

WHITRAP

NEWSLETTER

June 2011

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

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中心简介

Introduction



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 the 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
the Asia and Pacific Region.

WHITRAP has three branches: one in Beijing,
another 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.

第35届世界遗产大会

The 35th Session of the World Heritage Committee



2011年6月20日上午，第35届世界遗产委员会会议在巴黎教科文总部开幕，总干事博科娃女士出席开幕式并致辞，来自世界遗产委员会21个委员国、180多个缔约国、咨询机构（ICOMOS、IUCN、ICCROM）及有关国际组织的近千名代表出席会议。

在为期十天的会议中，委员会将审议遗产地保护状况、决定新增及删除的世界遗产和濒危世界遗产项目，并将讨论一系列与世界遗产保护相关的议题及公约40周年纪念活动计划等。大会首先听取并审议了世界遗产中心、咨询机构的工作情况汇报，随后讨论了包括遗产公约与可持续发展、二类中心发展情况、世界遗产旅游项目、遗产监测机制的评估等重要议题。

世界遗产委员会在会议期间共对35处遗产申请地进行了审议，其中有25处遗产地通过审议，被列入《世界遗产名录》，包括21处文化遗产、3处自然遗产和1处自然与文化双遗产。此外，还有2处遗址被列入《世界濒危遗产名录》，1处遗址从该名录中删除。至此，全球世纪遗产达到936处，其中包括自然遗产183处，文化遗产725处，双遗产28处。中国此次申报了两处遗产地，包括杭州西湖文化景观和黑龙江五大连池风景区。其中杭州西湖以全票赞成顺利通过审议，入选《世界遗产名录》。五大连池则因中国专家与世界自然保护联盟在遗产价值方面存在分歧，未在本次会议上讨论。

当地时间6月25日上午九点，出席35届世界遗产大会的6个二类中心代表及世界遗产中心、ICCROM项目官员共同参加了在UNESCO总部举行的二类中心工作会议。会议主要听取了各中心关于未来发展的工作计划，决定将通过网站建设等一系列手段加强二类中心之间的协作。

In the morning of June 20, 2011, the 35th Session of the World Heritage Committee Meeting was opened in UNESCO's Headquarter in Paris France. Ms. BOKOWA, Director-General of UNESCO, was present and made address in the opening ceremony. 21 Committee Members and over 180 State Parties, Advisory Bodies and more than 1000 relevant NGOs representatives participated.

During the 10-day session, the Committee examined the state of conservation of the properties, determined the new inscriptions on the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger. It also discussed a series of themes related to world heritage and 40th anniversary activities of World Heritage Convention etc. In addition, the Committee evaluated the working report presented by World Heritage Center and Advisory Bodies, and discussed several sub-themes, such as World Heritage Convention and its Sustainable Development, Progress report on the World Heritage related Category 2 Centers, World Heritage Tourism Program, Evaluation of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism etc.

The World Heritage Committee has inscribed a total of 25 out of 35 sites on UNESCO's World Heritage List, including three natural properties, 21 cultural and one mixed site. Two properties were added to the World Heritage List in Danger and one was removed from that list. The World Heritage List now numbers 936 properties: 183 natural sites; 725 cultural; and 28 mixed. China applied 2 sites this year. West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou was approved to be inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List. Another proposed candidate site Wudalianchi Scenic Spot was withdrawn from the meeting at the last moment due to the disagreement on its values between experts.

At 9:00 am on the June 25th local time, representatives from the 6 UNESCO Category 2 Centers and officials from WHC and ICCROM attended the working conference for Category 2 Centers in the headquarter of UNESCO. The meeting listened to the reports of development plans of each center, and reached a consensus to strengthen cooperation between each other through website construction.



新增世界遗产名录

New Inscribed Properties on World Heritage List



图 / 西湖
Photo / West Lake

自然遗产 (3个)

宁格罗海岸 (澳大利亚)
小笠原群岛 (日本)
肯尼亚东非大裂谷的湖泊系统 (肯尼亚)

文化遗产 (21个)

布里奇顿及其军事要塞 (巴巴多斯)
杭州西湖文化景观 (中国)
咖啡文化景观 (哥伦比亚)
波斯花园 (伊朗)
孔索文化景观 (埃塞俄比亚)
喀斯和塞文—地中海农牧文化景观 (法国)
法古斯工厂 (德国)
意大利的伦巴底—权力之地(公元568-774年)
(意大利)
平泉—象征佛教净地的庙宇、园林与考古遗址
(日本)
蒙巴萨的耶稣堡 (肯尼亚)
蒙古阿尔泰山脉的石刻群 (蒙古国)
莱昂大教堂 (尼加拉瓜)
萨卢姆三角洲 (塞内加尔)
特拉蒙塔那山区文化景观 (西班牙)
麦罗埃考古遗址 (苏丹)
阿尔卑斯山周围的史前湖岸木桩建筑 (瑞士、
奥地利、法国、德国、意大利、斯洛文尼亚)
赛里米耶清真寺及其社会性建筑群 (土耳其)
艾恩文化遗址: 哈菲特、西里、比达-宾特-沙
特以及绿洲 (阿拉伯联合酋长国)
布科维纳与达尔马提亚的城市民居 (乌克兰)
胡朝时期的城堡 (越南)

自然与文化双遗产 (1个)

瓦迪拉姆保护区 (约旦)

■ 编辑 / 李昕 陆伟

Natural properties:

Ningaloo Coast (Australia)
Ogasawara Islands (Japan)
Kenya Lake System in the Great Rift Valley (Kenya)

Cultural Properties:

Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison (Barbados)
West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou (China)
Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia (Colombia)
The Persian Garden (Iran)
Konso Cultural Landscape (Ethiopia)
The Causses and the Cévennes, Mediterranean
Agro-pastoral Cultural Landscape (France)
Fagus Factory in Alfeld (Germany)
Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774
A.D.) (Italy)
Hiraizumi - Temples, Gardens and Archaeological
Sites Representing
The Buddhist Pure Land (Japan)
Fort Jesus, Mombasa (Kenya)
Petroglyphs Complexes of the Mongolian Altai
(Mongolia)
León Cathedral (Nicaragua)
Saloum Delta (Senegal)
Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana (Spain)
Archaeological Sites of the Island of Meroe (Sudan)
Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps
(Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy,
Slovenia)
Ancient Villages of Northern Syria (Syrian Arab
Republic)
Selimiye Mosque Complex at Edirne (Turkey)
Cultural Sites of Al Ain (Hafit, Hili, Bidaa Bint Saud
and Oases Areas) (United Arab Emirates)
The Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian
Metropolitans (Ukraine)
Citadel of the Ho Dynasty (Viet Nam)

Mixed natural and cultural properties:

Wadi Rum Protected Area (Jordan)

Editor / LI Xin LU Wei



焦点新闻

In Focus

“城市年轮——文化遗产保护校园宣讲”活动在上海中心举行

4月19日下午,“城市年轮——文化遗产保护校园宣讲”启动仪式在上海中心举行,该活动由同济大学建筑与城市规划学院团留学联、上海中心主办,旨在向杨浦区中小学生学习城市文化遗产保护知识,来自团学联的四十余名志愿者将利用课余时间走进各中小校园,通过生动有趣的游戏和风趣幽默的授课,把保护城市历史文化的精神传递给更年轻一代。5月6日,志愿者们进行了第一轮试讲活动。5月27日,团学联的志愿者为同济小学“城市足迹”兴趣小组的同学开展了第一课,在日后的每周五将定期与小学开展类似课程,此举标志着“城市年轮”活动正式开始运行。

2011年中国世界遗产工作会议在都江堰召开

5月5日至6日,由中国教科文全委会、住房和城乡建设部及国家文物局主办的“中国世界遗产工作会议”在都江堰召开,教育部副部长、中国教科文全委会主任郝平,国家文物局局长单霁翔,住房和城乡建设部城市建设司副司长李如生,中国教科文全委会副秘书长杜越等部委领导及全国各省市世界遗产地管理机构代表共150余人出席了会议,上海中心主任周俭教授及研究部主任李昕博士应邀出席。会议研究了当前形势下推动我国世界遗产工作发展的新思路,并商讨了《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》颁布40周年纪念活动方案。

迈克尔·特纳教授在同济介绍城市历史景观保护

5月17日,联合国教科文组织“城市设计与保护研究”教席负责人,来自耶路撒冷比撒列艺术与建筑学院的迈克尔·特纳教授在同济大学文远楼进行了一次专业而生动的讲座,主讲“城市历史景观保护——最新国际动态及方法”,将目前世界文化遗产保护的新的思想和新的观念与大家进行了交流。同济大学伍江教授、周俭教授、韩锋教授、卢永毅教授也出席本次讲座并参与了学术交流。

The “Urban Ring—Campus Campaign on Cultural Heritage Protection” Held in WHITRAP Shanghai

In the afternoon of April 19, the Initiation Ceremony of “Urban Ring—Campus Campaign on Cultural Heritage Protection” was launched in WHITRAP Shanghai. The activity is organized by Student Union of Tongji College of Architecture & Urban Planning (CAUP), cooperated with WHITRAP Shanghai. It aims to promote the knowledge of cultural heritage to teenagers in Yangpu District in Shanghai. More than 40 volunteers get involved in the activity during their leisure hour. By means of vivid lectures and interesting games, they expect to influence the younger generation concerning the spirit of conserving historic heritage. On May 6, volunteers began their first rehearsal of presentation. On May 27, one group started its first lesson for the pupils in Tongji Elementary School, which means the official initiation of the activity. The lecture becomes the regular course in the school afterwards.



2011 National Working Conference on World Heritage Held in Du Jiangyan



Working Conference on World Heritage in China, hosted by Chinese National Commission for UNESCO (NATCOM), Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MOHURD) and State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH), was opened in Du Jiangyan city on May 5th to 6th. More than 150 people attended the meeting, including HAO Ping, Vice Minister of Education and Director of NATCOM, SHAN Jixiang, Director of SACH, LI Rusheng, Deputy Director-General of

Department of Urban Construction, DU Yue, Deputy Secretary-General of NATCOM and representatives from heritage administrations around the country. Prof. ZHOU Jian and Dr. LI Xin from WHITRAP Shanghai were present by invitation. The conference mainly focused on new ideas to develop world heritage in China under the current global situation, and discussed on the commemorative activities on the occasion of the 40th birthday of the World Heritage Convention.

Prof. Michael Turner Introduce Conservation of HUL in Tongji

On May 7 2011, Prof. Michael Turner, the UNESCO Chair in Urban Design and Conservation Studies from the Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design in Jerusalem, delivered a lecture entitled “Is it possible to manage change? The Historic Urban Landscape Approach”. Prof. Turner shared new thoughts and approaches in the field of cultural heritage conservation. Prof. WU Jiang, Prof. ZHOU Jian, Prof. HAN Feng and Prof. LU Yongyi attended the lecture.



2011大运河保护和申遗工作会议在扬州召开

2011 Grand Canal Protection and World Heritage Application Conference Held in Yangzhou

2011年4月12日,由国家文物局主办、大运河联合申报世界文化遗产办公室承办的2011年大运河保护和申遗工作会议在扬州召开。国家文物局副局长童明康,中国教科文全委会秘书长方茂田,中国古迹遗址保护协会副主席郭旂,国家文物局文保司副司长陆琼,以及省部际会商小组有关部委、运河沿线8个省市文物局和35个地级市政府、文物局和科研机构的负责人、代表、专家出席了会议,中共扬州市委常委、宣传部部长袁秋年代表中共扬州市委、扬州市人民政府致欢迎辞,国家文物局文保司司长关强主持了会议。

会议全面总结了2010年以来大运河保护和申遗工作的进展情况,传达了会商小组第三次会议的相关工作部署,部署了2011年大运河保护和申遗的各项任务,就落实推进2011年各项重点工作提出了具体要求,并公布了大运河申报世界文化遗产的预备名单。

会上,童明康从编制保护规划、遴选预备名单、推进保护立法、深化专题研究、实施保护整治、保障经费投入等6个方面出发,全面总结和充分肯定了2010年大运河保护和申遗所取得的工作成果,并从提高认识,高度重视;政府主导,部门协作;立足价值,完善机制;落实规划,加强保护;深化研究,夯实基础;做好宣传,正面引导等6个方面部署了2011年大运河保护和申遗工作。

童明康强调,大运河保护和申遗是关系国家形象和尊严的重大文化工程,是沿线地区实现可持续发展的宝贵机遇,更是抢救、存续运河文脉的现实需要和历史使命,并号召各地区各部门按照国务院的战略部署,坚定信心、加强领导、集中力量、扎实推进,确保2014年申遗目标如期实现。

附:大运河联合申遗城市名单

北京市;天津市;河北省:廊坊、沧州、衡水、邯郸、邢台;河南省:安阳、鹤壁、新乡、焦作、洛阳、郑州、开封、商丘;山东省:德州、聊城、泰安、济宁、枣庄;安徽省:淮北、宿州;江苏省:徐州、宿迁、淮安、扬州、镇江、常州、无锡、苏州;浙江省:嘉兴、湖州、杭州、绍兴、宁波。

编辑 / 刘真

摄影 / 陈跃

新闻来源:《大运河保护与申遗》2011年2月刊



2011 Grand Canal Protection and World Heritage Application Conference, hosted by State Administration of Cultural Heritage and organized by Joint Application Office for Grand Canal of World Cultural Heritage, was held on April 22nd 2011. TONG Mingkang, Deputy Director of State Administration of Cultural Heritage, FANG Maotian, Secretary-General of National Commission of the People's Republic of China for UNESCO, GUO Zhan, Vice President of ICOMOS, LU Qiong, Deputy Director of the Division of Relics Protection and Archaeology under the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, and officials, representatives and experts from relevant ministries and departments under Provincial-Ministerial Consultation Group, 8 provincial cultural heritage bureaus along the canal and municipality governments, cultural heritage bureaus and research institutions of 35 cities, attended the meeting. YUAN Qian, Standing Committee Member of CPC Yangzhou Committee and Director of Municipal Publicity Department, addressed the conference on behalf of the city committee and government. GUAN Qiang, Director of the Division of Relics Protection and Archaeology under the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, chaired the meeting.

The meeting comprehensively summarized the protection and application work of grand canal since 2010, communicated the work plan discussed on the third meeting consultation group, and set tasks of protection and application in 2011. It also put forward specific goals for key works in 2011 and released a tentative list of the sites along the Grand Canal and its sections for World Heritage status.

TONG Mingkang reviewed the work in 2010 from six aspects, namely compilation of protection plan, screening of tentative list, protection legislation, in-depth research on specific study, implementation of protection

and renovation and financial input, and fully affirmed the achievement made in these regards. Then he identified goals for 2011 which covered the following 6 perspectives: raising public awareness, establishing coordination between departments under the leadership of governments at all levels, improving overall system according to values, implementing plan and protection, strengthening research and firming foundation, and promoting publicity by giving positive guidance.

TONG pointed out in his speech that the protection and the application of grand canal, as a major cultural project to build up state image and national dignity, is a valuable opportunity to achieve sustainable development for regions along the canal, and a more urgent historic mission and realistic needs to rescue and make possible the continuation of the canal culture. He called on all departments in the region to respond to the strategic plan introduced by the State Council through proceeding with confidence and concentrating their efforts to realize the objective of successful bid for world heritage of grand canal in 2014.

The List of Participating Cities in Joint Application:

Beijing; Tianjing; Hebei Province: Langfang, Cangzhou, Hengshui, Handan, Xingtai; Henan Province: Anyang, Hebi, Xinxiang, Jiaozuo, Luoyang, Zhengzhou, Kaifeng, Shangqiu; Shandong Province: Dezhou, Liaocheng, Taian, Jining, Zaozhuang; Anhui Province: Huaibei, Suzhou; Jiangsu Province: Xuzhou, Suqian, Huaian, Yangzhou, Zhenjiang, Changzhou, Wuxi, Suzhou; Zhejiang Province: Jiaxing, Huzhou, Hangzhou, Shaoxing, Ningbo

Editor / LIU Zhen Photo / CHEN Yue
Source / Monthly Grand Canal Protection & World Heritage Application

保护谋求发展、创新引领未来 ——第四届古镇保护与发展（周庄）论坛

Conservation for Development, Innovation for Future -
The 4th Ancient Town Conservation and Development Forum



2011年4月23日，第四届古镇保护与发展（周庄）论坛在周庄举行，本届论坛由上海中心、同济大学、昆山市人民政府主办，住房和城乡建设部城乡规划司、中国城市规划学会历史文化名城规划学术委员会支持，国家历史文化名城研究中心、江苏省城镇化研究会协办，周庄镇人民政府、昆山市住房和城乡建设局、昆山市文化发展研究中心承办。论坛以“保护谋求发展、创新引领未来”为题，汇聚政商学代表，从战略、经济、社会等角度深入探讨了中国古镇保护、发展与和谐之道。

保护谋求发展、创新引领未来——嘉宾观点摘要

历史文化名城名镇名村是我国文化遗产的重要组成部分，是不同时期城市和乡村发展的重要见证，是我国各族人民文明智慧的结晶和宝贵的精神财富。它既是中华民族先人创造的成就，也是向后人传承历史、继往开来的文化渊源，如何保护和利用好这些珍贵的历史资源，是当前各级政府的重要使命。

通过多年努力，我国已构建了较为完备的历史文化名城名镇名村保护体系，制定了《历史文化名城名镇名村保护条例》，一系列加强保护的措施和标准也在不断完善中。同时，各级政府和各界也不断加大对历史文化名城名镇名村的保护和关注力度，各项保护工作取得了显著成就。

在当前我国推进城镇化发展和建设社会主义新农村时期，我们更应该加倍保护这些城市和乡村文化遗产，更需要让世界了解我国历史文化名城名镇名村的保护状况，相互学习、相互借鉴，以获得有益的保护管理与利用经验，并在技术和方法上不断提高我国历史文化名城名镇名村的管理水平。

——傅殿起

住房和城乡建设部历史文化名城名镇名村处处长

The forth Conservation and Development Forum for Old Towns was held in Zhouzhuang on April 23rd, 2011. Sponsored by WHITRAP Shanghai, Tongji University, and Kunshan Municipal People's Government, this forum was co-hosted by National Research Center of Historic Cities and Society of Urbanization Studies of Jiangsu Province under the support of Department of Rural-urban plan of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China (MOHURD) and the Academic Committee of Historic Cities under Urban Planning Society of China. Organized by Zhouzhuang Township Government, Kunshan Housing and Urban-Rural Construction Bureau, Kunshan Culture Development Research Center, the forum with the topic of "Conservation for Development, Innovation for Future", attracted experts and representatives from political, commercial and academic arena to discuss about the way to harmonized conservation and development of old towns in China.

Conservation for Development, Innovation for Future -Viewpoint Summary

Historic cities, towns and villages are important components of China's culture heritages. As a witness to the urban and rural development at different stages, they are crystallizations of the wisdom and the precious spiritual wealth of our country. They served as not only the achievements made by our ancestors, but also culture sources where our future generations could get started with. It is an important mission for governments at all levels to protect and utilize this precious wealth along the history.

After years of efforts, we have built up a complete system for protecting historic cities and towns, and formulated a set of "regulations on the protection of historic cities and towns". Other measures and standards for a better conservation are under way as well. Meanwhile, with more and more attention paid by governments at all levels and all circles in the social, remarkable results have been achieved in various protecting works.

We should redouble our efforts to protect cultural heritages in these cities and towns during the period of pressing ahead urbanization and building a new socialist countryside. We should make the conservation situation of cities and towns in China known to the outside world by learning and sharing experience with each other for a better management level in both technology and approaches.

FU Dianqi

Section Chief of Historic Cities and Towns, MOHURD

2004年, UNESCO推出了“全球创意城市网络”计划, 该计划为我们进一步向世界推出我们的历史文化名城名镇提供了新的机遇。迄今为止, 世界遗产共有911项, 其中文化遗产104项、自然遗产180项, 而我国只有40项, 其中文化遗产28项、自然遗产8项、文化和自然双遗产4项, 这一数字对于中国这一拥有五千年文明的古国来说根本不多, 而且现在世界遗产申报又有名额的限制, 即每年只能申报2项, 所以在我们继续申报世界遗产的同时也应寻求新的契机, 比如加入“全球创意城市网络”, 通过把我们自己的历史文化名城名镇推向世界, 也是为我们的文化遗产保护事业做出贡献。

——杜越

联合国教科文组织中国全国委员会副秘书长

在应对气候变化的新形势下, 古镇面临更大的挑战和机遇, 即如何实现低碳发展。低碳发展能帮助古镇重新发现自身价值, 实现古镇文化复兴与可持续发展。古镇保护就是要传承和发展低碳的生活方式, 切实从“吃、住、行、人”四个方面保持低碳:

“吃”, 即减少高碳食品的消费, 大幅提高对本地食品的消费。

“住”, 即古镇的建筑须是低碳的, 例如通过对商业旅店的能效评估、评星和宣传, 可大大激励商业用户的低碳化改造。

“行”, 即古镇的形态和交通方式须是低碳的。古镇内, 可以选择步行或乘船, 这是低碳甚至零碳的交通方式; 古镇外, 建设旅游慢行系统、充电式混合动力和电动车网络系统、推广生物质燃油, 都是保障古镇低碳交通的有效措施。

“人”, 即古镇的低碳发展须“以人为本”, 统筹考虑当地政府、企业、居民等利益相关方的需求。政府应充分发挥引导作用, 在低碳发展规划过程中汇聚各利益相关方意见, 鼓励古镇居民参与古镇规划。这种参与式的规划能激发各利益相关方对于建设、发展、振兴古镇的热情, 并帮助政府重新“发现价值, 寻求发展共识”。

——麦文·莱斯

中美气候行动伙伴计划项目主任

古镇保护虽已得到越来越多的重视, 但仍有大量的文化遗产面临濒危的危险, 而且我们对于历史文化遗产的判断也未达成共识。此种情况下, 第一关键词仍然是“抢救”, 尤其是那些不抢眼、很难一眼看出其历史文化价值的遗产。其中非常重要的一项措施就是建立有效的监督检查机制。

目前, 对于大尺度城市空间下的历史文化建筑、村庄和聚落这一类文化遗产的保护, 无论是理论认识还是法律建设都还不健全。尤其是针对建筑文化遗产的保护, 特别是那些还有现实使用价值的建筑文化遗产, 急需学术上和法律上的研究。

所谓发展, 指的是“积极的”经济社会发展。面对过度旅游开发对古镇造成的危害, 解决这一问题的关键不在于制止过度的旅游开发, 而是应当想办法从社会学、经济学等多方面入手, 结合实业界、经济界和商业界, 以保护为前提, 积极探索多元化的产业与经济发展模式。

——伍江

同济大学副校长

In 2004, UNESCO launched “The Creative Cities Network” programme, which provided a new opportunity for us to present Chinese historic cities and towns to the world. So far there are a total of 911 world heritages among which 104 are cultural heritages, and 180 natural heritages. However, in China there are only 28 cultural heritages, 8 natural heritages and 4 mixture heritages---far from enough for an ancient nation with 5000 years of civilization. Now only 2 items are allowed to be inscribed each year due to the limitation of the number. So we have to grasp new ways like joining “The Creative Cities Network” to make progress and contribution for conserving the cultural heritages in China.

DU Yue

Vice Secretary General of Chinese National Committee for UNESCO

In the new situation of climate change, ancient towns are facing tougher challenges and opportunities as well, namely how to realize the mode of low-carbon development. Low-carbon development will help to unveil values of old towns once again so as to realize its cultural revival and sustainable development. Conservation of old towns means to develop a life style of low carbon in terms of “Food, Accommodation, Transportation and People”, and make it successive among future generations:

Food: to reduce consumption of high-carbon foods, encourage local food;

Accommodation: low-carbon development of architectures in old towns. For example to encourage Low-carbon transformation of commercial units by efficiency evaluation, Star rating and publicity, etc.

Transportation: low-carbon traffic form in old towns. Visiting old towns by walking or boating are low-carbon or zero-carbon transportation; meanwhile building tourist traffic based on a slow-lane system and networks of hybrid electrical bicycle and boat, and promotion of biomass fuel. They are all effective action to ensure a low-carbon mode.

People: “people-oriented” development mode of low carbon. We should give overall consideration to needs of local authorities, enterprises and residents. Governments should play the guiding role by collecting opinions of each stakeholder and encouraging local residents to take part in the planning of their towns. This kind of participatory planning can arouse the interest of all related party to join the construction, development and revival of old towns, and help governments to “discover the value and seek mutual consensus about development”.

Maven RICE

Director of the USA-China Climate Action Partnership Project

More attentions have been paid to the conservation of old towns, but many cultural heritages are still in severe danger; meanwhile we haven't reached a consensus on the judgment and identification of historical and cultural heritages. Therefore, the number one key word is still “rescue”, especially those not so eye-catching that can be spotted at first sight. It is very important to establish an effective supervision mechanism.

At present, there are flaws in protection system of historic architectures, villages and communities in the context of mega-urban scale space both theoretically and legally. Those with practical values in particular, are in urgent need of academic and legal solution.

“Development” refers to a “positive” development of economy and society. With the threat to old towns posed by an excessive tourism, the key to the solution is to explore an economic development model of diversified industries with joint efforts made by business and commercial community on the premise of protection.

WU Jiang

Vice President of Tongji University

历史城镇是有人居住生活的动态空间，合理的再利用既是手段也是目标。旅游作为历史城镇开发利用的首要方式，关键是要使开发利用合理可控，通过适宜的手段对其予以规范和引导，防止对文化遗产的过度消费，提高文化旅游的品质和内涵，树立旅游品牌，提升旅游体验，完善综合服务，带动城镇服务业的全面发展。

江南水乡古镇作为我国传统城镇建设的典范，其因借自然、依水成街、水陆相宜的建造理念，体现了人与人、人与自然和谐共存、可持续发展的“天人合一”的生态思想观，而这正是我们今天需要重新认知的低碳、生态的人居发展模式，对中国城镇的未来发展建设具有突出指导意义。

随着城镇的社会经济发展、产业结构调整、生活方式变更，生活环境空间的变化是必然的。基础设施要完善、公共服务要改进、古建住宅要宜居，都是历史城镇保护需解决的基本问题。

保护历史文化遗产是一项代表文明素质和综合水平的高尚事业，保护好历史城镇、历史街区是彰显城市特色和提提高城市综合竞争力的重要方面。江南水乡古镇，作为引领我国历史城镇保护发展的实践典范，应积极响应中央提出的建设“国家级文化生态保护区”的重大文化战略，推进非物质文化遗产与物质建成空间相结合的地域文化空间整体性保护。

——阮仪三

国家历史文化名城研究中心主任

“以保护促和谐”体现了当前古镇发展的基本方式。唯有保护好，才能使人与自然相濡以沫的古典样态一息尚存，才有可能从中寻找复兴的路径，才能逐步过渡到有历史文化底蕴的现代和谐。

“以保护促和谐”的举措主要有以下几点：由单体保护促进大环境风貌和谐；由建筑保护促进整体系统生活样态和谐发展；由单一景点促进与自然友好的综合服务和谐发展；由以保护概念带动工业发展思路，转变探索以保护振兴与自然和谐相容的新型服务产业区的模式。

此外，“保护促和谐”要把握一个大的趋势：中国古镇保护在人类文明样态中具有重要作用；建立全国协调联动机制；在交流中共享古镇保护的知识和经验；逐步推进和深化中国古镇保护的“顶层设计”。

“顶层设计”的关键：不能把古镇保护与发展的责任简单地交给基层（能力和资源有限）；不能单纯依赖专家的呼吁和监督（有思路而无权力）；不能简单地自上而下地由国家来审批和督察（应从正面引导和支持）。具体措施包括：全面启动全国名城名镇名村保护体系研究；全面开展官员、专家和基层结合的制度设计研究；从国家公共财政层面争取专项资金扩大支持力度。

——巫志南

上海社科院文化产业研究中心秘书长

Historic cities and towns are dynamic spaces for living. Reasonable reutilization is both means and target. Tourism, as the primary way, should be developed in a reasonable and controlled manner. To standardize and guide the development, we should exert appropriate approach to prevent excessive consumption of local cultural heritages, and instead, to improve the quality of cultural tourism by set up a tourism brand, promoting travelling experience and improving the comprehensive service system that will benefit all-round development in both urban and rural areas.

As the model of Chinese traditional urban construction, water towns in southern Yangtze River, by its idea of borrowing nature, building streets along water, and land and water fitting into each other, reflected a ecological conception featuring the harmonious coexistence between man and man, man and nature, and a sustainable development. It is the exact idea we need to set up for a low-carbon development mode, which will play a significance role in China's urban development in the future. With rapid social and economic development, industrial restructure, and modification of living styles in cities and towns, it is a natural tendency to see special variations of the living environment. To improve infrastructures and public services and to make old building more livable, are all of those basic problems to be solved in the conservation of historic cities and towns.

Protection of historical and cultural heritages is a noble cause which represents the level of a civilized society. It is also an important part of reflecting characteristics of a city and a way to make it more competitive. Southern water towns, as practice models of conservation and development of historic towns in China, should act on the important cultural strategy of "national cultural ecological reserve" called by central government, and push an integral conservation strategy of regional culture spaces with a combination of both intangible and tangible cultural heritages.

RUAN Yisan

Director of National Research Center of Historic Cities

“Promoting harmony by protection” reflects the basic mode for historic town development. Only through conservation can the classic form of harmonious coexistence between man and nature be kept, the path to revival be found, and the transformation to a modern harmony based on a solid historical and cultural context be realized.

The way of “Promoting harmony by protection” mainly include following actions: to promote a harmonious environment in general through protection of single units in details; to promote harmonious development of life-style by protection of buildings; to promote the formation of a comprehensive eco-friendly service system by developing each single scenic spots; to alter the idea of industrial development according to concepts of protection to explore a new mode of service industrial area featuring a balance between protection and revitalization and natural harmony.

In addition, “Promoting harmony by protection” requires us to grasp the following principles: Chinese historic towns are one of the very important forms of the overall Human civilizations; to establish a national coordination mechanism; to share the knowledge and experiences of old town conservation through communications; to push forward the “top-level design” in the conservation of old towns in China.

The crucial factors of “Top-level design” lie in: the responsibility of the conservation and development should not be solely handed over to the basic level institutes due to their limited ability and resources; It should not simply rely on the appeal and supervision from professionals because of their lack of authorized power; it should not be simply examined and approved by the government in a top-down manner but without positive and correct guidance. To be specific, to exert “top level design” needs to conduct research on a national conservation system of historic cities, towns and villages; to design a system consisting of cooperation between government, specialists and grass-roots participants; to strengthen the support to the special fund from public finance.

WU Zhinan

Secretary General of Shanghai Academy Culture Industry Research Center

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在多元平衡中寻求共赢 ——上海“思南公馆”的保护与开发历程

In Search of a Win-win Situation on the Basis of a Balanced Interest -
The Protection and Utilization of Shanghai Sinan Mansions

思南公馆



思南公馆是上海衡山路-复兴路历史文化风貌区重要组成部分，也是上海成片花园住宅最集中区域之一。该项目占地面积约5公顷，整个街区汇聚了近代上海各种居住建筑类型，展现了上海各种近代建筑风格的多样性，堪称上海历史建筑博物馆。

Sinan Mansion is important part of Shanghai Hengshan Road - Fuxing Road Historic District. It is also the most concentrated areas of Shanghai Garden House. The Sinan Mansion Project covers an area of about 5 hectares, the whole neighborhood brought together a variety of residential building types in modern Shanghai, which shows the diversity of modern architectural style, just like a Shanghai Museum of Historic Buildings.

2011年5月31日晚，题为“在多元平衡中寻求共赢——上海‘思南公馆’的保护与开发历程”的第十一期亚太遗产保护论坛在上海中心隆重举行。“思南公馆”是“上海市历史建筑与街区保护改造试点”中的一个成功案例，论坛邀请了过去十年间直接参与“思南公馆”项目规划、建设及管理的政商学代表，共同回顾其保护与开发背后的曲折历程，以期更好地交流与总结其中的经验与不足。

论坛由上海中心李昕博士主持，政府官员代表有原上海市房地资源局副局长、历史建筑保护处处长王安石先生，曾负责上海市有关保护项目审批的原上海市城市管理局城市风貌与景观处处长王林女士；开发商代表为上海城投永业置业发展有限公司董事总经理卢永锋先生，他是“思南公馆”最重要的实施者之一；学者代表为“思南公馆”保护规划的编制者同济大学建筑与城市规划学院卢永毅教授和邵甬副教授；保护技术专家上海爱堡历史建筑修复技术公司总经理侯建设先生担任评论员。

在简要介绍“思南公馆”项目的过程与背景之后，卢永锋总经理以“一个保护实践者应有的态度和情怀”为题讲述了自己十年来的心得，认为对于保护实践者而言，理念性和观念性的东西至关重要，具体而言就是要有敬畏之心、有历史责任感和使命感、有精品意识和现代意识。王林处长指出，开发商的能力、意识、观点对于保护规划的实施，对于一个项目的品质是非常重要的，其中的关键取决于开发商的好理念和政府的管理互相结合。王安石总工程师指出在上海市2004年确定的15片“历史街区建筑保护整治试点”中，完成的仅有思南路、建业里、外滩源三片，而“思南公馆”则是其中的一个典范。

卢永毅教授认为专业人员的作用往往容易被夸大，城市的发展并不一定都要听专家的，也不是说不要发展都要保护，而是要有一种理性，而这种理性是商量出来的。邵甬教授指出建筑师、规划师要走向社会，要寻找好的合作者，在思南路项目中，本土的开发商、本土的规划、本土的设计师正是慢慢探索出了一条适合本土的道路。侯建设总经理指出从宏观的规划设计到细节的保护修缮，“思南公馆”都堪称一个经典案例。在随后的提问环节，嘉宾与观众之间进行了热烈互动，整个论坛取得了圆满成功。

The eleventh Heritage Forum: In Search of a Win-win Situation on Balanced Multi-interests—the protection and utilization of Shanghai Sinan Mansions was held in WHITRAP Shanghai center in the evening of May 31 2011. Sinan Mansions is a successful case in pilot projects to preserve and renovate historic buildings and blocks in Shanghai. Joined by representatives from business, political and academic communities who were directly involved in the Sinan Mansions Project over the past decade, the forum, with a view to summarize the experience and lessons learned from it, focusing on a review of common efforts made in the process of its preservation and development

Dr. LI Xin from WHITRAP Shanghai chaired the forum. WANG Anshi, the former Deputy Chief-engineer and Section Chief of Historic Building Protection Division under the Bureau of Shanghai Municipality for Administration of Real Estate Resources, and WANG Lin, the former Section Chief of Urban Scenery and Landscapes Division under Shanghai Urban Planning Administration Bureau who was in charge of the examination and approval of preservation projects, attended the forum as representatives from government. LU Yongfeng, Managing Director of Shanghai Chengtou Yongye Real Estate Development Co., Ltd was present as representative of developers. Writers of Sinan Mansions Protection Plan—Prof. Lu Yongyi and Associate Prof. SHAO Yong from College of Architecture and Urban Planning Tongji University represented at the meeting as voices from academic community, and technique expert HOU Jianshe, the Manager of Shanghai Aibo Historical Construction Protection Consultation CO., Ltd was invited as the commentator.

After a brief introduction to the background information of Sinan Mansions Project, LU Yongfeng shared in his speech “the attitude and vision a practitioner should possess” what he learnt over the past decade. He pointed out that for participants of those protection projects, it’s very important to act on a specific sense of ideal—to hold a reverence, a historical sense of duty and mission, and a consciousness of elaborate modern works. WANG Lin added that the capability, consciousness and stand taken by a developer are of great importance to the final implementation and the quality of a project, in particular a combination of developer’s good ideas and efficient management of the government. WANG Anshi thought among the 15 pilot renovation projects of buildings in historical blocks and streets, only Sinan Road, Jian Ye Lane and Origin of Bund accomplished their work, and Sinan Mansions stood as a role model.

Prof. LU Yongyi said people tended to play up the role of professionals, but in fact it’s not always necessary to follow whatever experts said. It doesn’t mean to choose development over preservation neither, but a rational consensus based on a full consultation. Professor Shao Yong shared his view that it’s very necessary for architects and planner to go out and look for good cooperation partners. In the Sinan case, local developers, planners and designers all together contributed to the success of the project. Finally, HOU Jianshe commented that Sinan Mansions could be an outstanding case in terms of both framework of design and repairs of details. During the Q&A session, the audience brought forward their questions and exchanged their views with guests. The forum completed successfully.

精彩语录:

Quotes from the Forum



做保护一个是政府部门，一个是专家学者，还有就是市场。我们做什么事情？我们要做得就是在实施过程当中把这三者所关注的尽可能得到体现，把他们所反对的尽可能不要出现，但只是相对的。

... ..

我们千方百计的保持品质的前提下赚钱，不要倒过来，倒过来以后什么都没有。

——卢永锋总经理

We should coordinate the relationship between the government, experts and the market by giving consideration to what they respectively concerned and discarding what they opposed, but in any discourse they are never absolute.

... ..

We should always put quality first instead of profitability, not vice versa.

——LU Yongfeng



其实新天地也好，思南公馆的成功也好，并不是政府推动的力度，而是找到了一个好的开发商。

——王林处长

The success of Xin Tiandi and Sinan Mansions is credited to a good developer, rather the extra input by the government.

——WANG Lin



理念的问题没有解决，做得越是卖力，偏离的方向越远，这就是1754弄的教训。

——王安石总工

We should first establish a correct direction, or we may just waste our time on a wrong track. This is the lesson we learnt from the case of Lane 1754.

——WANG Anshi



我们真的实现了从调查、价值认可到保护什么，到再利用的决定，所有的东西都摊在台面上商量出来的，这是非常不容易的，这种理性是这样商量出来的。

——卢永毅教授

Every step we've taken—from investigation and value assignment to what to be protected and its reutilization—is based on rational and open consultations, which really commanded tremendous efforts.

——LU Yongyi



我们之间的关系比较微妙，既有信任，又有互相的防范，又有牵制。

——邵甬教授

We have very subtle relations with each other, a mix of trust, vigilance and checks and balance.

——SHAO Yong



思南公馆带给我们最大的启示就是一个成功的保护案例离不开各方的紧密合作，如何在多元平衡中寻求共赢值得我们认真思索。

——李昕博士

Through Sinan case, we get to know that a successful project must go with the close cooperation of the parties. How to seek for a win-win situation on the basis of a balanced interest is a question we should give a deep thought.

——LI Xin

编辑 / 李昕
Editor / LI Xin

迈克尔·特纳

Michael Turner



迈克尔·特纳，建筑师，耶路撒冷贝扎雷艺术与科学学院教授，联合国教科文组织城市设计和保护研究项目教席负责人。自1983年起他开始任职于私立机构，主要从事以色列城市设计和保护领域的项目。

迈克尔·特纳教授曾任职于多个国际专业学院机构，并在过去十年中担任以色列世界遗产委员会主席。十年间，他为联合国教科文组织所做的专业贡献包括莫桑比克岛、奥斯维辛集中营的顾问工作，以及埃塞俄比亚文化目录的准备工作，他也是“历史城市景观”议题的特邀专家。

迈克尔·特纳教授近期的主要研究活动有：“耶路撒冷柏林论坛”，他参与审议“分裂的城市”项目并提供促进可持续和平转变的机制框架；两个欧盟项目，一个是地中海史前遗址的管理，另一个是关于促进以色列、约旦和巴勒斯坦三国间学术研究的和平伙伴关系项目，旨在提升对“共享遗产”的认识。

■ 编辑 / 李泓

Michael Turner is a practicing architect, professor, teaching in the graduate programme of the Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design and UNESCO Chairholder in Urban Design and Conservation Studies. Since 1983 he has been in private practice, and leads design teams for projects in Israel in the field of urbanism and conservation.

Serving on many international professional-academic bodies he has chaired the Israel World Heritage Committee for the past decade. With over a decade of professional contribution in UNESCO, including advising on Ilha de Mozambique and the Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp and the preparation of a cultural inventory in Ethiopia, he has accompanied the debate on Historic Urban Landscapes since its inscription.

His recent research activities include membership of the Jerusalem Berlin Forum reviewing these Divided Cities and offering mechanisms that can promote a transition to sustainable peace; two EU projects, on the management of pre-historic sites in the Mediterranean and a tri-national Partnership for Peace project with Israeli, Jordanian and Palestinian academics, promoting the understanding of shared heritage.

Editor / Li Hong

非洲世界遗产基金

African World Heritage Fund (AWHF)



非洲世界遗产基金是2009年第35届联合国教科文组织大会通过成立的联合国教科文组织二类机构。该基金是根据南非法律正式建立的一个信托基金，旨在加强非洲自然和文化遗产的有效保存和保护，并促进《世界遗产公约》在非洲地区的实施。

African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) was established as a Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 35th session in 2009. AWHF is a trust established under the legislation of the Republic of South Africa with the objective of reinforcing the effective conservation and protection of Africa's natural and cultural heritage and improving the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Africa region.

非洲世界遗产基金的主要作用是协助非洲的缔约国筹备和更新国内的遗产提名和在世界遗产预备清单中的遗产数量，帮助他们为可能列入世界遗产名录的遗产地准备提名文件，并协助地区范围内的相关非洲缔约国，为世界遗产地的恰当管理和保护，编制完整的管理规划。

非洲世界遗产基金与世界遗产中心，咨询机构，两所非洲培训机构，贝宁的非洲遗产学校和肯尼亚的非洲遗产发展中心合作，在2008和2009年举办了两次培训课程，重点对法语区、英语区和说葡萄牙语的国家进行世界遗产地的提名过程和有效管理的培训。2010年9月还举办了一次阿拉伯语的培训课程。此外，基金还就预备清单的地区化调和组织了几届研讨会（第一届于2009年3月在圣多美和普林西比举办，第二、第三届分别于2009年5月和2010年3月在尼日利亚和埃及举办）。2009年9月，基金还在肯尼亚举办了一届以冲突和后冲突国家自然文化遗产的保护为题的研讨会。通过与世界自然保护联盟（IUCN）的合作，非洲世界遗产基金为中西非洲保护地区项目（PAPACO）提供了资金支持，以实施一个旨在促进西非地区八大世界自然遗产地管理的项目，并为这些遗产地制定了评估和管理的方法。如今，非洲世界遗产基金支持的17个项目遍布20个国家。绝大多数项目正处于相关国家和地区的机构的落实之中。

关于非洲世界遗产基金的更多信息参见大会WHC-10/34.COM/6决议，或可登陆以下网址：
<http://www.awhf.net/>

■ 编辑 / 陆伟

The main purpose of the AWHF is to assist African States Parties in the preparation and updating of their national inventories; in the preparation and updating of their Tentative Lists; in the preparation of their nomination files for possible inscription on the World Heritage List; and in the assistance in the compilation of integrated management plans for the proper management and conservation of World Heritage properties located in the territory of the relevant African State Parties.

The AWHF, in partnership with World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies, and two African training institutions, the School of African Heritage (EPA) in Benin and the Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA) in Kenya, organized two training course in 2008 and 2009, with a special focus on the nomination process and the proper management of World Heritage properties for Francophone, Anglophone and Portuguese-speaking countries. An Arabic language training course is planned for September 2010. Moreover, AWHF organized several workshops for the regional harmonization of Tentative Lists (the first one was held in São Tome and Principe in March 2009, the second in Nigeria in May 2009, and the third in Egypt in March 2010). It also organized a workshop on conservation of cultural and natural heritage in conflict and post-conflict countries in Kenya in September 2009. In collaboration with IUCN, AWHF provided financial assistance to the Protected Areas Programme in Central and West Africa (PAPACO) to implement a project aimed at improving the management of eight natural World Heritage properties in West Africa, which resulted in the development of evaluation and management tools for these properties. Currently, AWHF is supporting 17 projects in 20 countries. Most of these projects are being implemented with countries and regional institutions.

More information on AWHF is available in Document WHC-10/34.COM/6 and at the following web address
<http://www.awhf.net/>

Editor / LU Wei

国际文化旅游宪章

(重要遗产地旅游管理原则和指南, 1999年)

International Cultural Tourism Charter

(Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance, 1999)

旅游作为文化交流最重要的途径之一, 为我们提供了体验岁月沧桑、了解当代生活与他人社会的机会, 它正日益成为自然和文化遗产保护的积极力量。旅游可以充分发挥遗产的经济效益, 并通过创造资金、教育社区和影响政策等方式实现保护的目 的, 它是许多国家和地区经济的重要组成部分, 成功的旅游管理可以成为遗产地发展的重要促进因素。旅游本身已成为一个日益复杂的现象, 它贯穿政治、经济、社会、文化、教育、生态、美学等诸多领域, 旅游者的期望和当地社区的愿望之间可能会有冲突, 想要实现二者间的良性互动, 则需要面对诸多的挑战和机遇。

在此背景下, 国际古迹遗址理事会(ICOMOS)大会于1999年10月在墨西哥通过了《国际文化旅游宪章》, 取代了1976版的《文化旅游宪章》。

宪章的目标

1. 促进和鼓励当地社区和旅游者参与遗产保护和管理工 作, 以使其充分理解遗产的重要性;
2. 促进和鼓励旅游业从尊重遗产和改善当地社区文化生态的角度来推广和管理旅游;
3. 促进和鼓励遗产保护相关部门和旅游业之间的对话, 尤其在遗产地、馆藏文物和文化生态的重要性和脆弱性及其可持续发展等方面进行讨论;
4. 鼓励政策法规和规划制定者制定详细的、实际的发展战略和计划, 在保护的基础上对遗产地和相关文化活动进行展示和诠释。

宪章的原则

1. 由于旅游是文化交流最重要的途径之一, 保护应该为遗产地居民和旅游者提供可以亲身体会和了解当地遗产和文化的良好条件;
2. 遗产地和旅游业之间的关系是有活力的, 应当超越价值观的冲突。我们应以一种可持续发展的方式来管理这一关系, 为当代和后世造福;
3. 遗产地的保护与旅游规划应确保游客能从中获得有价值的、满意的和愉快的体验;
4. 当地社区和原住民应参与保护和旅游的规划;
5. 旅游和保护活动应使当地社区受益;
6. 旅游推广计划应保护和突出自然和文化遗产的特征。

宪章全文请参见:

http://www.international.icomos.org/charters/tourism_mandarin.pdf

■ 编辑 / 周利峰

Domestic and international tourism continues to be among the foremost vehicles for cultural exchange, providing a personal experience, not only of that which has survived from the past, but of the contemporary life and society of others. It is increasingly appreciated as a positive force for natural and cultural conservation. Tourism can capture the economic characteristics of the heritage and harness these for conservation by generating funding, educating the community and influencing policy. It is an essential part of many national and regional economies and can be an important factor in development, when managed successfully. Tourism itself has become an increasingly complex phenomenon, with political, economic, social, cultural, educational, bio-physical, ecological and aesthetic dimensions. The achievement of a beneficial inter-action between the potentially conflicting expectations and aspirations of visitors and host or local communities, presents many challenges and opportunities.

In the context, International Cultural Tourism Charter was adopted by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) at its 12th General Assembly (Mexico, October 1999), which replaced the 1976 Cultural Tourism Charter.

Objectives of the Charter

The Objectives of the International Cultural Tourism Charter are:

1. To facilitate and encourage those involved with heritage conservation and management to make the significance of that heritage accessible to the host community and visitors.
2. To facilitate and encourage the tourism industry to promote and manage tourism in ways that respect and enhance the heritage and living cultures of host communities.
3. To facilitate and encourage a dialogue between conservation interests and the tourism industry about the importance and fragile nature of heritage places, collections and living cultures, including the need to achieve a sustainable future for them.
4. To encourage those formulating plans and policies to develop detailed, measurable goals and strategies relating to the presentation and interpretation of heritage places and cultural activities, in the context of their preservation and conservation.

Principles of the Charter

1. Since domestic and international tourism is among the foremost vehicles for cultural exchange, conservation should provide responsible and well managed opportunities for members of the host community and visitors to experience and understand that community's heritage and culture at first hand.
2. The relationship between Heritage Places and Tourism is dynamic and may involve conflicting values. It should be managed in a sustainable way for present and future generations.
3. Conservation and Tourism Planning for Heritage Places should ensure that the Visitor Experience will be worthwhile, satisfying and enjoyable.
4. Host communities and indigenous peoples should be involved in planning for conservation and tourism.
5. Tourism and conservation activities should benefit the host community.
6. Tourism promotion programmes should protect and enhance Natural and Cultural Heritage characteristics.

International Cultural Tourism Charter is available on the website:
http://www.international.icomos.org/charters/tourism_e.pdf

Editor / ZHOU Lifeng

吴哥古迹

Angkor

名称：吴哥古迹
遗产类别：文化景观
所在地：柬埔寨暹粒市
批准时间：1992年
遴选标准：(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

吴哥窟是东南亚主要考古学遗址之一，吴哥窟遗址公园占地面积达400多平方公里，包括森林地区，有9至15世纪高棉王国(the Khmer Empire)各个时期首都的辉煌遗迹，其中包括了著名的吴哥窟(Angkor Wat)，以及坐落在吴哥索姆(Angkor Thom)以无数雕塑饰品而著称的白永寺庙(Bayon Temple)。

无论从建筑艺术的创新技术上或者史无前例的规模上来看，吴哥窟(Angkor Wat)都当之无愧为吴哥地区最主要的寺庙建筑。由苏耶跋摩二世(Suryavarman II)于12世纪建造，吴哥窟是一座献给毗湿奴神的寺庙，也是国王自己的长眠之地。吴哥窟一直被置于柬埔寨国家国旗上，它代表了高棉人民的灵魂和光辉的历史。

吴哥古迹于1992年被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产，其符合世界遗产评价标准中的(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)项，即：

标准(i)：吴哥古迹代表了9世纪至14世纪的高棉艺术，涵纳了众多当之无愧的艺术杰作(如吴哥窟，白永寺，女王宫)；

标准(ii)：吴哥的高棉艺术对整个东南亚影响深远，也在其独特的演变过程中起了重要的作用；

标准(iii)：9世纪-14世纪高棉帝国覆盖东南亚的大面积区域，并对该区域的政治、文化的形成起了重要作用。这些砖石宗教建筑遗产正是这段历史文化留给我们的丰富遗产；

标准(iv)：高棉建筑主要从印度次大陆的建筑演化而来，并迅速自成一派，一些源自独立的演变，一些则从邻国文化传统中吸取养分，酝酿出独有的特征。最终形成了一种全新的东方艺术和建筑形式。

世界遗产委员会评语：

无疑吴哥古迹应当被纳入世界遗产之中，它的缺席反到会降低遗产名录的价值。高棉宗教建筑对于其后的庙宇建筑技术和风格的影响是巨大的。这种影响渗透于东南亚的各个角落，尤其是泰国及老挝。吴哥古迹亦描绘了高棉王国鼎盛期的繁荣景象，该遗址群有着重大的社会和经济意义。更迭的首都建设规划以及发达的农业灌溉系统都见证了高棉国内高度的社会秩序。

■ 编辑 / 潘梦斐 摄影 / 陆趣

Nomination: Angkor
Category: Cultural Landscape
Location: Province Siem Reap, Cambodia
Date of Inscription: 1992
Criteria: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

Angkor is one of the most important archaeological sites in South-East Asia. Stretching over some 400 km², including forested area, Angkor Archaeological Park contains the magnificent remains of different capitals of the Khmer Empire, from the 9th to the 15th century. They include the famous Temple of Angkor Wat and, at Angkor Thom, the Bayon Temple with its countless sculptural decorations.

Combining great technical mastery on an unprecedented scale with extraordinary architectural and artistic innovations, Angkor Wat is the most famous and no doubt the most remarkable of all of Cambodia's ancient temples. Built in the 12th century in the reign of King Suryavarman II, this was the residence of Vishnu, the divine palace in which the King himself was to reside after death. Angkor Wat has always figured on Cambodia's national flag. The temple symbolizes the soul of the Khmer people, and the lasting grandeur of their past.

Another significant element of the Angkor complex is the irrigation system of the region based on the great reservoirs, which provided the economic infrastructure for the successive Khmer capitals and their rulers.

In 1992, Angkor was scribed on the World Heritage List as a cultural heritage site on the basis of criteria (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv).

Criterion (i): The Angkor complex represents the entire range of Khmer art from the 9th to the 14th centuries, and includes a number of indisputable artistic masterpieces (e.g. Angkor Wat, the Bayon,



Banteay Srei).

Criterion (ii): The influence of Khmer art, as developed at Angkor was a profound one over much of south-east Asia and played a fundamental role in its distinctive evolution.

Criterion (iii): The Khmer Empire of the 9th-14th centuries encompassed much of south-east Asia and played a formative role in the political and cultural development of the region. All that remains of that civilization is its rich heritage of cult structures in brick and stone.

Criterion (iv): Khmer architecture evolved largely from that of the Indian sub-continent, from which it soon became clearly distinct as it developed its own special characteristics, some independently evolved and others acquired from neighbouring cultural traditions. The result was a new artistic horizon in oriental art and architecture.
http://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory_body_evaluation/668.pdf

Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:

There can be no doubt regarding the eligibility of the Angkor complex of monuments for inclusion on the World Heritage List. It has, indeed, been argued, with justification, that their absence devalues the List. The importance of the Khmer religious architecture in the subsequent development of temple-building techniques and styles is great. It is to be seen all over south-east Asia, notably in Thailand and Laos. The Angkor monuments also graphically illustrate the Khmer Empire at the height of its powers. The complex is also of great importance in social and economic terms. The layouts of the successive capitals bear witness to high level of social order within the Khmer Empire, a factor that is reinforced by the evidence of the elaborate irrigation system.

(<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/668>)

Editor / PAN Mengfei Photo / LU Qu

活动预告

FORTHCOMING

2011 年马六甲遗产大会

马六甲遗产大会是基于联合国教科文组织世界遗产旅游项目发展而成。会议将邀请专家学者共同探讨国际间的合作、可持续旅游问题，分享遗产地成功管理经验和政策制定方法等。相关网站地址：<http://www.malaccaheritage2011.com>

时间：2011年12月6-8日

地点：马来西亚玛拉技术大学

(Universiti Teknologi MARA)

2011 年亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术 高级人才培训班开始招生

2011年10月22日至11月3日，“亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术高级人才培训班”将在苏州召开。课程内容包括：国际遗产保护与修复理念、砖石结构古建筑修复准则和法律法规、砖石结构古建筑修缮方案与技术规范、砖石结构古建筑预防性保护、砖石结构修复案例等。本次培训对象为亚太地区从事古建筑保护与修复领域的技术人员，总人数为20人。报名截止日期为2011年7月20日。联系人：吴琛瑜，联系电话：+86 (0) 512 67552106

第三期历史城镇保护与发展培训班 将于 2012 年 4 月开班

2012年4月中旬，第三期“历史城镇保护与发展”培训班将在上海中心开班。课程内容包括：历史城镇保护原理、遗产地分析与记录、遗产地管理与监测、遗产地可持续旅游、文化遗产保护与城镇规划管理等，教学模式包含理论授课与实地案例考察两类，为期10天。培训对象为文化遗产地（含双遗产地）及预备清单、各级历史文化名城/名镇/名村主管部门技术官员（具有3年以上文化遗产管理经验者优先），招生规模为15-20人。报名截止日期为2012年3月15日（欢迎登录www.whitr-ap.org查阅本期培训班招生公告）。

上海中心与中国福利会合作开展青少年 遗产推广活动

2011年起，UNESCO亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中国中心（上海）与中国福利会正式合作，围绕“文化遗产的传承与保护”这一主题，面向青少年开展形式多样的系列活动，以激发青少年对文化遗产的关注和保护意识。同年4月，上海中心与中国福利会少年宫联合启动了“爱我中华——上海市少年儿童游记网络征文大赛”；并将于6月起，与知名儿童杂志《少先队活动》和《儿童时代》合作推出遗产知识专栏，科学系统地推广文化遗产相关知识。

Melaka Heritage 2011

The conference is developed from UNESCO's World Heritage Tourism Program. The conference will address issues of international cooperation, sustainable tourism. Experts and professionals will share success experiences of managing world heritage sites and making policies. More information is available at <http://www.malaccaheritage2011.com>

2011 Advanced Course on Conservation and Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architecture for the Asia-Pacific Region

From Oct. 22 to Nov. 3, 2011, Advanced Course on “Conservation and Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architecture for the Asia-Pacific Region” will be held in Suzhou. The course includes Theories and Concepts of International Cultural Heritage Conservation and Restoration; Restoration Principle and Law and Regulations of Brick Architecture Heritage; Renovation Solutions and Technical Regulations of Brick Architecture Heritage; Preventive Protection of Brick Architecture Heritage; Case Study of Restoration of Brick Architecture Heritage ect. The course is designed to the technicians who are engaged in Conservation and Restoration of Traditional Architecture in the region. The total number of participants is no more than 20. The deadline of application is: July 20, 2011. Contacts: Ms. Chenyu WU, Tel: +86 (0) 512 67552106

3rd Training Course on Conservation and Development of Historic Cities and Towns to Be Open in April 2012

The 3rd Training course on Conservation and Development of Historic Cities and Towns is to be open in mid April 2012 in Shanghai. The 10-day course mainly covers: conservation principles of historic cities and towns, analysis and documentation of heritage sites, heritage sites management and monitoring, sustainable tourism of heritage sites, cultural heritage conservation and town planning and management, etc. with a combination of theoretical training and case study on field trip. The course opens to technicians working at cultural heritage sites (including world natural and cultural heritage sites) and those in tentative lists, and administrative department in historical and cultural cities, towns and villages at all levels (Priority will be given to those with at least 3 years of working experience in cultural heritage management). The total number of participant will be 15 to 20. Application deadline: March 15th 2012. (please refer to www.whitr-ap.org for more information about the training course)

Cooperation on Youth Promotion Activities between WHITRAP Shanghai and CWI

Since 2011, with an aim to spark the interest in the heritage among the youth and enhance their awareness of conserving heritage, WHITRAP Shanghai has conducted collaboration with China Welfare Institute (CWI) to develop a series of promotion activities with the theme of “Inheritance and Conservation of Cultural Heritage”. In April, “the Shanghai Children Network Essay Competition: I love you China—stories during my journey” was jointly launched by Shanghai center and CWI; Besides, the two will also cooperate on heritage knowledge columns on two children's magazines of “Activities of Young Pioneers” and “Children Time”, to promote knowledge about cultural heritage in a scientific and systematic way.

皖南古村落——西递、宏村

Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui – Xidi and Hongcun



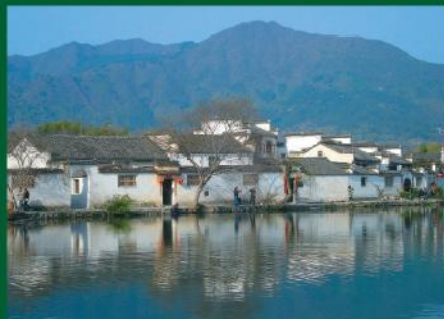
名称：皖南古村落—西递、宏村

遗产类别：文化景观

所在地：中国安徽省黟县

批准时间：2000

遴选标准：(iii)(iv)(v)



西递村始建于北宋，迄今已有950年的历史，为胡姓人家聚居之地。整个村落呈船形，四面环山，两条溪流串村而过，村中街巷沿溪而设，均用青石铺地，整个村落空间自然流畅，动静相宜。街巷两旁的古建筑淡雅朴素，错落有致。西递村现存明、清古民居124幢，祠堂3幢，包括凌云阁、刺史牌楼、瑞玉庭、桃李园、东园、西园、大夫第、敬爱堂、履福堂、青云轩、膺福堂等，都堪称徽派民居建筑艺术之典范。西递村头的三间青石牌坊建于明万历六年（公元1578），四柱五楼，峥嵘巍峨，结构精巧，是胡氏家族地位显赫的象征；村中有座康熙年间建造的“履福堂”，陈设典雅，充满书香气息。

宏村始建于南宋绍熙年间（公元1190—1194年），原为汪姓聚居之地，绵延至今已有800余年。它背倚黄山余脉羊栈岭、雷岗山等，地势较高，经常云蒸霞蔚，好似一幅徐徐展开的山水长卷，因此被誉为“中国画里的乡村”。古宏村人规划、建造的牛形村落和人工水系，是当今“建筑史上一大奇观”：巍峨苍翠的雷岗为牛首，参天古木是牛角，由东而西错落有致的民居群宛如庞大的牛躯。引清泉为“牛肠”，经村流入被称为“牛胃”的月塘后，经过滤流向村外被称作是“牛肚”的南湖。人们还在绕村的河溪上先后架起了四座桥梁，作为牛腿。这种别出心裁的科学的村落水系设计，不仅为村民解决了消防用水，而且调节了气温，为居民生产、生活用水提供了方便，创造了一种“浣汲未防溪路远，家家门前有清泉”的良好环境。全村现存完好的明清古民居有140余幢，古朴典雅，意趣横生。包括“承志堂”、敬修堂、东贤堂、三立堂、叙仁堂以及南湖书院的亭台楼阁。

世界遗产委员会评语：

西递、宏村这两个传统的古村落在很大程度上仍然保持着在上个世纪已经消失或改变了的乡村的面貌。其街道规划、古建筑和装饰，以及供水系统完备的民居都是非常独特的文化遗存。

Nomination: Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui – Xidi and Hongcun
Category: Cultural Landscape
Location: Province Anhui, China
Date of Inscription: 2000
Criteria: (iii)(iv)(v)

First built during the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127), Xidi Village boasts a history of over 900 years, as originally a compact community of the families with the surname Hu. The boat-shaped village is surrounded by mountains. Two rivers also run through the village and the streets and lanes are built alongside these rivers and paved with bluestones. The ancient buildings are simple but elegant, and are mostly wooden structures with brick outer walls. It now has 124 old residential houses and three ancestral temples of the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties, as well as the Lingyun Pavilion, the Provincial Governor's Pailoo, the Ruiyu Courtyard, the Taoli (Peach and Plum) Garden, the Dongyuan (East) Garden, the Xiyuan (West) Garden, the Tai Fu Tai Mansion, the Jing'ai (Reverence) Ancestral Temple, the Lufu Hall, the Qing-yun House and the Yingfu Hall. Every house with its magnificent courtyard and exquisite garden is rare among the ancient folk dwellings of China. The three-bay and five-storey pailoo of the Provincial Governor Hu Wenguang, supported on four pillars, was built in 1578 or the sixth year of the reign of Emperor Wanli of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), and symbolizes the prominent status of the Hu Family. In the middle of the village is a hall named "Lufutang Hall." Dating back to the reign of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty (1662 - 1722), the hall is known for its elegant decoration and scholarly atmosphere.

Hongcun Village, with a history of 800 years, was first built during the Shaoxi reign of the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279) and was originally the compact community of the families surnamed Wang. With back against Yangzhan Mountain Range and Leigang Hill, this old village is at a high altitude, always colorful and flourishing, combined with the perennial mist and clouds as a backdrop. Just like a landscape painting, blending the natural sceneries with the humanistic landscapes, the Hongcun Village is praised as "A Village in Chinese Painting". Its ox-like layout is even regarded as a miracle of the historical and architectural heritages in the world today. The village was designed by a fengshui master to resemble an ox: the verdant Leigang Hill as the 'head', two huge trees on the hill as the 'horns', regularly-arranged residences in the village as the 'body', a stream as the 'intestines' which winded its way to a crescent pond as the

'stomach' and finally flow into South Lake (also man-made), as the "abdomen", at the southern end of the village. In later times, four bridges were built across the rivers and brooks that surround the village, and that is how the ox acquired its four legs. This water system not only provides villagers with running water for fighting fires, but also helps to maintain a mild temperature in the region. Above all, it gives the village dwellers easy access to clean water that can be used for daily life and work. To quote a Chinese saying, "when washing clothes or drawing water, one does not have to go out of one's way to faraway brooks and rivers, for there are clear springs flowing by the door of each household."

It now preserves more 140 ancient buildings of the Ming and Qing dynasties (1368-1911), all of which are in a simple and solemn style, such as Chengzhi House, Jingxiu House, Dongxian House, Sanli House, Xuren House and mansions of South Lake Academy.

Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:

The two traditional villages of Xidi and Hongcun preserve to a remarkable extent the appearance of non-urban settlements of a type that largely disappeared or was transformed in the 19th century. Their street plan, their architecture and decoration, and the integration of houses with comprehensive water systems are unique surviving examples.

Editor / YANG Bo Photo / YU Liqing
Cover / Hongcun (by Huangshan Photograph Association)

