

# WHITRAP 中心简讯

## NEWSLETTER

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心  
The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region

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United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



World Heritage  
Convention



The World Heritage Institute of Training and  
Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region  
under the auspices of UNESCO

联合国教育、  
科学及文化组织

世界遗产  
公约

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## PREFACE 前言

I am pleased to announce the release of the 54<sup>th</sup> Issue of WHITRAP Newsletter, covering the major work of WHITRAP from March to May 2022.

Since the beginning of 2022, WHITRAP has been pushing forward the researches, trainings, exchanges and collaborations, information sharing and communication activities in the field of heritage. WHITRAP closely follows and leads the trends of heritage development and highly values exchanges with other international organizations, professionals and stakeholders.

The "In Focus" column includes the updates on the "Public Survey of the Planning and Renovation of Yannan Garden" by WHITRAP Beijing center, the fifth phase of "Ripple Actions" by Shanghai Center, and Dr. Li Xin's speech on the "2021 Understanding China Conference". The "Special Features" column introduces in detail the first of "2022 Herit-AP Chat Series" on the topic of "Impact of Ground Transportation Infrastructure at World Heritage Sites", in which three cases are shared: the Great Wall of China, Baroque Churches of the Philippines, and Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore of Pakistan. The "Heritage Related Topics" column touches upon two topics: with one briefly introducing the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe and the other analyzing the OUVs of Mount Taishan to examine the impacts of climate change on China's mixed heritage sites. In terms of publication, a new issue of *Study on Natural and Cultural Heritage* was launched and a new version of Creative Cities Network in China was updated.

This year marks the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* which was adopted on the General Conference of UNESCO on 16 November 1972. While looking into the next 50 years, it is also a great timing for us to look back, to summarize experiences, and to discuss future. To this end, WHITRAP will organize six sessions of World Heritage Dialogues, along with one international symposium, and offline exhibitions among other events, to celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the *Convention*.

Welcome to follow WHITRAP's activities in the next few months!

各位朋友，我中心第54期《中心简讯》正式发布了。这期简讯主要涵盖了亚太遗产中心从2022年3月至2022年5月的重点工作。

2022年开年以来，我中心继续加深在遗产领域的研究、培训、交流与合作、信息与传播的工作，紧密关注并引领遗产发展动向，重视同国际机构、专业人士、利益相关方的交流。

本期简讯在“焦点追击”章节，介绍了我中心开展的“北京大学燕南园规划改造与公众调查”活动，发起的“涟漪行动”的第五期公众活动，以及回顾了我中心李昕博士在“2021年读懂中国国际会议”上的发言等内容。在“特别报道”章节我们详细介绍了我中心世界遗产实践者联盟（HeritAP）框架下举办的“2022‘世遗漫谈’第一期：地面交通设施对世界遗产地影响”的主要内容，摘录整理了其中三个案例：中国长城、菲律宾巴洛克教堂以及巴基斯坦合尔古堡和夏利玛尔公园供各位参考。在“遗产观察”章节，我们浅谈了两个主题，一则是简单介绍了欧洲委员会的文化线路计划；一则是通过泰山 OUV 的浅析来看气候变化对中国世界双遗产影响。在出版方面，《自然与文化遗产研究》新刊发布，更新了《创意城市网络在中国》手册的版本。

今年是《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》通过的50周年，在展望下一个50年之际，也是我们回望过去、总结经验、探讨未来的良好时机。为此我中心将组织六场“世界遗产对话”，一场国际学术研讨会，以及线下展览等等系列活动，以此庆祝《公约》自1972年11月16日由联合国教科文组织大会正式通过50周年纪念。

欢迎各位继续关注我中心的各项活动。

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周俭 联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心秘书长

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## Publishing: First Issue of "Study on Natural and Cultural Heritage" in 2022

《自然与文化遗产研究》2022年第1期出版

The first issue of "Study on Natural and Cultural Heritage" in 2022 was published in February 2022, with the special theme "The Research Results of the Architectural Heritage Conservation in the Forbidden City". This issue includes articles on the ideas on architectural conservation, poly-chrome architectural paintings restoration, architectural ground surface protection, and the discussion on the concepts from a practical and technical point of view. There is also a review of the UNESCO - Palace Museum training workshop on China's architectural heritage value assessment, as well as the prospects based on the project experience.

《自然与文化遗产研究》2022年第1期于2022年2月出版，本期主题为：故宫建筑遗产保护研究成果。专题收录的文章主题包括建筑遗产保护的理念、彩画修复、古建筑地面保护等，从实践与技术上谈理念；也回顾了UNESCO与故宫博物院“中国建筑遗产价值评估培训”项目，并基于此项目作展望。

## WHITRAP Suzhou Held an Expert Symposium on "Chinese New Year in Gardens" in the Crane Garden

亚太遗产中心(苏州)在鹤园举行“新春话园林”专家座谈会

On January 21, 2022, WHITRAP Suzhou Center held an expert symposium on "Chinese New Year in Gardens" in the Crane Garden with the aim to promote the transmission of the folk customs of Wu (Suzhou) Culture and the local garden culture as well. The center invited three experts and scholars including Ke Jiji, Director of the Wu Culture Research Association, Shen Jiandong, Director of the Folklore Society, and Chen Rongwei, a former director of the Heritage Supervision Office of Suzhou Gardening and Greening Bureau. They introduced the New Year's activities to be held in the garden during the Spring Festival from their own areas expertise, which included the etiquette rituals, gastronomy, furnishings, human exchanges, gatherings and games. In addition, some volunteers from different Suzhou gardens joined the discussions in the symposium. The comments made by experts were well responded by the Suzhou locals during the discussion, and attracted the attention of more other people. After the meeting, the participants expressed that they were inspired by the garden owner to spend a festival with the garden elements and flavours.

为更好地传承吴地民俗，宣传园林文化，2022年1月21日下午亚太遗产中心(苏州)在鹤园举行了“新春话园林”专家座谈会。中心邀请了吴文化研究会理事柯继承、民俗学会理事沈建东、市园林局原遗产处处长陈荣伟三位专家学者，分别就各自研究的领域，围绕“新春话园林”这一主题从礼仪、饮食、陈设、交往、聚会、游戏等方面，介绍了春节期间园林里的年俗活动。部分苏州园林志愿者代表现场参与了座谈，专家们的讲谈不时引起老苏州人的共鸣，也让新苏州人饶有兴趣。会后大家纷纷表示，可以效仿园主过一个有园林特色的虎年春节。

## "Suzhou-style Chinese New Year" Activities and Promoted the Opening of the Crane Garden to the Public

亚太遗产中心(苏州)开展“外国专家体验苏式中国年”活动并推进鹤园对外开放

On January 22, WHITRAP Suzhou organized activities for international experts to experience Suzhou-style Chinese New Year in the Crane Garden. The activity also marked the beginning of a series of promotion activities for the garden to the public. More than 20 garden fans and foreign experts became the first visitors since the opening of the Crane Garden. More than 10 international teachers from Soochow University experienced the "Suzhou-style Chinese New Year" in Suzhou classical gardens. They followed Chinese New Year folk customs, such as to write "Fu" and Spring Festival couplets. According to the participants, it was a memorable experience to learn about Chinese culture in a century-old garden. They hoped to spread the Chinese blessings to the outside world. The gardens included in the Suzhou Garden List like the Crane Garden have been open to the public in various forms. The effort has improved the participation among the citizens in the protection and inheritance of garden culture.

1月22日，亚太遗产中心(苏州)组织开展“外国专家体验苏式中国年”活动并以此推进鹤园对外开放。20余名园林爱好者和外国专家，穿过古城小巷来到鹤园，成为了《苏州园林名录》园林鹤园开放后的首批游客。来自苏州大学的十余名外籍教师在苏州古典园林中品过年民俗、写福字、春联，深度体验园林里的“苏式中国年”。

外国专家们表示，在这样一座百年历史的园林中，体验中国过年民俗，了解中国文化，是一次难忘的经历，希望能把来自中国的祝福传递出去。被列入《名录》的园林以多种形式向大众开放，大大提高了市民对于园林文化保护传承的参与性和认同感。

## WHITRAP Shanghai World Heritage Dialogues for the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention

亚太遗产中心(上海)纪念《世界遗产公约》50周年之世界遗产对话系列活动

From 11 June to 16 November 2022, WHITRAP Shanghai is organizing a series of 6 monthly online World Heritage Dialogues including a WHITRAP Herit-AP Chat, in July, hosted by the College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP) Tongji University (Shanghai, China) to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, which was adopted on 16th November 1972 by the General Conference of UNESCO. Please see more information on our Website.

2022年6月11日，亚太遗产中心(上海)同上海同济大学建筑与城市规划学院联合启动为期6个月的“世界遗产对话(World Heritage Dialogues)”线上系列活动。该活动旨在庆祝《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》于1972年11月16日正式通过50周年纪念。更多信息请关注我中心官网。

World Heritage and Quality of Life	11 Jun
Rural Heritage	27 July
Digital Tools for Heritage	17 Aug
Climate Change and Resilience	14 Sep
Large Scale World Heritage Properties	12 Oct
Culture Nature	2 Nov

## Asia Pacific Periodic Reporting Action Plan Consultation Meeting

### 《定期报告》亚太地区《行动计划》磋商会

Marie-Noël TOURNOUX, WHITRAP Shanghai  
玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努，亚太遗产中心（上海）



Periodic Reporting is one of the key monitoring processes of World Heritage. It is an important tool for updating information and in assessing the implementation of the *Convention* by States Parties at the national and site level. One of the key outcomes is the development of a regional Action Plan of activities for more effective long-term conservation. The Third Cycle in the Asia and Pacific Region was launched in September 2020. In all, 42 State Parties successfully completed and submitted the questionnaires providing information at national level and on 264 properties. It was analysed by the World Heritage Centre and a team of 7 experts including WHITRAP, represented by Marie-Noël Tournoux, Project Director, WHITRAP Shanghai.

To share the results with State Parties, the World Heritage Centre organized an online Final Consultation Meeting with National Focal Points, the Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN) as well as UNESCO Field Offices, from 22-23 March to present the preliminary outcomes to review and formulate recommendations for the Regional Report and the Regional Framework Action Plan for the next six years to be endorsed by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session. The meeting was divided into three sessions, one general introductory session on 22 March, two sessions on 23 March, one sub-regional session adapted to the Pacific Time zones and one session on contributing to the Action Plan. A key outcome was the importance of positive factors over negative factors affecting World Heritage and how management was overwhelmingly reported as a positive.

《定期报告》是世界遗产的主要检测过程之一，是更新信息、评估缔约国和世界遗产地对《公约》的实施情况的一项重要工具。地区性的《行动计划》是其重要成果之一，旨在实现更有效的长期保护。亚太地区第三轮定期报告于2020年9月开启。共有42个缔约国完成并提交了调查问卷，提供了各个国家层面和264处世界遗产地层面的信息。世界遗产中心以及由7位专家组成的小组对其进行了分析，亚太遗产中心（上海）的项目主管玛丽诺艾拉·图尔努参与其中。

为了同缔约国分享研究结果，世界遗产中心于3月22日至23日，同各国协调人员、咨询机构（国际古迹遗址理事会、国际文化财产保护与修复研究中心和世界自然保护联盟）以及联合国教科文组织各地区办事处组织了一场线上磋商会议，介绍初步成果，并为审查和制定未来六年的《地区性报告》和地区性的《行动计划框架》提供建议，供第45届世界遗产委员会会议审议。本次会议分为三场：3月22日为总体介绍；3月23日举办了适应太平洋时区的分地区会议，以及一场关于《行动计划》的分会。会议达成以下关键成果和共识：影响世界遗产的积极因素大于消极因素，绝大多数世界遗产管理情况被认定为是积极向好的。

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新疆天山  
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## The 5<sup>th</sup> Ripple Actions: Gramophone of Homeland

### “涟漪行动”第五期——家园留声机

Liu Zhen, WHITRAP Shanghai and Huang Xiaolan, Beautiful Nostalgia  
刘真 亚太遗产中心（上海），黄潇澜（美丽乡愁）



In January 2022, Beautiful Nostalgia, together with WHITRAP Shanghai, launched the 5<sup>th</sup> Ripple Actions - "Gramophone of Homeland". 469 young members of the Ripple Actions went back to their hometowns to carry out a two-month activities to collate and organize local cultures. A total of 91 teams successfully completed the mid-term reports and submitted their final results in February.

On the evening of March 16, in order to provide more guidance to their work, a meeting to review those excellent works was organized online. The young people presented multiple dimensions of their outcomes such as the research process, creative promotion, and achievement transformation. Teachers and peer mentors from different professions gathered online to give suggestions on how to improve the research, promotion and dissemination, and also put forward their expectations for young participants. The experts group consisted of Mr. Geng Jing, a professor from the School of Sociology, Shanghai University, Ms. Zhong Xiaohua, an associate professor from the School of Politics and International Relations of Tongji University, Ms. Guo Xianjing, a senior expert in the field of education and public welfare, Ms. Liu Zhen, Program Specialist of WHITRAP Shanghai, Ms. Xue Yang, the person in charge of Community Issues of Shanghai United Foundation, the core members of Tongji University's Beautiful Nostalgia Charity Team etc. The excellent works selected through the review meeting will be disseminated and promoted to the public through a series of follow-up activities, such as the Ripple Youth Forum (scheduled to be held online in June) and the Ripple Action Season (scheduled to be held from April to June) in this year.

2022年1月，亚太遗产中心（上海）联合美丽乡愁共同发起“涟漪行动”第五期——“家园留声机”。469名涟漪青年们重返家乡开展了为期两个月的文化梳理行动，其中共有91支团队在2月份顺利完成了中期汇报、最终成果提交等环节。

3月16日晚，为了给优秀作品提供更为深入的指导，“涟漪行动”第五期优秀作品评审会成功在线上举行，青年们从调研过程、创意传播、成果转化等多维度展现了自己的优秀成果。上海大学社会学院耿敬教授、同济大学政治与国际关系学院钟晓华副教授、教育公益领域资深工作者郭贤婧、亚太遗产中心（上海）项目专员刘真、上海联劝公益基金会社薛阳及美丽乡愁公益团队核心成员等各领域的专业老师及朋辈导师齐聚线上，就如何更好地开展调研、推广传播等方面给出了细致而专业的建议，也提出了对青年行动者们的期待。

经评审会推选出的优秀作品后续将会通过涟漪青年论坛（拟于6月线上举办）、涟漪行动季（拟于4月至6月开展）等一系列活动面向公众进行传播与推广。

Part of the Excellent Works of the 5<sup>th</sup> Ripple Actions  
©Beautiful Nostalgia  
涟漪行动第五期部分优秀作品  
©美丽乡愁

The 5<sup>th</sup> Ripple Actions Excellent Works Review Meeting  
©Beautiful Nostalgia  
涟漪行动第五期优秀作品评审会  
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# Peking University Yannanyuan Rehabilitation Plan and Public Survey

## 北京大学燕南园规划改造与公众调查

Lina Park and Xie Tianyi, WHITRAP Beijing  
朴俐娜、谢天屹，亚太遗产中心（北京）



In February 2022, the Property Management Department of Peking University, in conjunction with Peking University Planning and Design Institute (Beijing) Co.Ltd (PKUPDI), School of Archaeology and Museology at Peking University, UNESCO World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and the Pacific Region (Beijing) and Center of Public Archaeology and Art at Peking University, formally launched the planning and rehabilitation of Yannanyuan (燕南园). Led by Zhang Jianwei, Deputy Director of WHITRAP Beijing and appointed Associate Professor of the School of Archaeology and Museology at Peking University, the planning aims to transform the overall appearance of Yannanyuan. Taking full consideration of the historical and cultural contexts of Yannanyuan and its continuing residential functions, the project scope includes environmental improvement, refurbishment of streets, building facade and landscaping, and the establishment of signage system.

Yannanyuan is located within the Sanshanwuyuan (三山五园) Historical Conservation Area in Haidian District (Beijing) and it is the central cultural district of the Yanyuan Campus of Peking University. After the establishment of Yenching University, No. 51-66 buildings were constructed in Yanangyuan (Building 50 was included into Yannanyuan after the 1950s) mainly for international scholars. In the 21st century, the number of residents in Yannanyuan declined and some of the buildings were reverted to the university, re-using by some contemporary academic departments and research centres. For Peking University, Yannanyuan is the "utopia" for academic development, international exchange and inter-generational transmission, and it witnessed the birth and fruitfulness of many famous scholars and teachers, such as Feng Youlan, Bing Xin and Ma Yinchu, who had lived here.

As a result, the plan needs to be carefully considered. After many meetings and discussions, the plan will include the following elements: plants, ancient trees, animals, buildings and streets, also with consultation of the residents' opinions. PKUPDI and After WHITRAP Beijing took several times of site visits and worked on an exhaustive review of the history of Yannanyuan, the project team aims to enhance the appearance of Yannanyuan as much as possible, improve the quality of campus life, and promote the campus culture based on the three principles: 1. protecting the ecological environment; 2. passing on the history and culture; and 3. improving the practical utilization of the site.

In terms of public participation, WHITRAP Beijing, in collaboration with Center of Public Archaeology and Art, conducted a questionnaire to collect opinions on the impressions of Yannanyuan and its renovation from all staff and students of the university. The first survey had 475 valid questionnaires and, after data analysis, it shows that most of the staff and students think that Yannanyuan should retain its historical and cultural traits as much as possible. On 13 March, a workshop on the digitization of Yannanyuan heritage was held as scheduled. The engineers from the Peking University Archaeology Virtual Simulation Center led students to document Building 65 by 3D laser scanners, photographic height poles, digital cameras and other equipment.

The plan, as well as public survey, will be completed by the end of April, combining the results of the questionnaire and resident interviews.

2022年2月，北京大学房地产管理部联合北大国土空间规划设计研究院、北京大学考古文博学院、联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（北京）、北京大学公众考古与艺术中心对燕南园正式进行规划与改造。本期规划由北京大学考古文博学院院长聘副教授，北京中心常务副主任张剑威牵头，以环境整治、道路整修、建筑外立面整修、绿化整修与标识系统的建立为主要目标，充分考虑燕南园的历史文化底蕴与绵延至今的居住社区功能，对燕南园的整体风貌进行改造。

燕南园地处北京市海淀区三山五园保护区内，位于北京大学燕园校区的中央文化区。燕京大学建校后，燕南园修建建筑51-66号（20世纪50年代后燕南园50号并入），主要用于外籍教师居住。进入21世纪，燕南园住户减少，部分建筑收归学校利用，修整后作为当代北大的学科院系与研究中心空间使用。燕南园于北大，可以说是文理争鸣、学术发展、中外交流、代际传承的理想国，见证了名师泰斗的孕育与硕果。冯友兰、冰心、马寅初等知名的大家学者都曾在此居住。

有鉴于此，在规划方案层面必须慎重考量，经过多番会议讨论，项目组将花草、古树、动物、建筑、道路等全部纳入规划方案之中，并且充分尊重居民意见。设计院与北京中心在对燕南园进行多次实地踏查，结合对燕南园历史的详尽梳理，本着保护生态环境、传承历史文化和提升实际利用率的三点理念，尽可能地提升燕南园风貌，促进品质校园的建设，弘扬本真治学的校园文化。

在公众参与层面，北京中心联合北京大学公众考古与艺术中心，以问卷调查的形式，面向全校教职工及同学收集对于燕南园的印象以及改造意见。一期问卷发放回收有效问卷475份，经数据统计与分析，绝大多数教职工与学生一直认为燕南园应尽可能保留原有的历史文化风貌，不能“修旧如新”。3月13日，燕南园文物数字化工作坊也如期开展。北京大学考古虚拟仿真实验教学中心的工程师们带领同学们使用三维激光扫描仪、摄影高杆、数码相机等设备对燕南园65号建筑开展了具体记录工作。

后期将结合公众参与问卷的结果和住户访谈，进一步完善规划方案，预计将于4月底完成公众调查与规划方案。

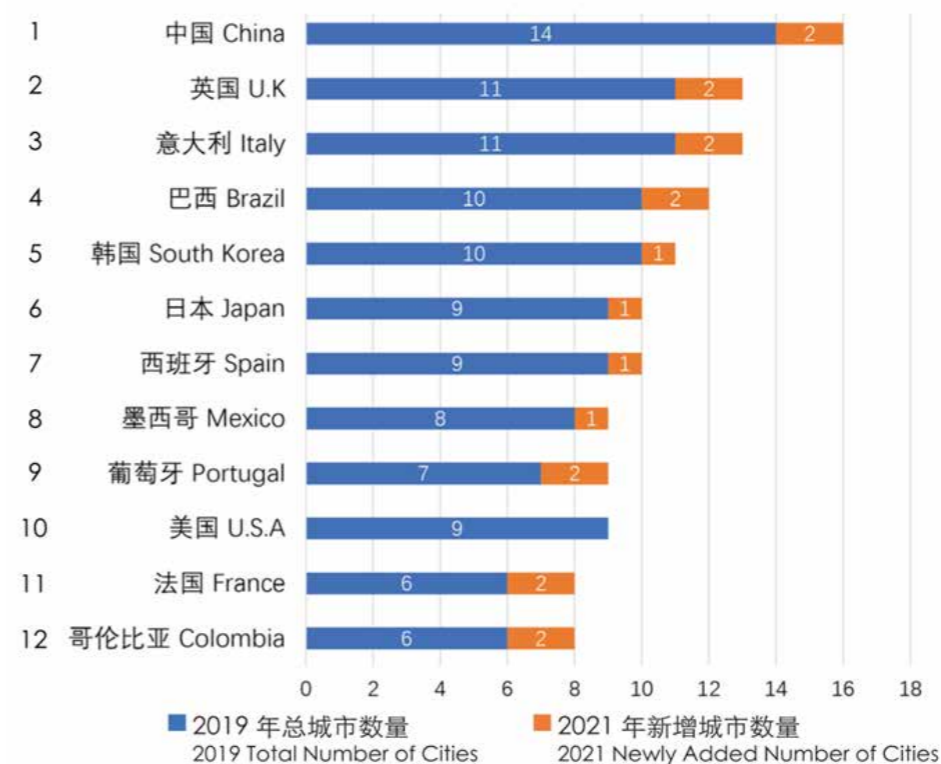
# UNESCO Creative Cities Network in China 2022-2023 Edition Officially Released

## 《联合国教科文组织创意城市网络在中国》 2022-2023版正式发布

National Research and Development Alliance for UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN) Promotion Office  
全国“联合国教科文组织创意城市网络”研究与发展联盟推进办公室



### 2021 年各国总入选城市数量排名 2021 Total Number of Cities Ranking



Since 2010, our center has been paying great attention to the development of the "UNESCO Creative Cities Network" (UCCN). With support from multiple sides, we established the National Research and Development Alliance of the "UNESCO Creative Cities Network" in 2016. Based on our comprehensive advantages and historical data accumulation, we released the manual of the "UNESCO Creative Cities Network in China", aiming to promote the development of the UCCN in China through the construction of public knowledge and a service platform.

The UNESCO Creative Cities Network in China (2022-2023) is now officially released, which focuses on the latest developments of the UCCN at home and abroad and the changes in the declaration rules and processes. It makes comprehensive use of multiple ways of analyses, from international comparisons and analysis of system changes from the perspective of professional research and practical development. In this way, it provides a biennial update and reports on the latest developments of the UCCN, especially on the declaration rules, criteria and specific time points. It aims to provide comprehensive professional technical support and services for domestic cities concerned, helping the development of the Creative Cities Network in China and the world.

我中心自 2010 年起长期跟踪“联合国教科文组织创意城市网络”（UCCN）的发展情况，在各方支持下于 2016 年成立全国“联合国教科文组织创意城市网络”研究与发展联盟，并基于自身的综合优势及历史资料积累，发布《联合国教科文组织创意城市网络在中国》手册，旨在通过公共知识与服务平台建设，推动 UCCN 在中国的发展。

《联合国教科文组织创意城市网络在中国》（2022-2023）版正式发布，该手册聚焦 UCCN 在国内外的最新发展动态及申报规则、流程的变化，综合运用国际对比和制度变迁分析等手段，从专业研究和实践发展角度，对 UCCN 最新动态特别是申报规则、标准及时间节点等进行双年度更新与发布，旨在为国内有关城市提供专业综合的专业技术支持和

There are 16 UNESCO Creative Cities in China, covering 6 fields:  
 4 Cities of Design (Shenzhen, Shanghai, Beijing and Wuhan);  
 5 Cities of Gastronomy (Chengdu, Shunde, Macao, Yangzhou, and Huai'an);  
 1 City of Film (Qingdao);  
 1 City of Literature (Nanjing);  
 1 City of Media Arts (Changsha);  
 4 Cities of Crafts and Folk Art (Hangzhou, Jingdezhen, Suzhou and Weifang).  
 Download Link:  
<http://www.whitr-ap.org/themes/73/userfiles/download/2022/2/23/3e6ru8gbwhpjshi.pdf>

中国现有创意城市 16 个，涵盖六大类：  
 设计之都 4 座（深圳、上海、北京、武汉）；  
 美食之都 5 座（成都、顺德、澳门、扬州、淮安）；  
 电影之都 1 座（青岛）；  
 文学之都 1 座（南京）；  
 媒体艺术之都 1 座（长沙）；  
 手工艺与民间艺术之都 4 座（杭州、景德镇、苏州、潍坊）。  
 手册下载链接 Download Link:  
<http://www.whitr-ap.org/themes/73/userfiles/download/2022/2/23/3e6ru8gbwhpjshi.pdf>

# Strategy and Practice: the Way to Make Breakthrough in Chinese Cultural Heritage Education from a Global Perspective

## 战略与实践：全球视野下中国文化遗产教育的破局之道

Li Xin, WHITRAP Shanghai  
 李昕, 亚太遗产中心（上海）

中国创意城市列表 (按入选年份及城市拼音首字母排序)  
 China Creative Cities List (In chronological and alphabetical order)

城市 City	类别 Category	入选年份 Time
深圳 Shenzhen	设计之都 City of Design	2008
成都 Chengdu	美食之都 City of Gastronomy	2010
上海 Shanghai	设计之都 City of Design	2010
北京 Beijing	设计之都 City of Design	2012
杭州 Hangzhou	手工艺与民间艺术之都 City of Crafts and Folk Art	2012
景德镇 Jingdezhen	手工艺与民间艺术之都 City of Crafts and Folk Art	2014
顺德 Shunde	美食之都 City of Gastronomy	2014
苏州 Suzhou	手工艺与民间艺术之都 City of Crafts and Folk Art	2014
长沙 Changsha	媒体艺术之都 City of Media Arts	2017
澳门 Macao	美食之都 City of Gastronomy	2017
青岛 Qingdao	电影之都 City of Film	2017
武汉 Wuhan	设计之都 City of Design	2017
南京 Nanjing	文学之都 City of Literature	2019
扬州 Yangzhou	美食之都 City of Gastronomy	2019
淮安 Huai'an	美食之都 City of Gastronomy	2021
潍坊 Weifang	手工艺与民间艺术之都 City of Crafts and Folk Art	2021

2021 年 49 个新增城市类型分析  
 Categorical Analysis of 49 New Member Cities in 2021

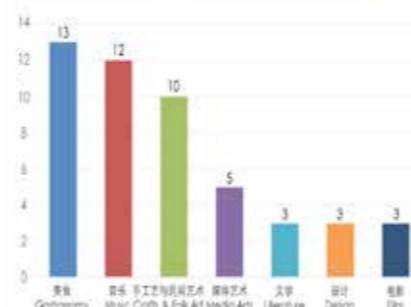


Figure 2. 2021 年 49 个新增城市类型分析  
 Categorical Analysis of 49 New Member Cities in 2021

历史发展  
 History Development

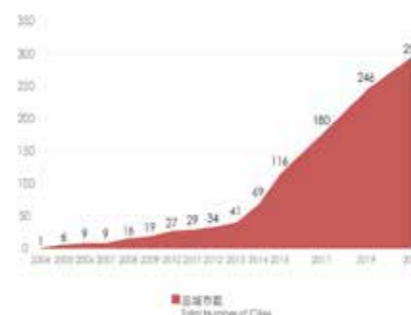


Figure 1. 创意城市网络发展分析 - 历史发展  
 Creative Cities Network - General Trend

2021 年 读懂中国 国际会议 (广州)  
 2021 UNDERSTANDING CHINA CONFERENCE (GUANGZHOU)

# 战略与实践：全球视野下 中国文化遗产教育的破局之道

李昕

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产研究与培训中心 副秘书长

2021年12月2日

Summary: Cultural heritage will play an important role in providing a life anchor in the intelligent era. Science, technology and creativity are important tools to promote the innovation of China's cultural heritage protection and utilization modes. In the future, we should build a public service platform for scientific and innovative heritage education to promote the transformation and upgrading of China's heritage education.

摘要：文化遗产在智能时代将发挥提供人生锚点的重要作用，科技和创意是推动我国文化遗产保护利用模式创新的重要工具，未来要积极构建科创化遗产教育公共服务平台，推动我国遗产教育的转型升级。

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 History Development  
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Speech Theme of  
 Dr. Li Xin  
 © WHITRAP Secretariat  
 李昕博士的演讲主题  
 © 亚太遗产中心（秘书处）





### I. Cultural Heritage: the Life Anchor in the Intelligent Era

From the IoT and AI to the metaverse, an endless stream of intelligent technologies is reconstructing the world in an unprecedented way and constantly subverting people's existing cognition, because all the changes around will make people lose the anchor of life significance and therefore fall into confusion. In this context, we realized that as a treasure of mankind, cultural heritage could play a more important role, that is, to provide a relatively stable anchor for people's increasingly uncertain future, so as to help people remain sustainability. My partners and I launched the "Creative Heritage Future Leadership" program in 2019. Full of longing, I wrote down the theme that had been brewing in my heart for a long time:

Explore the Relationship between Nature and Society, and Know the Evolution from Ancient to Modern Times

A brand new era of global mobile Internet is accelerating. How to settle down in this most subversive and uncertain era since the industrial revolution has become a life proposition that everyone has to face and consider.

World heritage is the common wealth of all mankind. We firmly believe that in the process of unpredictable evolution in the future, world natural and cultural heritages can not only provide us with an important historical frame of reference, but also an inexhaustible source of inspiration.

"Creative Heritage Future Leadership" program is jointly launched by World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the Auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP) and various domestic institutions. It aims to promote the deep cross-border integration of world heritage, science and technology

### 一、文化遗产：智能时代的人生锚点

从物联网、人工智能再到元宇宙，层出不穷的智能科技正以前所未有的方式重构世界，不断颠覆人们已有的认知，因为周遭一切的改变，会使人们由于丧失人生意义的锚点而陷入迷茫。在这一背景下，我们意识到作为人类的无尽宝藏，文化遗产可以发挥更加重要的作用，就是为人们愈发不可知的未来提供相对稳定的人生锚点，从而帮助人们立于不败之地。我和伙伴们于2019年发起“创意遗产-未来领导力计划”，我满怀憧憬写下心中酝酿已久的主旨：

究天人之际，通古今之变

一个崭新的全球移动互联网时代正向我们加速扑面而来，如何在这个人类自工业革命以来最具颠覆性和不确定性的时代安身立命，成为每个人不得不面对和认真思考的人生命题。

世界遗产是全人类宝贵的共同财富，我们坚信，在无法预知的未来演进过程中，世界自然及文化遗产不仅能为我们提供重要的历史参照系，同时也将是我们取之不竭的灵感源泉。

“创意遗产·未来领导力”计划由联合国教科文组织亚太世界遗产中心联合国内多家机构共同发起，旨在推动世界遗产、科技与创意的深度跨界融合，为每一个积极拥抱并锐意塑造未来的创新领导者赋能，共同打开自己和世界遗产在未来世界的无限可能。



2021年 读懂中国 国际会议（广州）  
2021 UNDERSTANDING CHINA CONFERENCE (GUANGZHOU)

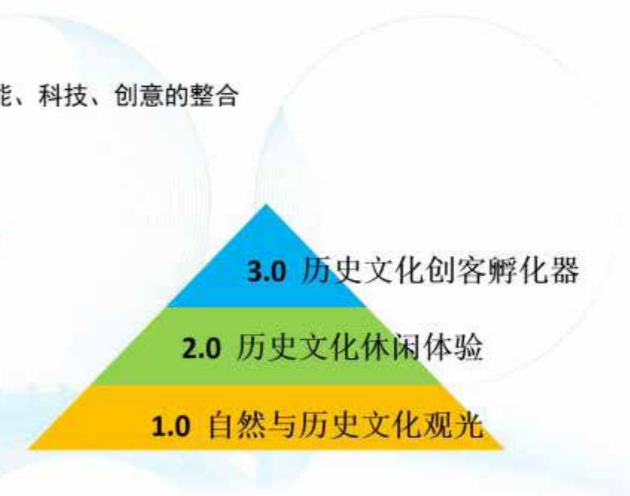
## 二、文化遗产教育的模式升级

### 1、从青山绿水到金山银山的跨越

- 从美学到开矿：模式的迭代
- 需要全新的商业模式：知识、技能、科技、创意的整合
- 不断的多级开发：从IP到衍生品

### 2、知行合一的文化遗产教育

- 遗产地可持续发展的枢纽
- 读懂中国的重要抓手
- 关乎中国教育的未来



and creativity, empower every innovation leader who actively embraces and is determined to shape the future, and jointly open up the unlimited possibilities of themselves and the world heritage in the future world.

We have designed and implemented the first scientific innovation and research course of cultural heritage, hoping to promote the innovation of cultural heritage education mode through the combination of science, technology and creativity, so as to empower world heritage and future youth. We provided 18 young people from all over the country with the access to relevant international institutions in Shanghai and Suzhou to make them appreciate the most advanced technology. Then we went deep into the ancient water towns on the Yangtze Delta to conduct in-depth social investigation. Finally, we conducted a series of creative interactions, which fully stimulated the potential and inspiration of teachers and students and enabled everyone to gain a new understanding of cultural heritage and their own potential. The success of this activity has attracted the attention of all parties, and there are new friends and heritage sites continuing joining in, which has strengthened our confidence and inspired me to move forward on the road of innovation and research.

All efforts are based on our basic judgment of the future: In the era of intelligence, everything is interconnected. The whole world is becoming more and more flat, and cultural heritage has become a rising value highland. Cultural heritage education is not only an important connection between people and heritage, but also helps people break the lock of information cocoon and reflect and plan their lives from a higher dimension. For example, taking cultural heritage as a reference, we can position the metaverse, a new scientific and technological concept, from a higher dimension. In

我们精心设计并实施了首期文化遗产科创研学课程，希望通过科技和创意相结合的方式推动文化遗产教育模式创新，为世界遗产和未来青少年赋能。我们带领18名来全国的青少年在上海、苏州走进有关国际机构、领略最先进的科技，然后深入江南水乡古镇现场进行深度社会调查，最后进行一系列创意互动，充分激发了老师及学员们的潜能与灵感，使大家对文化遗产及自身潜力都获得新的认知。这次活动的成功引起各方关注，不断有新的朋友和遗产地加入进来，这更坚定了我们的信心，激励着我在科创研学的道路上不断前行。

所有的努力基于我们对未来的一个基本判断：智能时代，万物互联，整个世界越来越平，文化遗产则成为不断隆起的价值高地，文化遗产教育不仅是人与遗产之间重要的连接方式，更有助于人们打破信息茧房的闭锁，从更高维度反思和规划自己的人生。比如以文化遗产为参照，我们可以从更高维度对元宇宙这一高科技概念进行定位。我认为，元宇宙在本质上是一个基于数据的虚拟人工平台，虽然包含很多创造性，但本质上仍是基于人类现有经验的高级游戏，它不能提供最顶级和最真实的人类生存场景及智识资源，因而无法从根本上帮助人们解决最基本的困境。相反，文化遗产则蕴含着人类历史算法和源代码的无尽宝藏，包括人类对世界的敬畏等，这些绝不是元宇宙所能模拟的。因此，我们要通过各种新的方式推



历史文化、地理空间、未来发展三合一  
科创驱动文化遗产地整体模式升级



my opinion, metaverse is a virtual artificial platform based on data. Although it contains a lot of creativity, it is essentially an advanced game based on human existing experience. It cannot provide the top and most real human survival scenes and intellectual resources, so it can not fundamentally help people solve the most basic difficulties. On the contrary, cultural heritage contains endless treasures of human historical algorithms and source codes, including human's awe of the world, which cannot be simulated by the metaverse. Therefore, we should promote the in-depth development of cultural heritage through various new ways and constantly awaken our potential and imagination. This is a better way to open the unlimited possibilities of both ourselves and the future.

ii. Mining Thinking: from Lucid Waters and Lush Mountains to Invaluable Assets

From the perspective of the overall domestic environment, the development of cultural heritage based on scientific innovation is inseparable from China's current social and economic transformation and upgrading. For example, for many heritage sites, how to practice the leap from lucid waters and lush mountains to invaluable assets is a problem worthy of serious consideration.

In addition to the difference of word meanings, the most important difference between the two lies in the development concept and mode behind them, that is, lucid waters and lush mountains represent a mass tourism mode based on shallow sightseeing value, which can be completed by simple travel agencies or villages themselves. However, invaluable assets (known as mountains of gold and silver in Chinese idiom) means the invisible deep value, which requires a mining thinking based on science and innovation. The leap from lucid waters and lush mountains to invaluable assets

对文化遗产的深度开发，不断唤醒我们的潜力和想像力，这才是一种更好的打开自己和未来无限可能的方式。

二、开矿思维：从青山绿水到金山银山

从国内整体环境来看，基于科创的文化遗产开发与我国当前社会经济的转型升级密不可分，比如对很多遗产地来说，如何践行从青山绿水到金山银山的跨越是一个值得认真思考的问题。

除了字义的差别，二者最重要的区别在于背后开发理念及模式的不同，即青山绿水代表的是一种基于浅表观光价值的大众旅游开发模式，简单的旅行社或乡村自身即可完成。金山银山则意味着对看不见的深层价值的挖掘，这就需要一种基于科创的开矿思维，从青山绿水到金山银山，意味着包括开发理念与合作模式的等的全方位转型与升级。

质而言之，金山银山需要一整套与之深层价值相匹配的新模式，这种模式十分类似于开矿，离不开先进的价值勘探能力，更需要有很好的商业模式，这显然不是旧有模式所能完成的，它需要全新的基于科创的政产学研一体化合作构架与商业模式。可以对遗产价值的开发模式作如下分级：如果以注重浅表价值的观光旅游利用模式为 1.0 版本，其开发主体以旅游企业为主，以注重空间价值开发的休闲旅游为 2.0 版本，其开发主体为文旅企业，那么开



means the all-round transformation and upgrading of development concept and cooperation mode.

Fundamentally speaking, to achieve the invaluable assets needs a set of new modes matching its deep value. This model is very similar to mining, which is inseparable from advanced value exploration capabilities, and needs a good business mode to support it. Obviously, this is not what the old mode can accomplish. It needs a new cooperation framework to integrate government, industry, universities and research institutions and a business mode based on science and innovation. The development model of heritage value can be classified as follows: If the sightseeing tourism mode focusing on superficial value is version 1.0 whose development subjects are mainly tourism enterprises and the leisure tourism model focusing on spatial value is version 2.0 whose development subjects are cultural tourism enterprises, then mining thinking represents the cultural incubator mode focusing on deep value, namely the most advanced version 3.0 in exploration, and its development subject will be an innovative consortium with relevant scientific and innovative forces as the core. The process of upgrading this development mode to version 3.0 is the leap from lucid waters and lush mountains to invaluable assets.

Based on the continuous observation, reflection and exploration of relevant heritage sites, the mining-like value discovery, development and utilization of the deep value of cultural heritage will be a continuous in-depth positive feedback process, which puts forward high requirements for interdisciplinary research and business mode. The new scientific innovation mode can rediscover and utilize many deep values neglected by the traditional utilization mode, so as to give the heritage site a more consistent core value and a new development orientation. In

矿思维就代表了注重深层价值的文化孵化器模式，是目前正在探索中的最高级的 3.0 版本，其开发主体将是有关科创力量为核心的创新联合体。这一开发模式升级到 3.0 版本的过程也就是青山绿水到金山银山的模式跨越。

基于对有关遗产地的持续观察思考和实践探索，文化遗产深层价值的开矿式价值发现、开发和利用将是一个不断深入正反馈过程，对跨学科研究和商业模式搭建能力提出了很高的要求。新的科创模式可以使许多在传统利用模式下被忽视的深层价值得到重新发现和利用，从而赋予遗产地以更契合的核心价值和全新发展定位。在实施策略上，要遵循由易到难、先试点再推广的基本路径，如同考古专家需要用洛阳铲对地下文物进行初步勘探一样，我们把文化遗产教育特别是遗产研学作为最重要的前期开发工具，籍此对遗产地深层价值进行“发现-利用-验证”的模式闭环验证，从而为更进一步开发利用和合作模式搭建打下坚实基础。

三、历山模式：从传统文明到互联网文明

高水平的文化遗产教育能够发现在历史-当下-未来之间建立深度联系，从而更好地实现知行合一，因此成为我们读懂中国，进而更好发展中国的最有力武器。

从更高层面看，我认为中华文明的形成与发展有两个关键时期。第一次是从狩猎文明



terms of implementation strategy, we should follow the basic path from simple to complicated and pilot before promotion. Just as archaeologists need to use the Luoyang shovel for preliminary exploration of underground cultural relics, we take cultural heritage education, especially heritage educational excursion, as the most important early development tool, so as to carry out closed-loop verification of the "discovery-utilization-verification" model for the deep value of heritage sites, and further lay a solid foundation for utilization and cooperation.

### iii. Lishan Model: from Traditional Civilization to Internet Civilization

A high level of cultural heritage education can find a deep connection between history, present and future, so as to better unite knowledge and practice. Therefore, it has become the most powerful weapon for us to understand China and better develop China.

From a higher level, I think there are two key periods for the formation and development of Chinese civilization. During the first period, Chinese civilization achieved the shift from hunting to farming and hereby realized the unity of nature and humankind, which laid the foundation for China's prosperity for nearly 5000 years. After a hundred years of exploration, now we have entered a critical period for the revival of Chinese civilization based on the Internet. I firmly believe that in the Internet era, Chinese civilization will fully release unprecedented energy after reinterpretation of science and innovation. For example, mercury in the mausoleum of the First Emperor of Qin is used to symbolize the river and sea. We could uncover the origin and transportation routes of these huge amounts of mercury by using advanced chemical analysis technology. The quantitative analysis of domestic and

to天地人统一的中华农耕文明,奠定了中华近5000年的繁荣。经过百年探索,如今我们已经进入中华文明基于互联网再度复兴的关键时期,我坚信在互联网时代,中华文明经过科创化的再阐释,将全面释放出前所未有的巨大能量。比如,秦始皇陵用汞来象征江海,如果运用先进的化学元素分析科技,我们就可以揭开这些巨量的汞的产地来源及运输途径,而对国产及海外白银的定量分析,将有助于我们进一步揭开古代中国财政结构变迁的奥秘。总而言之,中华文明及其文化遗产有无尽的宝藏,需要我们借助新的科创方法和工具进行再挖掘,而其中最关键的无疑是模式创新。

中华文明两个关键时期之间也存在着深度联系,这是我在运用科创开矿思维完成山西历山景区发展策划中的重要收获。山西南部的历山是舜文化和24节气的诞生地,各种山水、动植物、矿产及文化遗产资源众多但分布零散且相互割裂,在传统发展模式下被基建投资拖进债务泥潭而濒临破产。我们采用了将价值分析与利用合而为一的创新工作路径,集结跨学科团队对当地遗产地价值进行深度的研究与分析,从而科学立体地还原和再现了舜帝与历山各类丰富资源(山水林泉洞峡动植物等)之间的复杂互动关系,指出正是历山包罗全面的综合环境为舜帝发明24节气提供了灵感来源和历史试验场,从而为推动中华文明由移动狩猎向定居农耕文明过渡做出历史贡献,由此我们

overseas silver will also help us further uncover the mystery of the changes in the financial structure of ancient China. In a word, Chinese civilization and its cultural heritage boast endless treasures which need re-excavation with the help of new scientific and technological innovation methods and tools, and the key is undoubtedly model innovation.

There is also a deep connection between the two key periods of Chinese civilization, which is my important harvest in completing the development planning of the Lishan scenic spot in Shanxi by using the thinking of scientific innovation and mining. Lishan in the south of Shanxi is the birthplace of Shun culture and 24 solar terms. There are various landscapes, animals and plants, minerals and cultural heritage resources but they are scattered and separated from each other. Under the traditional development mode, it is dragged into the debt quagmire by infrastructure investment and is on the verge of bankruptcy. We adopted the innovative work path of integrating value analysis and utilization, and gathered an interdisciplinary team to conduct in-depth research and analysis on the value of local heritage sites, so as to scientifically restore and reproduce the complex interactive relationship between the Emperor Shun and various rich resources of Lishan (including mountains, rivers, forests, springs, caves, gorges, animals and plants, etc.). The results showed that it was the comprehensive environment of Lishan that provided the inspiration source and historical test ground for Emperor Shun to invent the 24 solar terms and to make historical contributions to promoting the shift of Chinese civilization from nomadic hunting to settled farming. Therefore, we subverted the existing scenic spot thinking and put forward a new and unique development orientation for Lishan, namely the incubator of Chinese agricultural civilization.

Then, based on the value discovery, we put forward a new protection and utilization model for Lishan. Just as the invention of 24 solar terms is based on the genius insight into the complex interaction between nature and humankind, Lishan, as a unique incubator of Chinese civilization, can provide the most important source of inspiration needed by internet civilization, which should be its greatest value. Therefore, we put forward the planning of "Lishan Academy": Lishan Academy will be a Lishan-based platform co-built and shared by all communities. There is no boundary between disciplines, ages, occupations, etc.. People will rediscover and experience the natural tribal life scenes of Emperor Shun in a contemporary way, so that they can rediscover the harmony between human and nature and between people, and obtain infinite happiness, inspiration and other spiritual nutrition in the interaction with nature and community. It is not only the most important needs of people in the Internet era, but also should become an incubator for breeding new civilizations in the Internet era. This will be the best way to protect and utilize the core values of Lishan in our era.

In order to achieve the goal of "everyone can be the sage", we organically re-integrated all kinds of resources of Lishan in a modern way, and created a new business mode of platform incubator through introducing external high-end educational, scientific, technological, cultural and creative resources. For

颠覆了就有的景区思维,为历山提出全新的独特发展定位:中华农耕文明孵化器。

进而以价值发现为基础,我们对历山提出了新的保护利用模式。正如24节气的发明基于对天地人复杂交互关系的天才洞察,作为一个独特的中华文明孵化器,历山可以为提供互联网文明所需要的最重要灵感来源,这应是历山最大的价值所在。由此我们提出了“历山学园”的策划定位:历山学园将是一个以历山为基础,各社群共建共享的平台,这里没有学科、年龄、职业等的分界,人们将以当代方式重新发现、融入并体验舜帝亦猎亦农、天地融通、相土尝水等万物互联的自然部落生活场景,重新找回人与自然以及人与人之间的和谐,在与自然和社群的互动中获得无限的快乐、营养和灵感,这不仅是互联网时代人们最重要的需求,更应成为孕育互联网时代新文明的孵化器,这将是这个时代对历山核心价值最好的保护和利用方式。

为了实现“人皆可以为尧舜”的目标,在具体实施方面,我们通过外部高端教育、科技及文化创意资源的导入,将历山各类资源按照现代方式重新有机整合,打造了全新的平台孵化器商业模式。比如我们以舜时代为原型构造了当代主题部落,有机还原了地方独特的综合环境价值,把观天气、看田头、包括乡村治理村委会等农民的生产生活有机转化为科研研学活动。让现代人可以在此全方位沉浸式地学习、体验和感悟舜帝与历山的有机互动关系,更好读懂中国,推动我国互联网文明的孕育和孵化。

### 四、辨方位:我国文化遗产教育的全球定位

为了把潜力化为现实,离不开综合对比特别是国际定位分析。近年来,互联网技术加速发展,越来越多的创新者开始进入遗产教育领域,不仅推动着遗产教育内容和手段的更迭,更为遗产教育突破既有边界和模式提供了可能。一系列跨界合作创新模式的不断涌现使我们确信,世界遗产教育领域一场全方位的系统性变革正呼之欲出。在这种背景下,如何把握中国文化遗产教育在全球的定位,对于更好地了解我们目前的优势和瓶颈所在具有重要的意义。

2021年7月,全球瞩目的第44届世界遗产大会在福州召开,为推动世界遗产教育的创新发展,我国教育部主办了“面向未来的世界遗产教育”主题边会,教育部部长陈宝生出席并发表主旨演讲,多国教育部长及国际官员出席。为了使此次会议更好的发挥其国际影响力,作为会议承办方,我带领团队在会前策划

example, we constructed contemporary theme tribes based on the Shun era, restored the local unique comprehensive environmental values, and transformed the life of farmers such as observing the weather and fields and rural governance into scientific and innovative educational excursions, so that modern people can learn, experience and appreciate the organic interactive relationship between Emperor Shun and Lishan in an all-round way, and better understand China. In this way, we can promote the breeding and incubation of China's Internet civilization.

#### iv. Directing and Positioning: the Global Status of Cultural Heritage Education in China

In order to turn the potential into actual strength, comprehensive comparison, especially global status analysis, is needed. In recent years, with the accelerated development of Internet technology, more and more innovators began to join heritage education, which not only promoted the change of the content and means of heritage education, but also made it possible for heritage education to break through the existing boundaries and modes. The continuous emergence of a series of innovative models of cross-border cooperation has convinced us that an all-round and systematic reform in world heritage education is imminent. In this context, how to grasp the global status of Chinese cultural heritage education is of great significance to better understand our current advantages and bottlenecks.

In July 2021, the Extended 44th Session of the World Heritage Committee was held in Fuzhou. In order to promote the innovative development of world heritage education, the Ministry of Education in China hosted a side meeting on the theme of "World Heritage Education towards a Sustainable Future". Mr. CHEN Baosheng, the Minister of Education, attended this meeting and delivered a keynote speech. Education ministers and international officials from many countries also attended the meeting. In order to make the conference more influential globally, as the organizer, I led the team to plan and complete the international collection of 2021 World Heritage Education Innovation Cases from Five Continents of the World before the conference and released these cases to the world at the conference. The purpose is to make a global positioning of China's cultural education through a comprehensive analysis of the development of international heritage education. This is the issue that we are more concerned about.

This international collection takes global demonstration as the core standard, and establishes four professional standards of innovation, science and technology, cooperation and sustainability, with an aim to select heritage education cases with certain foresight and demonstration worldwide. The collection also focuses on cross-border cooperation and mode innovation in world heritage education, aiming to promote the sharing, cooperation and exchange of relevant international experience, establish a co-building and sharing mechanism, and provide a reference frame for global heritage education practitioners to take action in the future and help the comprehensive and sustainable development of heritage sites.

This activity received a warm response from all parties. In just

并完成 2021《全球世界遗产教育创新案例》国际征集并在会上进行国际发布,旨在通过对国际遗产教育发展的综合分析,对中国的文化教育进行全球定位,这是我们更为关注的问题。

此次国际征集,以全球示范性为核心标准,同时设立创新性、科技性、合作性、可持续性四项专业性标准,以期在世界范围内遴选出那些具有一定时代前瞻性和示范意义的遗产教育案例,聚焦世界遗产教育领域的跨界合作与模式创新,推动有关国际经验的分享与交流合作,建立共建共享机制,为全球遗产教育实践者提供一个未来行动的参照系,助力遗产地的全面可持续发展。

这一活动得到各方的热烈响应,短短一个月内总计收到全球五大洲近百个世界遗产教育创新案例,它们从终身教育、数字化、网络科技、文旅发展、世界和平、社会融合、哲学等不同侧面和角度勾勒了一幅较为完整的未来世界教育发展的可能图景,代表了各个创新领域已初见端倪的新趋势。通过对这些案例的综合专业分析,我们从中归纳提炼出面向未来的世界遗产教育的五点特质,为各方提供了行动的指南,成为我们共同探讨未来世界遗产教育发展的重要参照系和基石:

- (1) 以保护为基础,聚焦青少年,以遗产教育增进社会包容性和凝聚力;
- (2) 以跨界创新方式推动多学科融合,探索内外结合的多方合作新模式;
- (3) 以创意和科技为手段,因地制宜探索新的遗产教育理念与方法;
- (4) 合理运用互联网与数字化技术,线上线下相结合让更多人参与遗产教育;
- (5) 深度挖掘遗产价值,以教育为赋能手段,促进遗产地创新可持续发展。

有关国际对比分析表明,整体上看国外案例在社会融合和遗产地价值深度挖掘方面更有优势,这正是国内遗产教育的不足之处,但依托于国内蓬勃的互联网环境,巨大的民间活力和潜在市场需求,我国的世界遗产教育完全有可能后来居上。从发展的角度看,我们的优势是国外所很难具备的,因此如果战略和路径得当,我国的文化遗产教育完全有可能在较短时间内实现全面超越,在国际舞台占据更为中心的位置。

#### 五、突破瓶颈的关键:构建遗产教育公共服务平台

然而,我们也面临很多瓶颈,其中最大的瓶颈在于体制分割所造成的相关资源对接和整合不足,主要表现为在现有体制下我国的科研、教育、文化遗产等难以实现充分有效的对接,

one month, we received nearly 100 world heritage education innovation cases from five continents around the world. They outlined a relatively complete picture of the possible development of world education in the future from different aspects and perspectives such as lifelong education, digitization, network technology, cultural tourism, world peace, social integration and philosophy, representing the emerging new trend in various innovation fields. Through the comprehensive analysis of these cases, we summarized and refined five characteristics of future-oriented world heritage education and provided all parties with action guidance that will become an important reference frame and cornerstone for us to discuss the development of future world heritage education:

- (1) Focus on young people and enhance social inclusiveness and cohesion with protection-based heritage education;
- (2) Promote multi-disciplinary integration by means of cross-border innovation and explore a new mode of multi-party cooperation combining internal and external forces;
- (3) Explore new ideas and methods of heritage education according to local conditions by means of creativity, science and technology;
- (4) Make rational use of Internet and digital technology and provide online and offline access for more people to participate in heritage education;
- (5) Mine the value of heritage and promote the innovation and sustainable development of heritage sites by education.

Relevant international comparative analysis shows that, on the whole, foreign cases have more advantages in social integration and in-depth excavation of heritage site value, which is the deficiency of domestic heritage education. However, relying on the domestic vigorous Internet environment, huge public vitality and potential market demand, China's world heritage education is very possible to catch up from behind. From the perspective of development, our advantages are very unique. Therefore, if the strategy and path are appropriate, China's cultural heritage education is fully possible to surpass in a short time and occupy a more central position on the international stage.

#### v. Key to Breaking the Bottleneck: Construct the Public Service Platform for Heritage Education

However, we also face many bottlenecks. The biggest bottleneck is the lack of docking and integration of relevant resources caused by system segmentation, which is mainly reflected in the difficulty of fully and effectively docking of China's scientific research, education and cultural heritage under the existing system. This situation can be divided into three levels.

First, the cultural relics, historical villages and towns, gardens, intangible cultural heritage and other resources of cultural heritage sites belong to different departments or institutions, which are seriously fragmented. Second, all kinds of scientific and technological innovation forces related to the development of these resources are scattered in universities, research institutes and enterprises. Third, there is a lack of effective business model to

具体可分解为三个层面。

一是文化遗产地的文物、历史村镇、园林、非遗等各类资源分属于不同部门或单位,条块分割严重,二是与这些资源开发有关的各类科创力量,则分散在各大学、研究所、企业等,三是缺乏有效的商业模式在二者之间实现有效对接,个别单一联系难以实现多学科跨界整合,因而也就难以同社会经济发展实现有效融合。这就造成了我国目前文化遗产教育在整体上呈现出低层化与表层化特点,一方面由传统旅行社组织的景点式研学初期发展迅猛,但很快就陷入同质化竞争的泥潭,另一方面,文化遗产资源的深层价值少人问津,好的遗产教育案例相对较少。

总体而言,唯有尽快突破这制度瓶颈,才能更好地发挥我国的文化遗产教育在资源、技术及市场方面的优势,才能尽早使我国文化遗产教育占据国际领先地位,同时也更好服务于我国素质教育和社会经济高质量发展的大局。为了突破这一制度瓶颈,我的核心政策建议是:多方合力探索新模式,积极构建文化遗产创新发展公共服务平台。

这一新的平台模式对应的是遗产地的深度资源开发,其基本模式应该是一个以文化遗产资源的创新整合与开发利用为宗旨的新型城市发展平台,模式上应该是过去有关城市平台公司如交投、城投和文投基础上的综合升级。作为一个公共服务平台,其活动会更加侧重于软性文化资源的开发及其对地方社会经济的综合渗透,包括遗产地、遗产教育、民间、大学、国际机构的创新合作机制,包括标杆项目的设置,助力有关成果的转化与再开发等,十分类似于全国或城市层面有关创意园区的公共事务。

我希望通过各界的共同努力,把分散的文化遗产资源及外部科创资源,包括设计、策划、国际机构、高等院校等进行持续的融通整合,通过公共平台模式创新,把科创力量、民间力量以及文化遗产地充分融合起来,为此才能形成与文化遗产价值深度挖掘相匹配的科创化利用模式,为民间文化开发机构的发展提供全方位的综合支持,推动我国文化遗产教育及利用事业迈上新的台阶。

#### 六、我们共同的未来

跨界的科创模式和平台思维,对于当下我国教育的特别是文化遗产教育的创新发展至关重要。通过在文化遗产读懂和发展中国,这将是一个不断反复的知行合一的过程。唯有从文化遗产中不断汲取营养,我们才能不断实现新的超越。

realize effective connection between the two, and it is difficult for the single party to realize interdisciplinary cross-border integration. Therefore, it is difficult to achieve effective integration with social and economic development. This has made China's current cultural heritage education low-level and superficial. On the one hand, the scenic-spot-based educational excursions organized by traditional travel agencies did develop rapidly in the early stage, but soon it fell into homogeneous competition. On the other hand, the deep value of cultural heritage resources attracts few attention, and there are relatively few good heritage education cases.

Generally speaking, only by breaking through this institutional bottleneck as soon as possible can we give better play to the advantages of China's cultural heritage education in resources, technology and market, make China's cultural heritage education occupy the international leading position as early, and better serve the overall situation of China's quality education and high-quality socio-economic development. In order to break through this institutional bottleneck, my core suggestions are to work together to explore new modes and build a public service platform for the innovative development of cultural heritage.

This new platform mode corresponds to the in-depth resource development of heritage sites. Its basic mode should be a new urban development platform for the purpose of innovation, integration, development and utilization of cultural heritage resources. The model should be the comprehensive upgrading of relevant urban platform companies in the past, such as communications investment, city construction investment and cultural investment. As a public service platform, its activities will focus more on the development of soft cultural resources and its comprehensive penetration into local social economy. For example, the innovative cooperation mechanisms of heritage sites, heritage education, civil society, universities and international institutions, the benchmark project setting, and the help in transformation and re-development of relevant achievements. It is very similar to the public affairs of creative parks at the national or municipal level.

I hope that through the joint efforts of all walks of life, the scattered cultural heritage resources and external scientific and creative resources, including design, planning, international institutions and colleges and universities, can be continuously integrated, and the scientific and creative forces, public forces and cultural heritage sites can be fully integrated through the innovation of public platform model, so as to form a scientific and creative utilization mode matching the in-depth excavation of cultural heritage value, provide all-round comprehensive support for the development of public culture development institutions, and promote China's cultural heritage education and utilization to a new level.

#### vi. Our Common Future

The cross-border scientific innovation mode and platform thinking are very important for the innovation and development of China's education, especially cultural heritage education. By understanding and developing China via cultural heritage, it will be a repeated process of the unity of knowledge and practice. Only by constantly drawing nutrition from cultural heritage can we constantly achieve new breakthrough.

Zhengzhou is the birthplace of the Yellow River civilization. In 2021, it applied to UNESCO for the City of Literature. Through in-depth study of Zhengzhou, we found that in addition to the conventional advantages of literary cities like writers, publishing houses, bookstores, etc., Zhengzhou's most important comparative advantage is the integration of literature, culture and civilization, including the birth of characters such as oracle bone inscriptions and various styles of poetry and prose. It is these basic civilizations that have achieved the gorgeous literary development of Zhengzhou, which determines the theme of the application: The Centre of Heaven and Earth, and the Heart of Literature—Zhengzhou: "the City of Poetry by the Yellow River".

Last but not least, what I want to say is that every in-depth exploration and excavation of the value of cultural heritage is also a self-discovery and self-realization process full of challenges and opportunities. I firmly believe that with the acceleration of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, Chinese civilization will definitely shine in the future. There are too many treasures waiting for us to explore, and scientific innovation will be our most powerful tools!

Let's understand China together!



郑州是黄河文明的发源地, 2021年申请教科文组织的世界文学之都, 通过对郑州的深入研究, 我们发现郑州除了作家、出版社、书店等文学城市的常规优势外, 郑州最重要的比较优势是文学 - 文化 - 文明的一体化, 包括文字如甲骨文的诞生, 各种诗赋等各种文体的诞生等, 正是这些底层文明基座成就了郑州绚烂的文学发展, 由此确定了申报主旨: 天地之中, 文学之心, 郑州: 一座“黄河边的诗歌之城”。

最后也是我最想说的是, 每一次对文化遗产价值的深度探索与挖掘, 对我自己说也是一个充满挑战与机遇的自我发现和实现过程。我坚信, 伴随着中国民族伟大复兴大势的加速, 中华文明必将在未来大放异彩, 太多的宝藏等待我们去开采, 而科创将是我们最有力的武器!

让我们一起读懂中国!

## A Brief Analysis of the Mount Taishan's OUVs: Climate Change's Impacts on Mixed World Heritage Sites in China

### 泰山OUV浅析:气候变化对中国世界双遗产影响

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Climate change has become one of the major challenges to global sustainable development, and World Heritage sites are affected to varying degrees by climate change, which according to the climate-related action plans of UNESCO is one of the most significant threats to World Heritage. With the increasing frequency of extreme weather and unpredictable hazards, the impact on World Heritage properties may threaten their Outstanding Universal Values and even have varying degrees of impact on the integrity and authenticity of the properties and their potential for economic and social development at the national and local levels.

In response to the priority given to climate change and sustainable development at the 44th World Heritage Congress in Fuzhou, WHITRAP Shanghai has undertaken a study on the "Policies on World Mixed Heritage in China under the topic of climate change". This paper is a section of the sub-chapter 'Climate Change Impacts and China's mixed World Heritage OUV' under the overall study, while the other three mixed world heritage properties in China will be presented in subsequent newsletters.

Mount Taishan, a World Cultural and Natural Heritage Site, is located in Shandong Province of China, and covers an area of 25,000 hectares. Mount Taishan was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1987 for meeting the criteria (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii) and having corresponding Outstanding Universal Values (OUV). The above-mentioned criteria of the Convention are specifically expressed in the OUV statement of Taishan as follows:

(i) The landscape of Mount Taishan as one of the five sacred mountains in traditional China is a unique artistic achievement. The eleven gates, the fourteen archways, the fourteen kiosks and the four pavilions, which are scattered along the flight of 6,660 steps that rise between heaven and earth are not just simple architectural achievements, but are the final touches by human hands to the elements of a splendid natural site. Its very size places this scenic landscape, which has evolved over a period of 2,000 years, among the most grandiose human achievements of all time;

(ii) Mount Taishan, the most venerated of mountains in China, exerted for 2,000 years multiple and wide-ranging influence on the development of art. The Temple to the God of Taishan and the Azure Cloud Temple, dedicated to his daughter, the Goddess Laomu, were prototypes built on Mount Taishan and subsequently used as models during the imperial period, throughout all of China. The conceptual model of a mountain bearing the traces of man, where graceful structures-bridges, gateways or pavilions-contrast with sombre pine forests or frightening rocky cliffs, could only have originated by referring to Mount Taishan;

(iii) Mount Taishan bears unique testimony to the lost civilizations of imperial China, most particularly in relation to their religions, arts and letters. For 2,000 years it was one of the principal places of worship where the emperor paid homage to Heaven and Earth in the Fengshan sacrifices, conducted by the Son of Heaven himself. Since the time of the Han Dynasty, it has been one of the five mountains symbolizing the Celestial Kingdom, in accordance with the Doctrine of the Five Elements, a fundamental premise in Chinese thought;

(iv): Mount Taishan is an outstanding example of a sacred mountain. The Palace of Heavenly Blessings (1,008 CE), located inside the Temple to the God of Taishan, is one of the three oldest palaces in China. The Azure Cloud Temple, also constructed under the Song Dynasty, is typical of a mountain architectural complex in the arrangement of its courtyards and buildings, and the Divine Rock Temple with its Thousand Buddhas Hall are outstanding and complete examples of great temples. Together they illustrate the cultural and religious aspects of

the Tang and Song periods;

(v) The natural and cultural ensemble of Mount Taishan comprises a traditional human settlement in the form of a cult centre dating from the Neolithic (Dawenkou) period, which has become an outstanding example of traditional culture under the impact of irreversible change wrought by increasing visitation and tourism;

(vi) Mount Taishan is directly and tangibly associated with events whose importance in universal history cannot be minimized. These include the emergence of Confucianism, the unification of China, and the appearance of writing and literature in China;

(vii): With nearly 3 billion years of natural evolution, Mount Taishan was formed through complicated geological and biological processes, which resulted in a gigantic rock mass covered with dense vegetation towering over the surrounding plateau. This dramatic and majestic mountain is an outstanding combination of a beautiful natural landscape dominated by the cultural impacts of thousands of years of human use.

The first six of the ten criteria to assess the World Heritage are for cultural heritage, and the rest four are for natural heritage. The Mount Taishan is listed as a World Heritage Site not only because it meets the first six criteria as a cultural property, but also for meets the criterion (vii) as a natural site.

According to the general definition of climate change, these OUVs are directly affected not only by the threatening of the seventh but also the first criteria to an equal degree as well. This is because both criteria are inextricably linked to climatic and environmental factors, and present landscapes of aesthetic values as a product of climate and environment. As what can be seen in the case of the Mountain Taishan's OUVs, climate change is also risky to damage the cultural properties. According to the first OUV, the landscape of Mount Taishan is a very important element. Although it is relevant to the man-made creation of historical and artistic values that provides the context of the place, the environment itself has become an important part of what underpins the integrity described in the first criteria. Once climate and environmental changes have a qualitative impact on the landscape of the area, they will inevitably threaten the cultural values depicted in the first criterions.

A preliminary analysis of the Mountain Taishan's OUVs has unveiled the need not to understand the impacts of climate change literally and the necessity to be vigilant about the threats to the cultural alongside the natural aspects of OUVs.



Mount Taishan  
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泰山  
© Ko Hon Chiu Vincent  
/ UNESCO 2006



气候变化已然成为全球可持续发展的重大挑战之一，各地的世界遗产不同程度地受到气候变化影响，根据联合国教科文组织世界遗产和气候行动的相关文件可知，气候变化是世界遗产面临的最重大威胁之一。随着极端天气和各种不同灾害的频频发生，对世界遗产的影响可能会威胁到其突出普遍价值，甚至对遗产的完整性和真实性，及其在地方层面的经济和社会发展潜力方面造成不同程度的影响。

在福州召开的 44 届世界遗产大会上，气候变化和可持续发展列为优先项目，因此亚太遗产中心（上海）专门展开了“气候变化议题下，中国的世界双遗产政策应对”研究。由于篇幅限制，本章从整个研究中子章节《气候变化影响与中国的世界双遗产 OUV》中抽取一个小节，中国其他三个双遗产地的相关内容将在后续的简讯中陆续呈现给读者。

世界文化与自然双遗产泰山，位于中国山东省，占地 25000 公顷。泰山因满足 (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii) 标准，具有相应的突出普遍价值，于 1987 年录入《世界遗产名录》。上述《公约》中的标准在泰山的 OUV 具体的表现为：

(i) 泰山作为中国传统五圣山之一的景观是一种独特的艺术成就。11 座城门、14 个牌坊、14 个亭子和 4 个亭台，散落在 6660 级的天地间阶梯上，这不仅仅是简单的建筑成就，而是人手对自然元素的最后润色。一个壮丽的自然景观。它的大小使这个经过 2,000 年演变的风光秀丽的景观成为有史以来最宏伟的人类成就之一；

(ii) 泰山是中国最崇高的山峰，2000 年来对艺术的发展产生了多重而广泛的影响。泰山神庙和供奉他女儿老母的青云庙是泰山上的原型，后来在全中国被用作作皇朝时期的模型。一座承载着人类痕迹的山的概念模型，其优美的结构——桥梁、门户或亭台——与阴森的松林或令人恐惧的岩石峭壁形成对比，只能起源于泰山；

(iii) 泰山是中华帝国失落文明的独特见证，尤其是与他们的宗教、艺术和文学有关的文明。2000 年来，它一直是皇帝在天子亲自主持的祭祀中祭祀天地的主要祭祀场所之一。自汉代以来，根据中国哲学中基本思想之一的五行论，它一直是象征天国的五座山之一；

(iv) 泰山是圣山的杰出典范。位于泰神庙内泰山的天佑宫是中国三大最古老的宫殿之一。建于宋代的青云寺在院落和建筑布局上是典型的山地建筑群，建有千佛殿的神岩寺则是寺庙的杰出和完整例子，它们是唐宋时期的文化和宗教的鉴证；

(v) 泰山遗产地内有一处新石器时代（大汶口）的传统人类居住区，环境由于不可逆的变化成为传统文化的杰出范例；

(vi) 泰山与全球历史中重要性不可低估的时间直接且切实相关，例如儒家思想的出现、中国的统一及文字和文学在中国的出现；

(vii) 泰山经过近 30 亿年的自然演化，是经过复杂的地质和生物过程形成的，形成了一个巨大的岩体，上面覆盖着茂密的植被，耸立在周围的高原上。这座壮观而雄伟的山峰完美地融合了美丽的自然景观。



世界遗产评定的十条标准中前 6 条针对文化遗产而后 4 条针对自然遗产，泰山所具有的突出普遍价值不仅因满足了前六条成为文化遗产，又因满足标准 (vii) 而同时具有了世界自然遗产的属性。

仅从气候变化的一般含义来看，泰山 OUV 受到直接影响的不只第七条，还有第一条，并且受影响程度不分伯仲。这是因为两者都与气候和环境因素密不可分，并且都是因气候与环境而呈现出具有美学价值的景观。从泰山的 OUV 可看出，气候变化对于文化 OUV 也有损害风险。在第一条 OUV 中，泰山的景观是非常重要的因素，尽管它与人为创造的历史、艺术价值紧密相连，为其提供了场所背景，但环境本身已然成为支撑第一个突出普遍价值完整性的重要部分。一旦气候和环境的改变对该地区的景观产生质的影响，必然会威胁到泰山文化价值中的第一条标准。

仅对泰山 OUV 浅层的分析我们就能发现须避免从字面上理解气候变化的影响，在关注自然方面所受影响的同时，对文化遗产 OUV 所面临的威胁也须保持高度警惕。

# Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe Programme

## 欧洲委员会的文化线路计划

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安娜波娜·宝拉, 亚太遗产中心(上海)

In 1987, with the revitalisation of the Santiago de Compostela Pilgrim Route, the Council of Europe launched the Cultural Routes programme, recognising European space being criss-crossed by roads and paths of shared history and heritage which overcome distances, frontiers and language barriers.

The Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe, with thousands of sites across the continent, criss-cross over 60 countries and counts, nowadays, 45 Routes, divided into different thematic clusters, including history and civilisations (such as the Prehistoric Rock Art Trails or the European Route of Jewish Heritage), arts and architecture (the Impressionisms Routes and Alvar Aalto Route), religious heritage (the European Route of Cistercian Abbeys, the Routes of Reformation), landscape and handicrafts (the European Route of Historic Gardens, the Route of the Olive, or the European Route of Ceramics), and industrial and scientific heritage (the European Route of Industrial Heritage or the Iron Route in the Pyrenees).

Through this programme, a model for transnational cultural and tourism management has been established which acts as

1987年,随着圣地亚哥康波斯特拉朝圣之路的复兴,欧洲委员会启动了文化线路计划,认可在欧洲,许多纵横交错的道路和路径有着共享的历史和遗产,它们能跨越距离、国界和语言障碍。

欧洲委员会的文化线路计划中有数千个遍布欧洲大陆的遗产地,横跨60多个国家。现在有45条线路,分为不同的主题群,包括历史和文明主题(如史前岩石艺术线路、欧洲犹太遗产线路)、艺术和建筑主题(印象派线路和阿尔瓦·阿尔托线路)、宗教遗产主题(欧洲西多会修道院线路、宗教改革线路)、景观和手工艺品主题(欧洲历史园林线路、橄榄线路、欧洲陶瓷线路),以及工业和科学遗产主题(欧洲工业遗产线路、比利牛斯山铁路线)。

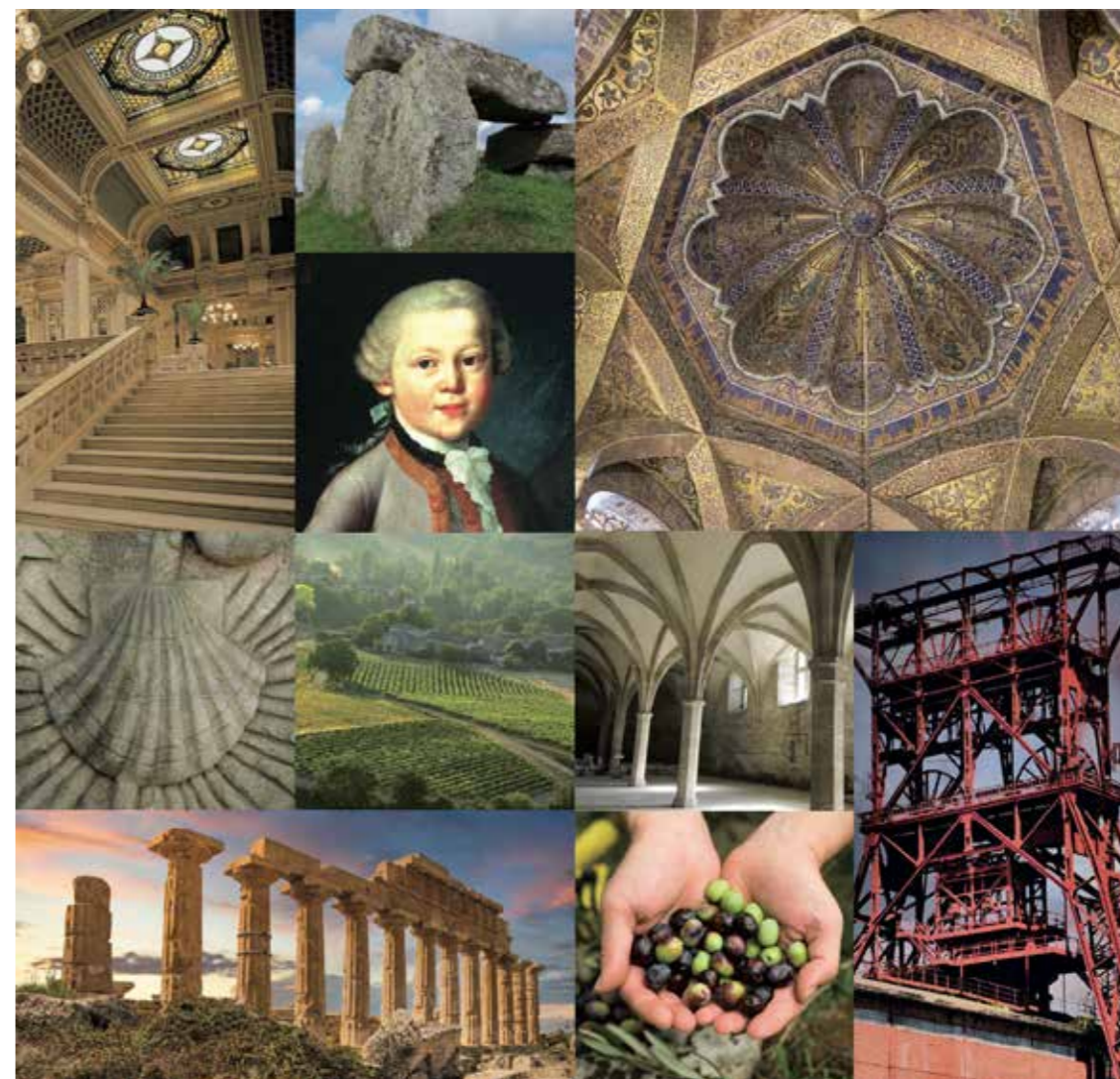
通过这一计划,建立了一种跨国文化和旅游管理的模式,也作为一种跨文化对话渠道,让国家、区域和地方当局,以及各种协会和社

a channel for intercultural dialogue involving national, regional, and local authorities and a wide range of associations and socio-economic actors. Moreover, Cultural Routes promote the partnership with universities and other research and academic institutions in the field of preservation and management of tangible and intangible heritage, tourism and regional development. Thus, most of the Routes also offer a wealth of educational activities. Worth mentioning that 90% of Cultural Routes cross rural areas and promote lesser-known destinations, away from over-visited tourist sites. Therefore, the cultural tourism promoted by the routes is an important source of income and jobs that offer a valuable contribution to local and regional development. Notably, the programme endeavours to promote a form of tourism that supports the sustainable development of local communities while protecting and promoting rural landscapes and lesser-known European locations.

会经济的行动者都可参与。此外,文化线路计划还促进了大学和其他研究机构、学术机构在物质和非物质遗产保护、管理、旅游和区域发展领域的合作。因此,大多数线路还提供丰富的教育活动。

值得一提的是,90%的文化线路都穿越乡郊地区,推广了鲜为人知的目的地,远离被过度访问的旅游景点。因此,由文化线路带动的文化旅游成为地方重要的收入和就业来源,为当地和区域发展做出宝贵贡献。值得注意的是,文化线路计划致力于促进一种支持当地社区可持续发展的旅游形式,同时保护并推广了乡村景观和不太为人所知的欧洲地点。

欧洲文化线路研究所(EICR)是文化线路计划的技术机构,为现有线路和候选线路提供建议、组织培训、提高知名度,并为线路上



Collage of Images Promoting Cultural Routes of Europe  
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Poster of the Exhibition "An Encounter on a Journey Across Time and Space." Changchun 2019 and Beijing 2020 © Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe  
2019年长春与2020年北京《千年之交,世纪之旅——欧洲文化线路'中国巡展'》展览海报  
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The European Institute of Cultural Routes (EICR) is the technical agency of the programme providing advice to the routes and candidate networks, organising training, promoting visibility, and providing a system of signposting for the principal points on the itinerary. Every year, new applicants are awarded the certification "Cultural Route of the Council of Europe" which guarantees excellence. Evaluation is based on criteria such as: involving a theme that is representative of at least three different countries, being the subject of transnational and multidisciplinary scientific research, supporting cultural and educational exchanges for young people, developing exemplary projects in the field of cultural tourism and sustainable cultural development, etc. Applicants have to complete an articulated document dossier and every three years, Cultural Routes already certified are required to submit a report, and their activities are evaluated in order to ascertain whether they continue to satisfy the list of eligibility criteria.

The networks implement innovative activities and projects pertaining to five main priority fields of action: cooperation in research and development; enhancement of memory, history and European heritage; cultural and educational exchanges for young Europeans; foster contemporary artistic and cultural expression; cultural tourism and sustainable cultural development.

To promote cross-cultural exchange and sustainable tourism between China and



## 2016 Fortified Towns of the Grande Region



**HISTORY**  
The Fortified Towns Route reveals an amazing architectural and cultural heritage. Few other regions have as many fortresses, dating from all periods of the Middle Ages to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Haughty citadels, spectacular bastions, impregnable forts, mysterious underground spaces... here is an extraordinary richness of fortified architecture to discover. In addition, the 12 sites that are part of the route lie in exceptional natural landscapes.

**HERITAGE**  
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**HISTORY**  
Located in the heart of Europe, the region between France, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg was long a place of military struggle. Today, this transnational space called the "Grande Region" has turned into a remarkable example of economic and cultural exchanges. The fortresses are the best witnesses of this past of war and peace. The Route of the Fortified Towns brings together twelve sites, which are typical of European military architecture in a region long regarded as Europe's battlefield.

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE VALUES**  
Although the area was a former battlefield, nowadays the Route encourages old antagonists to meet in dialogue and cooperation. Whereas, before, the fortresses were sentinels along the borders, contributing to the consolidation of fragmented territories into nation States, they now constitute a common European heritage that promotes cultural and touristic exchanges beyond borders that are fading away. Thus, this route celebrates the cohesion of the European identity in its unity and diversity.

**TRAVELLING TODAY**  
The Route of the Fortified Towns of the Grande Region leads through territories renowned for their culinary and gastronomic art. Many restaurants offer traditional meals, prepared from local products. Accommodation along the Route covers the entire range, from youth hostels and campsites to 4 or 5-star hotels.




**Find out more**

NETWORK OF THE FORTIFIED TOWNS OF THE GRANDE REGION  
c/o Municipality of Longwy  
4 Avenue de la Grande Duchesse Charlotte  
54000 Longwy (FRANCE)



## 2018 Impressionisms Routes



**HISTORY**  
The Impressionist movement, originated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, strongly irrigated the whole of the European continent through painters like Claude Monet, Franz Bunke or Ivan Grohar. At the vanguard, impressionist painters challenged the existing academicism, the spontaneity of their brushstroke being at the core of their representation of the world. Highly contested at its origin, this revolutionary art movement is nowadays praised by a wealth of exhibitions and retrospectives.

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE VALUES**  
Unanimously appreciated not only in Europe but also throughout the world, Impressionism magnifies the landscapes and celebrates everyday life, reflecting the European diversity through the "snapshot" of its landscapes, as outlined in the European Landscape Convention. While depicting everyday life and the society of their time, impressionist painters also enact the principles outlined by the Faro Convention. The turn of the century being marked by some significant social changes, this movement participated to the dawn of a new society, respectful of different cultural expressions and committed to freedom of expression.

**HERITAGE**  
This network brings together a wealth of major sites related to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century Impressionist painting: the places where painters like Monet, Renoir or Toorop used to live, the places that inspired them, the artistic colonies they founded or in which they participated (Schwaan, among others), the museums and cultural areas where their works are exhibited.

**TRAVELLING TODAY**  
Impressionisms Routes intend to facilitate access for all to artistic knowledge by developing cultural heritage and tourism activities. A number of didactic exhibitions, specific meetings, celebrations and conferences are organised in the member countries of the network: Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Slovenia and the Netherlands. Six thematic routes have been conceived to follow the steps of an artist or a group of painters, allowing for a better understanding of the European effervescence prompted by this movement.



**Find out more**

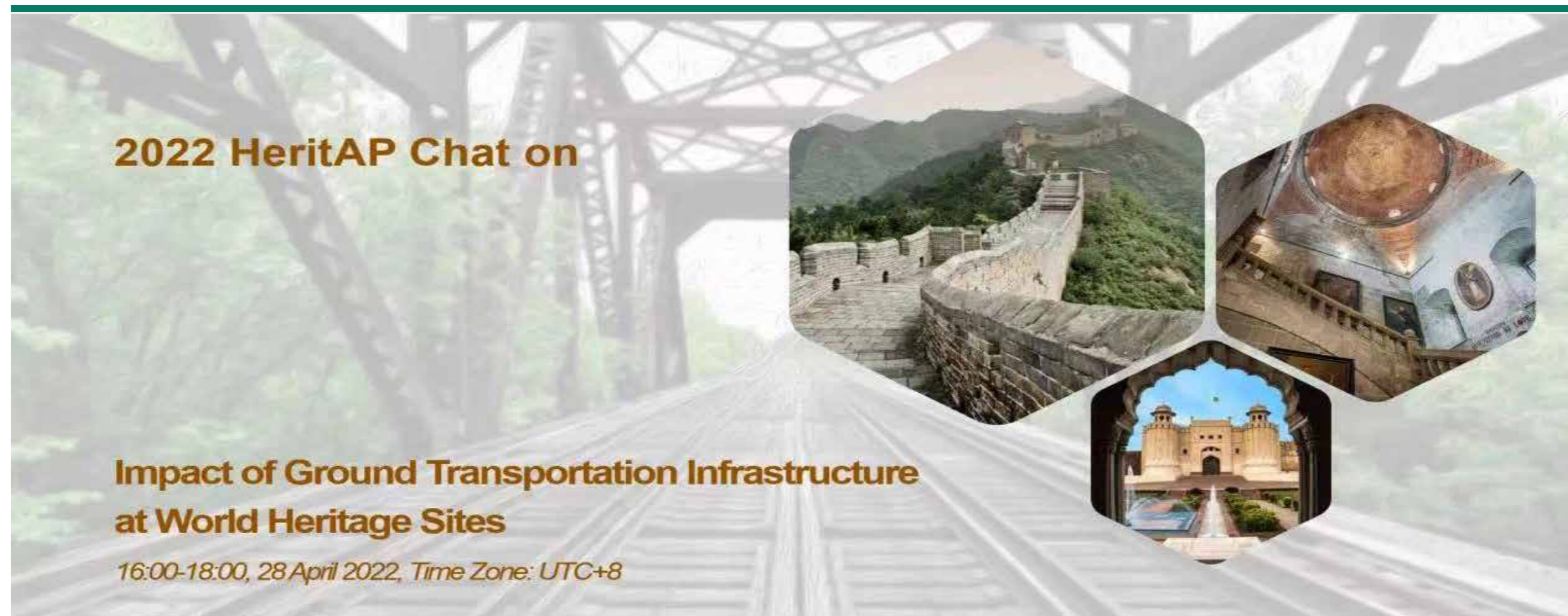
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www.impressionismroutes.com

的主要景点提供路标系统。每年，新的申请者都会被授予“欧洲委员会文化线路”认证，这保证了其卓越的品质。文化线路的评估主要基于以下标准：涉及一个至少代表三个不同国家的主题，跨国界、涉及多学科的科学，支持年轻人的文化和教育交流，在文化旅游和文化可持续发展领域开展示范项目等。申请者必须完成一份清晰的文件档案，而已经获得认证的文化线路必须每3年提交一次报告，以评估他们的活动，确定他们是否依旧满足标准。

这些线路实施的创新活动和项目主要与以下五个主要优先行动领域有关：研究和开发合作；提升记忆、历史和欧洲遗产；欧洲青年文化教育交流；促进当代艺术和文化表达；文化旅游与可持续文化发展。

为促进中欧跨文化交流和可持续旅游，2019年6月，欧洲委员会欧洲文化线路研究所所长斯特凡诺·多米尼克尼参加了在四川眉山举行的联合国教科文组织“城乡发展：历史村镇的未来”国际会议（见WHITRAP通讯第45期，第41-44页）。2020年9月，一个展示欧洲委员会认证的38条文化线路的展览在北京开幕。此次活动名为“千年之交，世纪之旅——‘欧洲文化线路’中国巡展”，由欧盟驻华代表团与欧盟文化中心合作组织（EUNIC）联合主办，引起了中国和欧洲参观者的极大兴趣。

Europe, in June 2019, the Director of the European Institute of Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe, Stefano Dominioni, participated at the UNESCO Conference in Meishan (Sichuan) on "Rural-Urban Development. The Future of Historic Villages and Towns" (see WHITRAP Newsletter no.45, pages 41-44) and in September 2020, an exhibition showcasing 38 Cultural Routes certified by the Council of Europe opened in Beijing. The event, entitled "An Encounter on a Journey across Time and Space - Cultural Routes of Europe Exhibition," was organised by the Delegation of the European Union to China in cooperation with the EU National Institute for Culture (EUNIC) China Cluster and met with great interest in Chinese and European visitors.



## 2022 HeritAP Chat on Impact of Ground Transportation Infrastructure at World Heritage Sites

### 2022“世遗漫谈”第一期:地面交通设施对世界遗产地的影响

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加米尼·维杰苏里亚、李泓 亚太遗产中心(上海), 吴逸萌 复旦大学

On April 28, the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP Shanghai) organized the first Heritage Asia and the Pacific (HeritAP) Chat on "Impact of Ground Transportation Infrastructure at World Heritage Sites". Under the theme, three case studies from China, the Philippines, and Pakistan, were presented. And six experts, from WHC, ICOMOS, WHITRAP Shanghai, Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage, the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) of the Philippines, and ICOMOS Pakistan were invited to attend. In total 482 audiences participated online.

Heritage practitioners, senior professionals, and institute representatives across the world, particularly those from the Asia-Pacific region, focused on the impacts of ground transportation infrastructure on the heritage sites and shared feasible measures and solutions for countries in response to this factor and its positive and negative impacts. Gamini WIJESURIYA, Special Advisor of WHITRAP Shanghai and ICCROM, and LI Hong, Programme Specialist of WHITRAP Shanghai were moderators for the HeritAP Chat.

Three cases, which are the Great Wall (China), Baroque Churches of the Philippines (Philippines), and Fort and

Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan) respectively, were presented. Based on SOC reports and WH Committee decisions, members of HeritAP provided a brief synthesis of the processes followed and the current situation of these sites and exploring the way ground transportation infrastructure projects have influenced their heritage conservation, and measures taken to address the issues for consideration and discussion. Then Gamini WIJESURIYA (Special Advisor of WHITRAP Shanghai and ICCROM), JING Feng (Chief of Asia and the Pacific Unit, WHC), Sharif Shams IMON (President, ICOMOS Bangladesh), ZHANG Yimeng (Associated Researcher, Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage), Michael MANALO (Head, National Committee on Monuments and Sites, National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) of the Philippines), and Frazia Husain QURESHI (President, ICOMOS Pakistan) deepened substantive discussions on this HeritAP chat's theme. A brief summary of their discussion is provided below.

JING and IMON, as representatives of advisory bodies, emphasized the importance of discussing the impact of ground transportation infrastructure on the world heritage sites, which was supported by a large number of SOC

reports reviewed in recent years, and the potential of the discussion to provide a framework for addressing similar issues of similar nature together. They agreed that ground transportation infrastructure will change the movement dynamics and bring problems to surroundings in a cumulative way, therefore, it is linked with a broader debate around the challenges of combining necessary infrastructure and facilities, improvement for the well-being of populations, adapting to economic evolution, and the need to conserve vital heritage. Though among corresponding solutions, reactive monitoring, periodic reporting, and SOC all played an indispensable role in world heritage conservation, they agreed on the importance of building an intricate management system to proactively identify the infrastructure issues and steps taken for heritage impact assessments, hold consultation with relevant departments beforehand as prevention, and monitor the compliance to the guidelines.

Ground transportation infrastructure being a double-edged sword, JING underlined that the key principle in building it was to find the balance between the protection and development, addressing the transport needs of the local population and heritage conservation simultaneously. He thought the key to doing so was to maintain the OUV. But besides OUV, the aesthetic value, noise pollution, structural risks, and other repeated vibrations should also be taken into consideration for heritage conservation.

he principle of striking a balance between development and conservation was shared by representatives of the three cases, which are ZHANG, MANALO, and QURESHI respectively. Based on their participation in the projects, they all stressed the importance of taking proactive measures, involving stakeholders in consultation, introducing relevant regulations, and monitoring compliance beforehand.

According to QURESHI, due to lack of proactive measures, the case of Pakistan has been delayed for 2 years due to the results of heritage impact assessment and has failed to consider incorporating the technology of tunnel to build a metro underground to solve current issues. She particularly pointed out that in the case of Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore, where the weakness of the Department of Archaeology as against a strong government was a concern but agreed that heritage impact assessment is an effective tool for consultation between all stakeholders.

While the case of the Great Wall is a paradigm for holding early consultation, ZHANG said that he was involved in a 6-year proactive activity organized by the Chinese government called the Great Wall Resource Survey which started in 2006. Subsequently, China launched its national Regulation on the Protection of the Great Wall in the same year and updated the overall conservation and management plan of the Great Wall (2019-2035). Hence, even though there already were constructions of high-speed transportation and oil pipelines, the heritage can be conserved properly with least impacts.

The case of the Philippines exemplified the efficacy of heritage impact assessment in minimizing the negative impact of ground transportation infrastructure on heritage conservation. In around 2018-2019, it was temporarily suspended and resumed later due to the impact of the ongoing construction of ground transportation infrastructure. Referring to the results of heritage impact assessment, the design of the bridge was changed and the height of the bridge now has been lowered by about 20-30 meters compared with the original design. And according to MANALO, NCMS of the Philippines is trying to work with the department of environment and natural resources to seek a combination of the heritage impact assessment system with the environmental impact assessment system, and talking to the department of public works and highway as well. Currently, the government is also considering introducing a long-term management plan, thus balancing development and conservation. MANALO as well acknowledged the importance of the transfer of the regulatory functions from another branch of government to NCMS.

Importance of proactive planning before projects are commenced, applications of the HIA tool, considering both positive and negative impacts of ground transportation and infrastructures and the need for broader consultations were some of the highlights of the chat. Importance of focusing on the OUV of sites and following the guidelines such as 172 of the OG was emphasized.

This HeritAP Chat was concluded with a reflection on existing solutions and an appeal for more collective discussions on the significant theme such as ground transportation infrastructure. HeritAP will continue to focus on more related topics of World Heritage protection and reinforce the platform for further discussions. We expect to see more exemplary cases across the Asia-Pacific region that will be discussed in the HeritAP Chat in the following quarters, and more experiences can be shared to reach a larger audience.

4月28日,上海中心举办了首期“世遗漫谈”活动,主题为“地面交通设施对世界遗产地的影响”。活动提出中国、菲律宾和巴基斯坦的三个案例研究进行讨论。来自联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心、国际古迹遗址理事会、我上海中心、中国文化遗产研究院、菲律宾国家文化和艺术委员会国家古迹遗址保护协会、巴基斯坦国际古迹遗址理事会的6名专家参会。共急482名观众在线参与。

来自全球特别是亚太地区的遗产实践者、资深从业机构和机构代表围绕地面交通基础设施对遗产地的影响,分享了这一因素在各国的积极和消极影响,针对相应的措施和方案探讨了有效性和可行性。国际文物保护与修复研究中心、上海中心特别顾问 Gamini WIJESURIYA 与上海中心项目专员李泓主持了本次活动。

首先,来自亚太遗产中心的成员展示了中国长城、菲律宾巴洛克教堂及巴基斯坦拉合尔堡和萨拉玛花园等三个案例。她们基于《世界遗产保护现状报告》,简单介绍了各案例的遗产价值、地面交通项目对遗产地造成的正面和负面影响,并分享了遗产地采取的缓解措施。之后, Gamini WIJESURIYA、联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心亚太部主任景峰、孟加拉国际古迹遗址理事会主席 Sharif Shams IMON、中国文化遗产研究院助理研究员张依萌、菲律宾国家文化和艺术委员会国家古迹遗址保护协会会长 Michael Manalo 与巴基斯坦国际古迹遗址理事会主席 Fauzia Husain QURESHI 等6位专家对关于该主题进行了深入的讨论,并回答了观众提出的相关问题。以下是本期“世遗漫谈”的活动概要。

作为咨询机构的代表,景峰和 IMON 基于近年来大量的 SOC 报告,指出探讨地面交通项目对世界遗产影响的重要性,并强调对该问题的讨论能够为类似问题的解决提出可供借鉴的框架。他们一致认为,地面交通项目的影响是逐渐累积的,将给周围环境带来动态改变和问题。因此,地面交通项目与发展基础设施、提升人口福祉、适应经济发展、及保护遗产等更宏大的问题紧密相关。虽然反应性监测、定期报告和 SOC 都在世界遗产保护中发挥了不可或缺的作用,但景峰和 IMON 一致强调,建立一个能够主动识别地面交通项目中存在问题,及时进行遗产影响评估,并提供与利益攸关方协商平台,监督指导方针执行情况的管理系统,是更为重要的。

地面交通设施利弊并存。景峰强调建设地面交通项目的关键原则是平衡好保护和发展之间的关系,同时解决好遗产保护问题和当地人口的交通需求。他认为,做到这一点的关键在于保护遗产地的突出普遍价值。但在文物保护中,还应综合考虑其美学价值、噪声污染、结构风险,及其他震动等因素的影响。

张依萌、MANALO 和 QURESHI 分别作为三个案例的代表进行了进一步阐述。他们也认可需要平衡好发展和保护的原则。同时,基于在上述项目中的亲身经历,他们强调采取前瞻性措施、让利益相关方参与协商、引入相关法规和监测合规的重要性。

据 QURESHI 介绍,巴基斯坦的案例因为缺乏前瞻性受到了严重的影响。遗产影响评估的结果,以及未将隧道技术纳入地下地铁建设的后果纳入考量,使该案例被推迟了2年进行。她特别指出,在拉合尔堡和萨拉玛花园花园的案例中,相对于政府来说,考古部门权力较小,这是一个令人担忧的问题。但她同意遗产影响评估是帮助所有利益相关者之间进行协商的有效工具。

长城的案例是前瞻性磋商的范例。张依萌表示,他参与了中国政府从2006年开始组织的、为期6年的“长城资源调查”工作。同年,中国出台了国家《长城保护条例》,并更新了《长城保护管理总体规划(2019-2035)》。因此,即使已经有高速铁路和石油管道的建设,长城依旧可以得到妥善的保护。

菲律宾的案例说明了遗产影响评估在最大限度减少地面交通设施对遗产负面影响中的有效性。2018至2019年前后,由于建设地面交通项目,该铁路曾一度暂停。之后,根据遗产影响评估结果,桥梁高度较原设计降低了20-30米左右。据 MANALO 所说,菲律宾国家文化和艺术委员会国家古迹遗址保护协会正努力与环境部合作,寻求将遗产影响评估系统与环境影响评估系统相结合,并积极与公共工程和公路部门进行沟通和协商。目前,政府也在考虑出台长期管理计划,以平衡开发和保护。MANALO 也认可将监管职能从其他政府部门转移到国家古迹遗址保护协会的重要性。

会议重点讨论了地面交通项目启动前进行前瞻性规划、遗产影响评估的应用、讨论地面交通设施的积极和消极影响,以及进行在各利益相关方进行更广泛磋商的重要性;同时强调了关注遗产地的突出普遍价值和遵循 OG 第 172 条指导方针的重要性。

本次会议最后,各方对现有解决方案进行了反思,并呼吁对地面交通设施等重要话题进行更广泛的讨论。亚太遗产中心将持续关注世界遗产保护相关的话题,为世界遗产保护实践者提供更广阔的讨论平台。我们希望在接下来“世遗漫谈”中,能够涌现更多亚太地区的典型案例,并将宝贵的经验分享给更多人。

# Great Wall of China

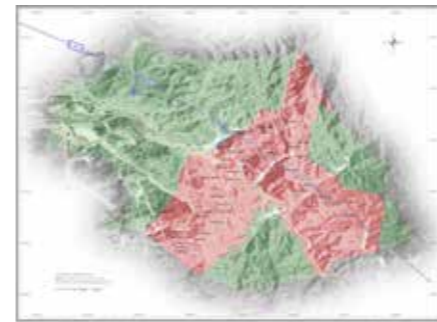
## 中国的长城

Niu Chenshuang, Intern, WHITRAP Shanghai, Fudan University  
牛晨爽, 亚太遗产中心(上海)实习生, 复旦大学

The Great Wall, with a total length of more than 20,000 kilometers, begins in the east in Liaoning province and ends in the west in Xinjiang province. Built in 220 B.C., under Qin Shi Huang, sections of earlier fortifications were joined together to form a united defence system against invasions from the north. Construction continued up to the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), when the Great Wall became the world's largest military structure. Its historic and strategic importance is matched only by its architectural significance. The Great Wall fulfills the (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)(vi) criteria of the Outstanding Universal Value.

The infrastructure project concerns the Great Wall is the construction of a high-speed railway between Beijing and Zhangjiakou and build a station at Badaling. The stakeholders involved in the project are composed of two levels: the national level and the local level. From the national level, The Beijing-Zhangjiakou High-Speed Railway is a national railroad construction project that traverses Beijing and Hebei Province, the project must be approved by the Ministry of Transport, National Development and Reform Commission before its implementation. Since this railway goes through the Badaling section of the Great Wall, National Cultural Heritage Administration of China, which is governed by Ministry of Culture and Tourism participated in the project initiation in the early stage and organized experts to carry out more than 10 research and argumentation activities, providing technical guidance for the project. From the local level, it is the China State Railway Group company limited, under the management of and in cooperation with the Beijing Municipal Government, which is responsible for the implementation of the project. As this section of the railway was built with the aim of introducing the green, safe and environmental friendly means of transportation to alleviate the traffic jam around the property and improve the air quality, this will bring benefits to tourists and local residents.

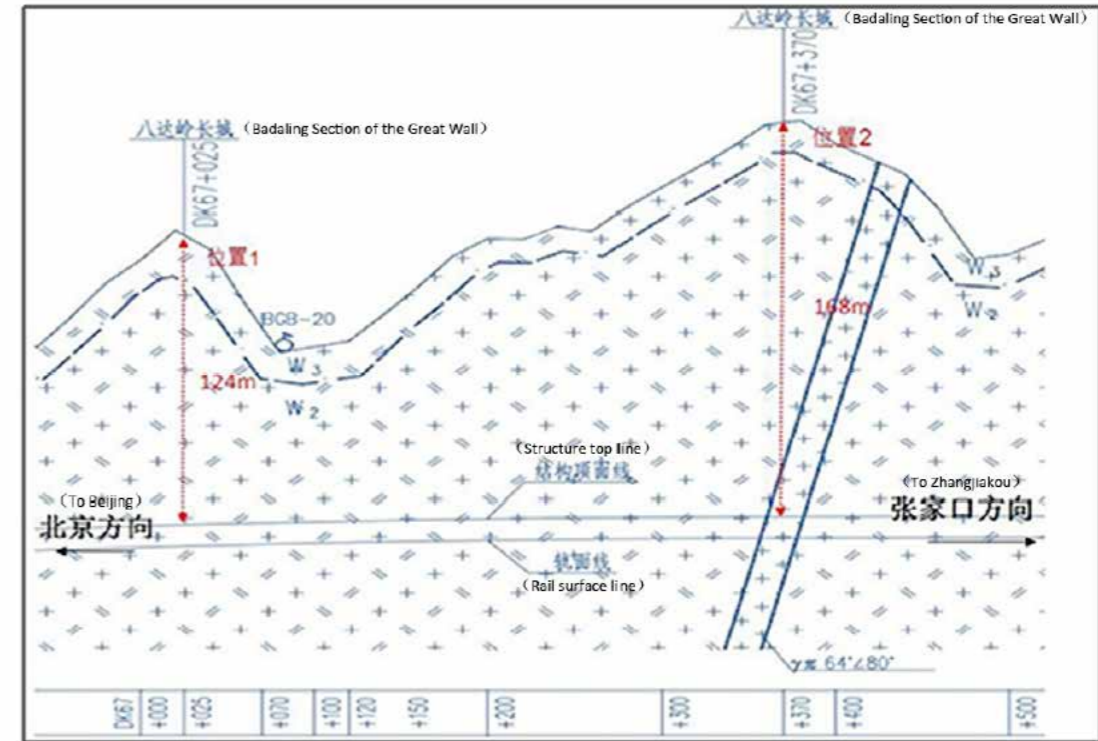
In response to the construction of the project, in 2017, the World Heritage Committee urges the State Party of China to submit a Heritage Impact Assessment Report(HIA) which must include physical impacts from tunnelling and construction activity, visual impacts on sightlines and views, and alternative options which can reduce such impacts. The impacts caused by tourism are emphasized in 2017 and reiterated by the World Heritage



长城总长超过 20,000 公里, 东起辽宁省, 西至新疆省。长城建于公元前 220 年, 在秦始皇统治时期与一些早期防御工事连接在一起, 形成一个统一的防御系统, 抵御来自北方的入侵。该工程一直持续到明朝(1368-1644), 是当时世界上最大的军事工程。长城的建筑意义足以与其历史和战略上的重要性相媲美。作为世界文化遗产, 长城符合第一、二、三、四、六条关于“突出的普遍价值”的标准。

与长城有关的地面基础设施项目是在北京和张家口之间修建高速铁路并在八达岭建站。参与该项目的利益相关者包括两个层面: 国家层面和地方层面。从国家层面来看, 北京至张家口高速铁路是国家铁路建设项目, 横穿北京和河北省, 项目必须经过交通运输部、国家发展和改革委员会的批准才能实施。由于该铁路穿越长城八达岭段, 文化和旅游部所属的国家文物局在项目启动初期就参与其中, 组织专家开展了十多次调研和论证活动, 为项目提供技术指导。从地方层面看, 由北京市政府管理并为之合作的北京中铁路股份有限公司负责项目的具体实施。而由于这段铁路的建设目的是引入绿色、安全、环保的交通方式, 以缓解物业周边的交通拥堵, 改善空气质量, 这将给游客和当地居民带来好处。

针对该项目的建设, 世界遗产委员会在 2017 年敦促中国提交一份遗产影响评估报告(HIA), 其中必须包括隧道和施工活动的物理影响、对视线和景观的视觉影响, 以及可以减少这种影响的替代方案。世界遗产委员会在 2017



Committee in 2019.

In response to the request from the World Heritage Committee, the State Party of China submitted a State of Conservation Report(SOC) in 2017, and in the SOC reports submitted in subsequent years, it is possible to conclude firstly the impact caused by the project on the Great Wall and also the mitigation measures implemented by China in response.

First, for possible physical impacts, the Chinese government has demonstrated that the site has excellent geological conditions and it is concluded after assessment that the construction and the normal operation of the planned tunnel will not threaten the physical fabric of the Great Wall and can ensure safety of the world heritage.

Next, for possible visual impacts, according to the proposed draft plan, it is planned to adopt the underground tunnel design for the proposed Beijing-Zhangjiakou Railway. Therefore the railway will not have any impact to the landscape of the Great Wall. The proposed the underground station and its ground building, namely Guntiangou Station, Chadaocheng Station and Chengjiayao Station, are all out of the property area of Badaling Section of the great wall. Of that, the proposed Chadaocheng Station and Chengjiayao Station are out of the range of visibility, thus they will not have any direct impact to Badaling Section of the Great Wall from the perspective of the landscape impact. However, Guntiangou Station has some adverse landscape impact if observed from the highest point of the south wing of Badaling Section of the Great Wall (i.e. South No. 4 Watchtower).

年强调了旅游业对长城造成的影响, 并在 2019 年重申了这一点。

应世界遗产委员会的要求, 中国于 2017 年提交了长城的保护状况报告(SOC), 从随后几年提交的 SOC 报告中, 我们可以总结出该项目对长城造成的影响以及中国采取的缓解措施。

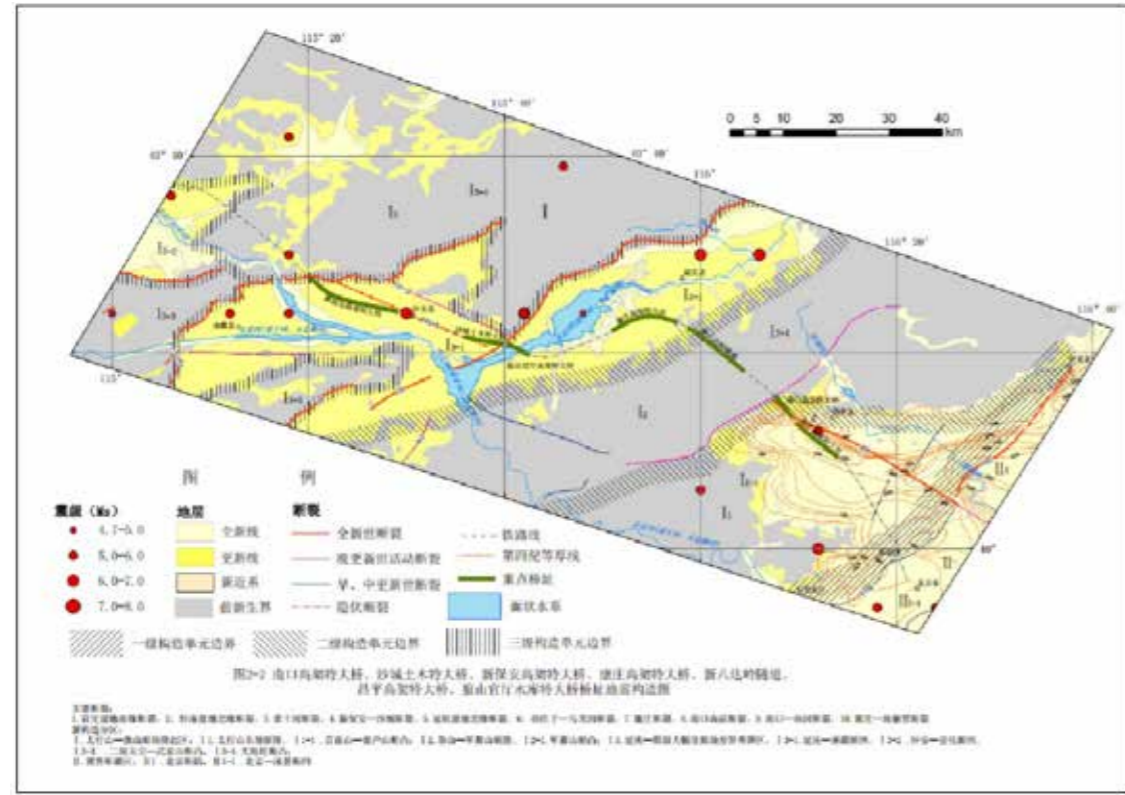
首先, 对于可能产生的物理影响, 中国政府已证明项目实施地具有良好的地质条件。经过专业的评估, 计划中的隧道建设和正常运行被认为不会威胁到长城的物理结构, 可以保证长城的安全。

其次, 对于可能产生的视觉影响, 根据规划草案, 拟建的北京-张家口铁路计划采用地下隧道的设计。因此, 该铁路不会对长城的景观产生任何影响。拟建的地下车站及其地面建筑, 即滚天沟站、岔道城站和程家窑站, 均不在长城八达岭段的范围内。其中, 拟建的查道城站和程家窑站不在可视范围内, 因此从景观影响的角度看, 不会对八达岭长城段产生直接影响。但从八达岭长城南翼的最高点(即南 4 号瞭望台)观察, 滚天沟站对景观有一定的不利影响。

在所提交的长城保护状况报告中, 中国政府列举了许多为减轻负面影响所采取的缓解措施。滚天沟站的地面建筑没有超过邻近的长

Sketch Map for the Positional Relation Between the Proposed Railway and Station and the Property Area and the Buffer Zone  
© Report on the State of Conservation of the Great Wall (China) 2017  
拟建铁路和车站与物业区和缓冲区之间位置关系的草图  
© 《2017年长城(中国)保护状况报告》

Sketch Map for the Spatial Relation Between the Proposed Tunnel and the Great Wall  
© Report on the State of Conservation of the Great Wall (China) 2017  
拟建隧道与长城空间关系示意图  
© 《2017年长城(中国)保护状况报告》



In the SOC report, the Chinese government outlined many of the mitigation measures it has taken to mitigate negative impacts. The ground building of the Guntiangou station does not exceed the height of the adjacent Great Wall Museum. What's more, sheltered by the mountain, only the roof at the southeast corner of the building is visible. Therefore, the impact can be minimized or eliminated by reducing the number of storey and the storey height of the building and other measures. And at the same time, it could bring positive effects, for example, at the site where the ground building of the proposed Guntiangou Station is planned, some tourist service facilities without any historical value will be first removed. In this way, the ambient environment of the Great Wall will be improved to some extent. In addition, the construction project will also help improve early warning and control of visitor flow at the Badaling Pass scenic area, the partial landscape at the Guntiangou parking area, traffic conditions from Beijing to Zhangjiakou and the Badaling Pass Scenic area, and imbalanced development among various areas in the region.

In addition, the State Party has reported that several measures have been taken to ensure sustainable tourism in the Badaling Section of the great wall, including the establishment of a daily optimum carrying capacity of 65,000 visitors since 1 June 2019, the introduction of an online ticket booking system, and an early warning response system to enable real-time management responses.

The State Party of China has also improved the Management

城博物馆的高度。更重要的是，在山体的庇护下，只有建筑物东南角的屋顶可以被看到。因此，可以通过减少建筑物的层数和层高以及其他措施来减少或消除影响。而与此同时，站点的建设也可以带来积极的影响，比如在拟建的滚天沟站地面建筑的规划地块，将首先拆除一些没有任何历史价值的旅游服务设施。这样一来，长城的环境将得到一定程度的改善。此外，该项目还将有助于改善八达岭景区的客流预警和控制，滚天沟停车场的局部景观，改善北京至张家口和八达岭景区的交通状况以及区域内各地区之间的不平衡发展。

此外，中国还报告说，为确保长城八达岭段的可持续旅游，已经采取了多项措施，包括自2019年6月1日起建立每天6.5万名游客的最佳承载量，引入网上订票系统，以及建立预警响应系统，以便实现实时管理响应。

中国还完善了管理规划，例如，文化和旅游部与国家文物局共同发布了《长城保护总体规划》；在国家文物局的安排和指导下，长城沿线各省（包括自治区、直辖市）都编制完成了省级保护规划；北京市编制并公布了《北京市长城文化带保护与发展规划》。

中国所做的进一步努力包括巩固法律基础、能力建设、以及充分承认全社会所有利益



Fig. 3. Visual line analysis to the ground building of proposed Guntiangou Station - Picture of site survey



Fig. 3. Visual line analysis to the ground building of proposed Guntiangou Station - Sketch map of the impact assessment

planning, for example, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the National Cultural Heritage Administration co-issued the Master Plan for the Conservation of the Great Wall; under the arrangement and guidance of the National Cultural Heritage Administration, all provinces (including autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government) along the Great Wall have prepared and completed provincial-level conservation plans; Beijing Municipality has prepared and publicized the Conservation and Development Plan of the Cultural Belt of the Great Wall.

Further efforts taken by the State Party of China include consolidation of the legal basis, capacity building, its fully recognition of the values of the participation of all stakeholders. And we saw significant progress in international dialogue and cooperation.

Finally, in 2021, the World Heritage Committee takes note with satisfaction of the measures taken by the States Parties concerned to addressing its previous requests to mitigate the threats on the Outstanding Universal Value of the Great Wall and no longer requires SOC report from it.

相关者共同参与的价值。同时我们见证了在国际对话和合作方面取得的重大进展。

最后，在2021年，世界遗产委员会注意到中国为满足委员会提出的减少对长城杰出普遍价值的威胁而采取的措施，不再要求其提交保护状况报告。

# Baroque Churches of the Philippines

## 菲律宾巴洛克教堂

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The Baroque Churches of the Philippines is a serial inscription consisting of four Roman Catholic churches constructed between the 16<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries in the Spanish period of the Philippines. They are located in separate areas of the Philippine archipelago, two at the northern island of Luzon, one at the heart of Intramuros, Manila, and the other in the central Visayas island of Iloilo.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin is located in Metro Manila, and it proudly stands as a symbol of the Philippines' historical and cultural richness. Not only can it adapt to the physical condition in the Philippines, which had a very important influence on later architecture design, but also represents the fusion of the European Baroque style of churches design and construction using local material and decorative motifs. There are more details and criteria on the website: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/677/>.



The Binondo-Intramuros Bridge (BIB) project was proposed in 2018 as an alternate route crossing the Pasig River. The planned BIB location is on the north edge of Intramuros (approximately 550m away from San Agustin Church, a component part of the property), which is included in the buffer zone of the property. The proposed bridge will span from Solana St. to Riverside Drive in Intramuros to San Fernando St. in Binondo. The total length of the bridge will be 710m, with the main bridge measuring 90m. A viaduct structure will also be built over Estero de Binondo.

The stakeholders for the BIB project and San Agustin Church can be classified at the national and local levels. On the one hand, the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA), the National Museum (NM) and the National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP) are in charge of conservation and management of the World Heritage, while the National Economic and Development Authority, Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) and Unified Project Management Office (UPMO) are in charge of Operator and Construction of BIB Project Cooperating with China Road and Bridge Corporation (CRBC). On the other hand, the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Manila which belongs to the Order of Saint Augustine takes charge of day-to-day management for San Agustin Church, and it is under the manipulation of Intramuros Administration (IA) by the overall management plan.

It is obvious that the BIB project would alleviate traffic congestion and contributes to the improved capacity of the road transport network in Metro Manila, and even increase the number of positions in the area. However, according to World Heritage Center, the negative effects of this project are also clear. For example, physical or visual impact threat to the continued existence of the church, the larger volume of vehicular traffic leading to more vibration and air pollution, and the possibility to threaten the safeguard human lives in and around, which would definitely destroy authenticity and integrity of the property.

In this situation, the State Party takes some mitigation measures to decrease the negative effects. In 2019, in

parallel with the AHIA, it puts forward to continuously ensure that only light vehicles are allowed to pass through Intramuros, pedestrianize the road adjacent to the church to mitigate the negative impact of additional traffic, consider the protection of nearby heritage structures using a mechanically stabilized earth wall, not compromise the river and its promenade and equipping the bridge with walkways and bike lanes, and integrate open spaces into the project design. In the next year, according to the HIA report, the State Party was planning to reroute traffic and impose vehicular weight limits in the church vicinity, conduct a structural assessment and retrofitting of the church, repair the drainage system along the junctions of General Luna, remove the car park in front of the church, adapt the bridge approach design to the character of Intramuros, prepare a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Intramuros to provide a long-term plan on the development and preservation of the core and buffer zone of the San Agustin World Heritage Site, and so on.

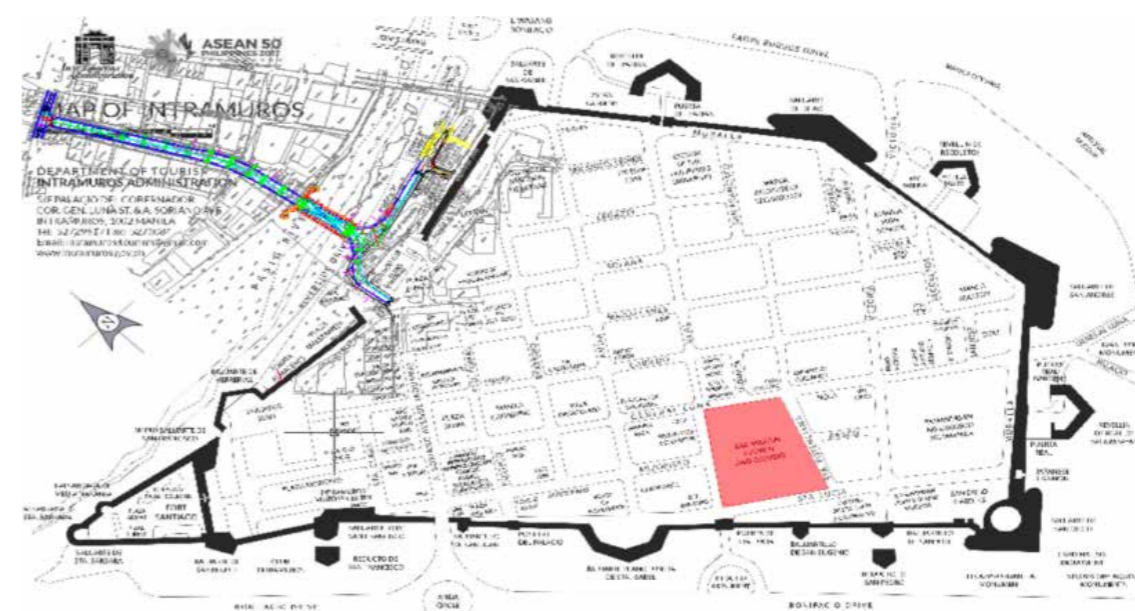
Although the State Party did a lot to decrease the threat, and all these actions were effective in the HIA report. Still, the World Heritage Center and World Heritage Committee thought the BIB project would have a direct visual impact on the overall setting and sense of place of the property, which will be directly and physically impacted by the Intramuros portion of the bridge. As a result, the Committee request the State Party to reconsider the design of the bridge, including its location and the possibility of a 'no-project option'; Notably consider converting the surrounding streets and roads of the San Agustin Church into pedestrian areas. Conducting structural assessment of the Church and adapting the design of the bridge approach to the character of Intramuros. Last but not least, the State Party need to update report on the state of conservation to World Heritage Center by 1 December 2022.

菲律宾的巴洛克教堂世界遗产是由四座罗马天主教堂组成的系列遗产，这些教堂建于16世纪至18世纪菲律宾的西班牙时期。它们分别位于菲律宾群岛的不同地区，两座位于吕宋岛北部，一座位于马尼拉的王城区中心，另一座位于维萨亚斯群岛中部的伊洛伊洛岛。

圣奥古斯丁圣母无罪教堂(以下简称圣奥古斯丁教堂)位于大马尼拉地区，它作为菲律宾历史和文化丰富性的象征，矗立在王城区中心。它的设计不仅适应菲律宾的自然条件，对后来本地的建筑设计也产生了非常重要的影响，是欧洲巴洛克风格教堂设计和建造与当地材料和装饰融合的代表。在下面的网站上有更多的细节和标准：

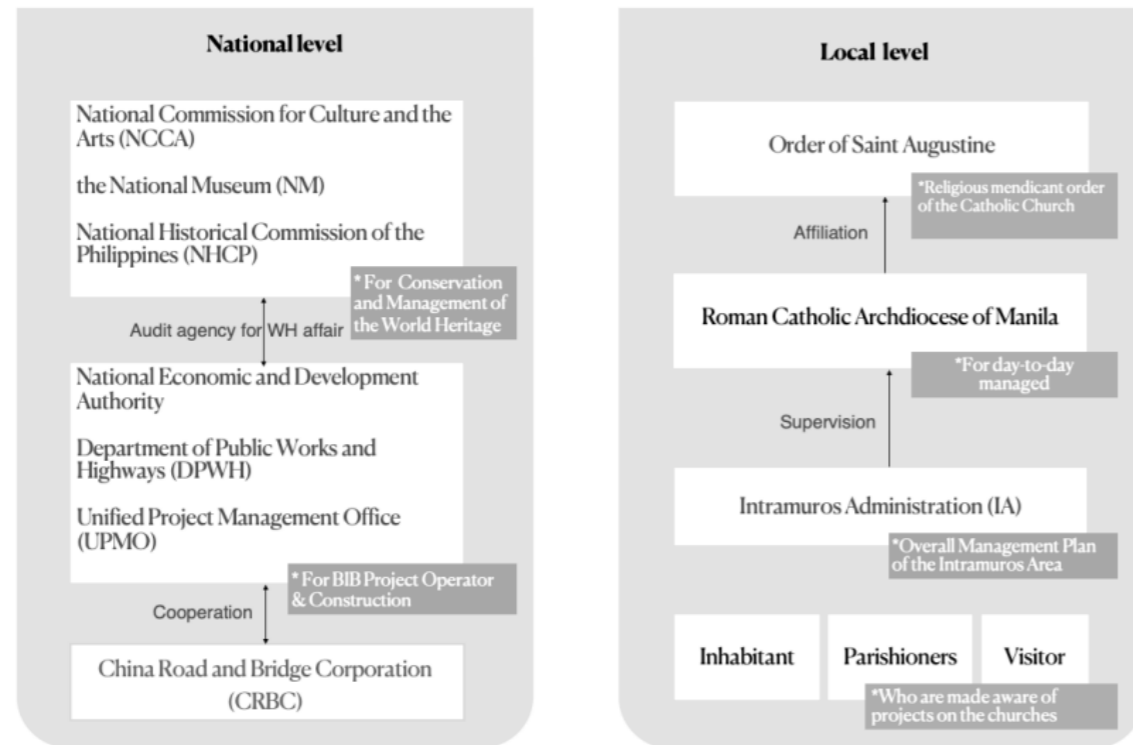
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/677/>

岷伦洛区-王城区大桥项目(原文: Binondo-Intramuros Bridge, 以下简称 BIB 项目)于2018年被提出,是横跨帕西格河(Pasig River)的替代路线。计划中 BIB 大桥的位置在王城区的北部(距离圣奥古斯丁教堂约550米,该教堂是该文化遗产的组成部分),位于该文化遗产的缓冲区内。拟建造的桥梁将从索拉纳街(Solana St.)到王城区的河滨大道(Riverside Drive)到岷伦洛区的圣费尔南多街(San Fernando St.)。大桥的总长度为710米,其中主桥的长度为90米。还将在岷伦洛区三角湾(Estero de Binondo)上建造一个高架桥结构。



Location of the San Agustin Church  
© UNESCO  
圣奥古斯丁教堂位置  
© UNESCO

Location of the Binondo-Intramuros Bridge Project  
© UNESCO Document  
岷伦洛区-王城区大桥位置示意  
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BIB 项目和圣奥古斯丁教堂的利益相关方分为国家和地方两级。一方面，国家文化艺术委员会（NCCA）、国家博物馆（NM）和菲律宾国家历史委员会（NHCP）负责世界遗产的保护和管理，而国家经济与发展局、公共工程与公路部（DPWH）和统一项目管理办公室（UPMO）负责 BIB 项目的运营和建设，并与中国路桥工程有限责任公司（CRBC）合作。另一方面，隶属于圣奥古斯丁教会的马尼拉罗马天主教大主教管区负责圣奥古斯丁教堂的日常管理，根据区域整体计划，该教堂同时受到王城区管理局（IA）的管理。

显然，BIB 项目将缓解当地交通拥堵，并有助于提高大马尼拉地区道路交通网络的承载力，甚至增加该地区的就业岗位。然而，根据世界遗产中心的说法，这个项目的负面影响也不容忽视。例如，物理或视觉影响将威胁教堂的存续，更大的车流量导致更多的振动和空气污染，并有可能威胁到周边居民的生存环境，这势必会破坏该遗产的真实性和完整性。

在这种情况下，缔约国采取了一些缓解措施来减少负面影响。2019 年，同期进行的考古和遗产影响评估（AHIA）提出：只允许轻型车辆通过王城区，对教堂附近的道路进行步行改造以减轻额外交通的负面影响，考虑使用机械加固土墙以保护附近的文物建筑，不损坏河流及其长廊，在桥上配备人行道和自行车道，并将开放空间纳入项目设计。根据遗产影响评估（HIA）报告，在接下来的时间里，缔约国计划在教堂附近改变交通路线，并对车辆重量进行限制，对教堂进行结构评估和改造，修复卢纳将军城（General Luna）路口沿线的排水系统，拆除教堂前的停车场，使桥梁引道设计适应王城区的特点，并为王城区制定保护管理计划（CMP），为圣奥古斯丁教堂世界遗产地核心和缓冲区的发展和保护提供长期计划等。

尽管缔约国为减少遗产威胁做了很多努力，且所有这些行动在遗产影响评估（HIA）报告中都是有效的。但是世界遗产中心和世界遗产委员会仍然认为，BIB 项目将对该遗产地的整体环境和场所感产生直接的视觉影响，尤其是对王城区的桥梁部分将带来直接的物理影响。因此，委员会要求缔约国重新考虑大桥的设计，包括其位置和“不实施项目方案”的可能性；特别是考虑将圣奥古斯丁教堂周围的街道和道路改为步行区；对教堂进行结构评估，并使大桥的设计方法适应王城区的特点。最后，缔约国需要在 2022 年 12 月 1 日之前向世界遗产中心更新保护状况报告。

## Fort and Shalamar Garden in Lahore Pakistan 巴基斯坦拉合尔古堡和夏利玛尔公园

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The Fort and Shalamar Gardens is located in Pakistan, in the capital city of Punjab province, Lahore. It has been inscribed as a world heritage site since 1981, and fulfils the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) criterion (i), (ii) and (iii): The Fort and Shalamar Gardens is an outstanding example of Mughal architecture, which constitute a masterpiece of human creative genius. The Mughal forms, motifs and designs developed at the place have a great influence of artistic and aesthetic expression throughout the Indian subcontinent, and the design and the features bear a unique testimony to the Mughal civilization.

The management system for the property is mainly divided into two levels: national level and provincial level. From national level, the Department of Archaeology takes an overall administration for the heritage site. In provincial level, the Directorate General of Archaeology in Punjab (DGoA,P) have an overall responsibility for management, and the government of Punjab is mainly in charge of project financing and funding. Under the directorate general, the steering committee guides implementation of planned projects, and technical committee develops conservation plans and supervise conservation activities.

### Ground transportation project: Orange Line Metro (OLM)

The ground transportation project, Orange Line Metro (OLM), was constructed in order to solve the public transportation issue in Lahore. It would pass by Shalamar Gardens on elevated viaduct girders, the proposed location of OLM will pass 12m away from the Shalamar Gardens' entrance. It was questioned whether the actual location of elevated viaduct girders would impact negatively the OUV of the property, and also potentially threat the integrity and authenticity of the World Heritage property. Thus, starting from 2016, the World Heritage Committee put "ground transport infrastructure" as a factor that might affect the property.

For the project's stakeholders, the operator of OLM is Punjab Mass Transit authority. the DOA is the construction audit agency. There are two constructors in total, at the first phase starting from Oct. of 2015, it was Habib



Construction Services. After Oct of 2016, it was ZKB Engineers and Constructors'. Both Chinese and Pakistan government are the sponsors of the project. Besides, the project also influences tourists and local residents.

**OLM's impact to the site:**

**Negative impacts:**

As the Orange Line Metro will pass by Shalamar Gardens on elevated viaduct girders, it might cause negative visual impact and impact of vibrations. Besides, because of this location, the committee consider that the construction of the OLM might cause irreversible impacts on the attributes relating to the artistic and aesthetic accomplishments.

Also, there is a lack of a comprehensive management mechanism between the State Party and the committee, as their ideas cannot support each other. For instance, as for the influence of the metro to the heritage site, in 2016, the State Party consider that there would be no mentionable impact, possible negative impacts can be mitigated, and visual impacts are acceptable and can be minimized; while the committee consider that the HIA that submitted by State Party was not line with internationally recommended standard.

**Positive impacts:**

The State Party mentions that this metro line offers opportunities to improve conservation and interpretation of heritage sites.

Also, relevant studies done by the State Party confirmed that OLM can reduce the vehicular traffic and congestion, solve the public transportation issue in Lahore.

**Mitigation measures:**

Several possible studies including Heritage Impact Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment, Visual Impact Assessment and Vibration Analysis, have been done by the State Party, concluded that there would be no adverse impact on the World Heritage Property that could compromise its OUV, and the implementation of the project would reduce the traffic congestion near the Property.

Also, the State Party had invited a joint the World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring Mission to examine the OLM project and to discuss with the relevant government authorities and to review the management and protection arrangements of the property. They conclude that there was no infirmity in HIA on this account. The Orange Line Metro Train Project (OLMTP) stands executed in front of the property and no adverse environmental impacts are noticeable on ground.

In addition, the visual impact studies have been done by the third-party consultants, conclude that visual impact can be minimized by planting high trees and by integrating the colour and material of the Orange Line structure with the surrounding buildings. The State Party has developed a green area with trees and when these trees grow to its full height, it will form a natural "mask" for the newly-constructed OLMTP, and indicates that landscape of the area surrounding orange line structure in front of Shalamar Gardens will be decorated with motifs and other



similar features.

The World Heritage Committee Acknowledges the efforts made by the State Party in relation to the construction and operation of the OLM project, such as the planting of trees which may screen the view of the OLM from the property and the test operations to evaluate vibration levels. However, Advisory Bodies, including World Heritage Center, ICOMOS, and ICCROM, point out that the State Party implemented the OLM project without satisfactory technical and planning studies, and without informing the Committee. Also, the HIA that produced in April 2016, was not in line with internationally recommended standards, and does not address the full range of impacts of the project on the OUV of the property. In addition, although the State Party has made some progress in addressing some recommendations made by the 2018 Reactive Monitoring mission, but regrettably has not actively engaged with the World Heritage Centre or ICOMOS, nor provided sufficient information about projects at the property. Thus, the Committee also urges the State Party to implement all of the recommendations of the 2018 Reactive Monitoring mission and reiterate its request that detailed designs for the implementation of mitigation measures be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operation Guidelines, and that projects only proceed once positive feedback has been received.

**Current situation:**

In 2021, the World Heritage Committee suggests that the State Party should have more conversation with WHC and ICOMOS, work in close to assess all OLM-related operations and future projects, in order to prevent any damage to the property's OUV; and also work with ICOMOS to do feasibility study of recommendations that put forward in April 2018 Reactive Monitoring mission, and submit the review to World Heritage Center.

The State Party has submitted an updated SOC report in January 2022, and consultants awarded works to conduct feasibility studies.

拉合尔古堡和夏利玛尔公园 位于巴基斯坦旁遮普省的省会拉合尔市。它因符合突出普遍价值标准 (i)、(ii) 和 (iii)，于 1981 年被列入世界遗产名录，包括：是莫卧儿建筑的杰出范例，是人类创造性天才的杰作；在这里形成的莫卧儿建筑的形式、主题和涉及对整个印度次大陆的艺术和审美表达产生了巨大的影响；其涉及和特征是莫卧儿文明的独特见证。

该遗产地的管理体系主要分为两个层级：国家和省级。在国家层面上，巴基斯坦考古局为总的管理和行政部门。在省级层面上，由旁遮普省考古总局全面管理，旁遮普省政府主要负责项目融资和资助。在旁遮普省总局的领导下，指导委员会指导计划项目的实施，技术委员会制定遗产地相关保护计划并监督保护活动的实施。

**地面交通项目：拉合尔地铁橙线 (OLM)**

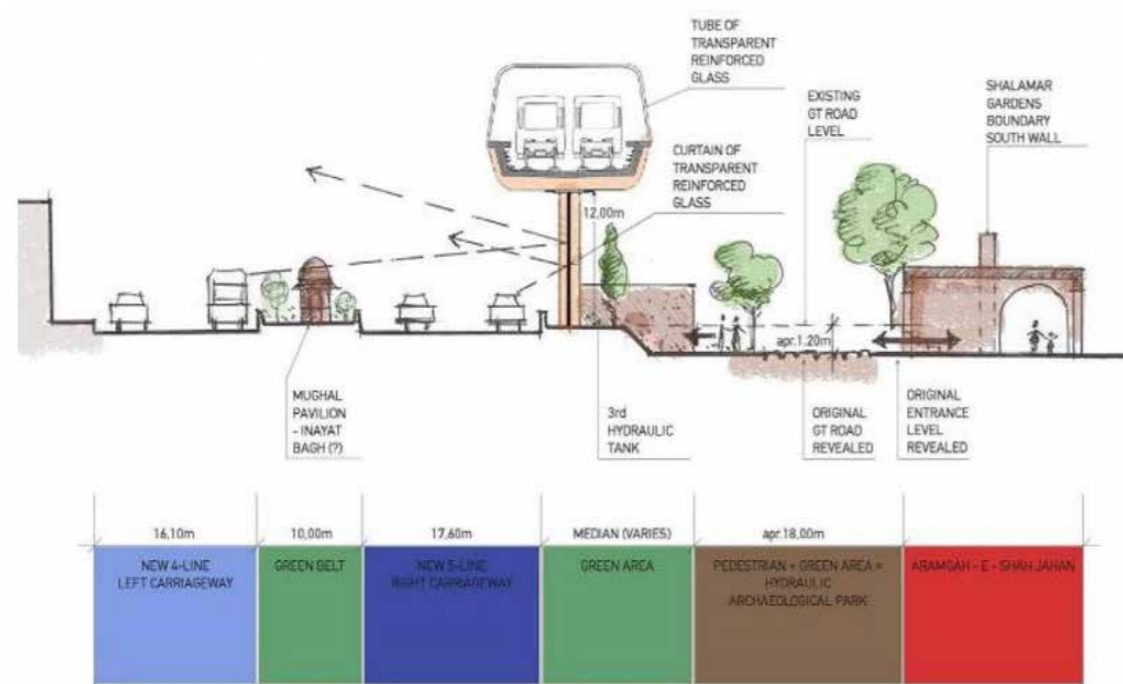
地面交通项目——橙线铁路 (OLM)，是为了解决拉合尔市的公共交通问题而建造的。它穿过夏利玛尔公园的高架桥梁，且位置距离公园的入口仅 12 米。因其位置的特殊性，许多专家学者对高架桥梁的实际位置是否会对该遗产的价值产生负面影响，以及是否可能威胁到世界遗产的完整性和真实性产生质疑。因此，从 2016 年开始，世界遗产委员会将 "地面交通基础设施" 作为可能影响该遗产的一个因素。

该项目的利益相关者包括：OLM 的运营商旁遮普省大众运输局；施工审计机构巴基斯坦考古局。该项目共有两个建筑商：Habib 建筑服务公司负责 2015 年 10 月 -2016 年 10 月的建设；2016 年 10 月以后，项目由 ZKB 工程和建筑公司负责。中国政府和巴基斯坦政府都为该项目的赞助商。此外，该项目也直接或间接地影响了游客和当地居民。

**项目对遗产地的影响**

**负面影响：**





由于橙线铁路将在高架桥梁上经过夏利玛尔公园，其位置可能会对遗产地造成负面的视觉影响和振动影响。此外，世界遗产委员会认为橙线的建设可能会对与艺术和美学价值的有关载体造成不可逆转的影响。

缔约国和委员会之间缺乏一个全面的管理制约机制，因此他们的观点有时不能相互支持。例如，关于橙线对遗产地的影响，在 2016 年，缔约国认为不会有任何影响——可能的负面影响可以得到缓解，视觉影响在可控范围内，并可以降低到最低；而委员会则认为缔约国提交的 HIA 不符合国际标准。

#### 积极影响：

缔约国在递交给委员会的保护状况报告中提到，橙线的建设为改善遗产地的保护和阐释提供了机会。并且，缔约国所做的相关研究也证实，橙线可以减少车辆交通和拥堵，解决拉合尔的公共交通问题。

#### 缓解措施：

缔约国就橙线对遗产地的影响开展了一系列研究，包括遗产影响评估、环境影响评估、视觉影响评估和振动分析，结论是该项目不会对世界遗产产生不利影响，不会损害其原本的价值，且项目的实施将减少该遗产附近的交通拥堵。

此外，缔约国还邀请了世界遗产中心 / 国际古迹遗址理事会联合组成的反应性监测团审查橙线项目，并与相关政府讨论，审查该遗产的管理和保护安排。他们的结论是，遗产影响评估在这方面不存在任何缺陷。橙线地铁项目在该遗产地前建设，对地面没有明显的不利的环境影响。

此外，第三方顾问进行的视觉影响研究也得出结论，通过种植高大的树木以及将橙线项目的颜色和材料与周围的建筑物相结合，可以将视觉影响降低到最低。缔约国已经建造了一片绿化区，等绿化区树木长到一定高度时，便可为新建造的橙线项目形成一个天然的“面具”。同时，缔约国表示，在橙线结构周围区域的景观也可以用其他类似图案及特征进行装饰。

世界遗产委员会承认缔约国在橙线项目的建设和运营方面所做的努力，如通过种植树木来遮挡橙线在遗产地的视野，并进行相关测试以评估振动水平。然而，包括世界遗产中心、国际古迹遗址理事会和国际文物保护与修复研究中心在内的咨询机构指出，缔约国在没有进行令人满意的技术和规划研究，在没有通知委员会的情况下实施了橙线项目。此外，缔约国在 2016 年 4 月提交的遗产评估报告不符合国际标准，也没有解决项目对该遗产突出普遍价值的全部影响。尽管缔约国在处理 2018 年反应性监测团提出的一些建议方面取得了一些进展，但令人遗憾的是，缔约国没有与世界遗产中心或国际古迹遗址理事会积极接洽，也没有提供关于该项目的充分信息。因此，委员会敦促缔约国落实 2018 年反应性监测团的所有建议，并再次要求应遵从《操作指南》第 172 段通知，向世界遗产中心提交实施缓解措施的详细设计，供咨询机构审查。只有在收到积极的反馈意见后，才能继续开展项目。



#### 现状

2021 年，世界遗产委员会建议缔约国与世界遗产委员会和国际古迹遗址理事会进行更多对话，密切评估所有与橙线项目相关的业务及未来规划，以防止对该遗产的原生价值造成任何损害；缔约国应与国际古迹遗址理事会合作，对 2018 年 4 月反应性监测任务中提出的建议进行可行性研究，并向世界遗产中心提交审查结果。在 2022 年 1 月缔约国提交的最新保护现状报告中，缔约国提出他们已积极开展工作，并由相关顾问进行可行性研究。

## The Unique Characteristics of Architectural Heritage Conservation

### “用”与“看”的不同——建筑遗产保护的独特性

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On March 15<sup>th</sup> 2022, the Youth Heritage Alliance Salon, initiated by the UNESCO World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and the Pacific Region (Beijing), held its sixth academic salon event at the Shanshui Hall: "The Difference Between "Using" and "Seeing" - The Unique Characteristics of Architectural Heritage Conservation". Guests of this salon included Liu Jie (Associate Professor at the School of Architecture and Design, Beijing Jiaotong University, and Secretary General of the University Consortium for the Research on Yuanmingyuan) and Duan Ruijun (Designer at Beijing Palace Museum Cultural Heritage Conservation Ltd and Master of Architecture History at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University College London). Zhao Peng, Deputy Director of the Institute of Architectural Conservation and Research at the Palace Museum and Secretary General of the Chinese Society of the Forbidden City, served as the introductory speaker. With the global expansion of heritage conservation movement, there is strong intersection between heritage disciplines today. Under such multivariant, open and innovative situation, WHITRAP Beijing aims to invite scholars from different disciplines to exchange ideas, such that young scholars can inherit the traditions of their own disciplines while at the same time daring to be innovative and groundbreaking.



2022年3月15日，由联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（北京）发起的“青年遗产联盟”在山水客厅召开了第六场学术沙龙活动：《“用”与“看”的不同——建筑遗产保护的独特性》。本场沙龙的嘉宾为北京交通大学建筑与艺术学院副教授、圆明园研究高校联盟秘书长刘捷；北京故宫文化遗产保护有限公司设计师、伦敦大学学院巴特莱特建筑学院建筑史硕士段睿君。故宫博物院古建筑部副主任、中国紫禁城学会秘书长赵鹏担任引言人。伴随着遗产保护运动在全球范围内的展开，今天的遗产学科交叉意味浓厚。北京中心希望借助当下的这种多元性、开放性和突破性，邀请来自不同母学科的学者进行交流碰撞，让青年学人在继承自己学科传统的同时又有立意出新、勇于突破的一面。

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## UN-HAP lecture series Vol.5: Recent Trends in World Heritage Conservation

### UN-HAP亚太高校遗产网络系列讲座Vol.5：世界遗产保护的近期发展趋势

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2022年1月6日，北京大学考古文博学院与北京中心联合主办了UN-HAP亚太高校遗产网络系列讲座第五场：《世界遗产保护的近期发展趋势》，由联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心亚洲和太平洋部主任景峰博士主讲，北京中心助理李光涵博士主持。日前，联合国通过了《2030年可持续发展议程》。UNESCO也通过了将可持续发展视角纳入《世界遗产公约》进程的政策文件。归结来说，《世界遗产公约》在文化方面，促进了人类对自身文化多样性的认知觉醒，也促进了人们保护、传承文化多样性的实践；在生态环境方面，促进人类认识到环境的改变对人类自身的影响。《世界遗产公约》即将庆祝五十周年，在筹划未来之际，景峰博士详细介绍了世界遗产最新动态、发展与国际合作模式，并就世界遗产大主题解析了其中的热点、难点和拐点。

On 6<sup>th</sup> January 2022, the School of Archaeology and Museology of Peking University and WHITRAP Beijing co-hosted the fifth lecture of the UN-HAP (University Network for Heritage in Asia-Pacific Region) series "Recent Trends in *World Heritage Conservation*", delivered by Dr. Jing Feng, Chief of the Asia and the Pacific Unit at UNESCO's World Heritage Centre, and moderated by Dr. Li Kuanghan, Director Assistant of WHITRAP Beijing. Recently, the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and UNESCO also adopted policy documents for Integrating the Sustainable Development Perspective into the *World Heritage Convention*. In summary, the *World Heritage Convention* has contributed to the awakening of humanity to cultural diversity, as well as the practice of preserving and transmitting it; and in ecological terms, the recognition of the impact of environmental changes on humanity. As the *World Heritage Convention* will soon to celebrate its 50th anniversary in 2022, Dr. Jing Feng gave a detailed presentation on the latest developments and international cooperation concerning World Heritage, and analyzed the trends, difficulties and turning points in the broad themes of World Heritage.

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- 1 **WHITRAP**  
World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and Pacific Region  
联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心  
www.whitr-ap.org
- 2 **HIST**  
International Centre on Space Technologies for Natural and Cultural Heritage  
联合国教科文组织国际自然与文化遗产空间技术中心  
www.unesco-hist.org
- 3 **ARC-WH**  
Arab Regional Centre of World Heritage  
www.arcwh.org
- 4 **ITRECH**  
International Training and Research Center on the Economics of Culture and World Heritage  
www.css-ebia.it/ (provisory)
- 5 **AWHF**  
African World Heritage Fund  
Website: https://awhf.net/
- 6 **Centre for World Natural Heritage Management and Training for Asia and the Pacific Region**  
wii.gov.in/unesco\_category2\_centre
- 7 **CLC**  
Regional Heritage Management Training Centre "Lucio Costa", Portal.iphan.gov.br/clc
- 8 **International Centre for Rock Art and the World Heritage Convention**
- 9 **IRPMZ**  
Regional World Heritage Institute in Zacatecas  
www.unesco-zacatecas.org.mx/
- 10 **CHEADSEA**  
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The World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and Pacific Region (WHITRAP) is a Category II institute under the auspices of UNESCO. It was the first international organization in the field of world heritage to be established in a developing country. Mandated by the States Parties of the World Heritage Convention and other States Parties of UNESCO, the institute was founded to promote the conservation and development of World Heritage in Asia and Pacific Region. WHITRAP has three branches in Beijing, Shanghai, and 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, is in charge of traditional architectural craftsmanship and restoration, conservation materials analysis, and historic garden restoration and maintenance.

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心 (WHITRAP) 是联合国教科文组织的二类国际机构, 是第一个在发展中国家建立的遗产保护领域的专业机构。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。联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心由北京、上海、苏州三个中心构成。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、考古挖掘与遗址管理以及文化景观管理; 苏州中心 (苏州市政府承办) 主要负责传统建筑技术和修复、保护材料以及历史园林的修复与维护。