与自然和谐相处的环境，表现出古人崇尚自然、回归自然的愿望。苏州园林是中国园林历史的实证，是中国造园艺术的典范，是中国园林理论研究的重要范本。

苏州古典园林于 1997 年被列入世界文化遗产名录（2000 年增补）。世界遗产评委会认为其符合世界遗产评选标准(i), (ii), (iii), (iv) 及 (v)项，其评语为：苏州古典园林是中国园林的杰出代表，其艺术、自然和理念完美结合，创造出了一系列令人震撼的美感和人居和谐的群体，而且其良好地融入整个历史城市规划当中。

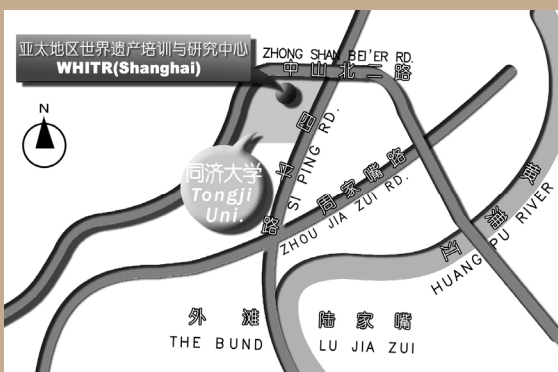
The history of the classical gardens of Suzhou can be traced back to the royal gardens of King Wu in the 6th Century B.C. The garden design and construction in Suzhou came to its summit between 16th and 18th Century, when private gardens could be found everywhere in and out of this ancient city.

The Classical gardens of Suzhou employs the unique garden design and construction technique in China, recreating poetic and picturesque natural landscapes in miniature within the limited space beside civilian residences by adding ponds, lakeside rocks and rockeries, planting flowers and trees, and building interesting constructions. Those “hills and forests within the city”, full of natural taste, succeeded in creating an environment featuring the harmony between man and the nature, and indicated people’s honor to the nature and their wish to be blended into the nature in ancient times. The classical gardens



of Suzhou are the material evidences of the history of Chinese classical landscape garden design, the model for Chinese landscape garden art, and the important examples for the studies of Chinese landscape garden theory.

The “Classical Gardens of Suzhou” was inscribed into the World Heritage List as a culture property in 1997 (extension in 2000) . The Committee decided to inscribe this property on the basis of criteria (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v), considering that the four classical gardens of Suzhou are masterpieces of Chinese landscape garden design in which art, nature, and ideas are integrated perfectly to create ensembles of great beauty and peaceful harmony, and four gardens are integral to the entire historic urban plan.



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