

WHITRAP

NEWSLETTER

September 2011

19



新闻动态 NEWS

01

我中心与 ACCU Nara 签订 2011 年国际会议合作协议 / 世界遗产二类中心工作会议在 UNESCO 总部举行 / 申遗成功后西湖坚持“还湖于民”

MOU Signed between WHITRAP Shanghai and ACCU Nara at the International Conference in 2011 / Working Conference of C2C Held in UNESCO Headquarter / Giving The Lake Back to the Public

科研与学术 RESEARCH

05

贵州省文化与自然遗产保护和发展项目综述 / 巴黎圣安东尼传统街区保护与都市适度更新

Introduction to the Guizhou Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development Project / Protection and Moderate Renewal of Faubourg Saint-Antoine, Paris

对外合作 COOPERATION

10

慕尼·布切纳吉 / 阿拉伯地区世界遗产中心

Mounir Bouchenaki / Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH)

教育与推广 EDUCATION

11

保护非物质文化遗产公约 / 佛祖诞生地蓝毗尼 / 拉萨布达拉宫历史建筑群

Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage / Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha / Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa

活动预告 FORTHCOMING

12

“传统技艺传承人培养——砖石技艺经验分享及其应用”国际研讨会将于 12 月在沪举行

International Conference on “Human Resources Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills: National Approaches and Their Applications to Stone and Brick” Held in Shanghai in December

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中心简介 Introduction



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

亚太地区世界遗产
培训与研究中心

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心 (以下简称 WHITRAP) 是联合国教科文组织的二类国际机构, 是在发展中国家建立的第一个遗产保护领域的此类机构。它服务于亚太地区《世界遗产公约》缔约国及其他联合国教科文组织成员国, 致力于亚太地区世界遗产的保护与发展。

WHITRAP 由北京、上海、苏州三个中心构成, 其中, 上海中心 (同济大学承办) 主要负责文化遗产保护相关项目, 包括城镇、村落保护与可持续发展、建筑/建筑群/建筑遗址保护以及文化景观保护等; 北京中心 (北京大学承办) 主要负责自然遗产保护、考古发掘以及文化景观管理; 苏州中心 (苏州市政府承办) 主要负责职业技术人才培训和以遗产地管理和修复技术为主的研究活动。

The World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP) is a Category II institute under the auspices of UNESCO. It was the first international organization in the field of world heritage to be established in a developing country. Mandated by the States Parties of the World Heritage Convention and other States Parties of UNESCO, the institute was founded to promote the conservation and development of World Heritage in the Asia and Pacific Region.

WHITRAP has three branches: one in Beijing, another Shanghai, and the third in Suzhou.

The Shanghai Centre at Tongji University focuses on the conservation of cultural heritage, such as the sustainable development of ancient towns and villages, architectural sites, architectural complexes, and cultural landscapes.

The Beijing Centre at Peking University is in charge of natural heritage conservation, archaeological excavation, and management of the sites' cultural landscape.

The Suzhou Centre, hosted by Suzhou Municipal Government, provides technical training and researches site management methods and restoration techniques.

我中心与 ACCU Nara 签订 2011 年国际会议合作协议

MOU Signed between WHITRAP Shanghai and ACCU Nara at the International Conference in 2011

编辑 / 李泓 Editor / Li Hong



8月25日, UNESCO 亚太文化中心奈良办事处 (ACCU Nara) 主任 NISHIMURA Yasushi 先生等一行四人与我中心主任周俭教授以及同济大学“历史建筑保护技术实验室”主任戴仕炳教授等进行了亲切友好的会面。会上, 我中心和 ACCU Nara 共同签署了开展“传统技艺传承人才培养——砖石技艺经验分享及其应用”会议合作协议, 并详细讨论了会议筹备细节。“传统技艺传承人才培养”国际研讨会是基于我中心与 ACCU Nara 合作框架下的系列专题会议。每年举办一期, 计划连续举办多年。

第一期会议已于今年1月在日本奈良举行。会议以木工技艺为主题, 介绍了各国修复传统木构建筑的技术方法, 并就“传承传统技艺”达成共识。会议期间, 主办方安排与会嘉宾考察工地, 使其了解专家如何进行现场指导、监管传统建筑的修复工作; 掌握培训保护技术人才所涉及的法律法规、应用传统技艺的方法、追求采用原始材料的理念, 并在遗产地实地体验相关工作。同时, 与会嘉宾纵观物质和非物质文化因素, 就如何传承修缮所需传统技艺及材料交换了意见。

第二期会议将于12月在上海举行。本期会议将围绕砖石建筑展开, 包括石构建筑、石墙、地基、石桥、挡土墙、砖类建筑等。会议期间, 来自亚太地区各个国家或地区的专业人士将通过实践案例讲解修缮工作中所使用的传统技艺及材料, 旨在分享砖石建筑领域的最新科技, 以便服务于工程调查初期的决策工作; 同时还分享监测遗产现状的方法。

此外, 我中心将与 ACCU Nara 一起牵线搭桥, 计划促成日本国家文化财研究院和同济大学签订合作协议。在该合作框架下, 日本国家文化财研究院将定期派出日本科研专家参与同济大学“历史建筑保护技术实验室”的建设工作。

On August 25, Mr. NISHIMURA Yasushi, Director of the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU Nara), accompanied by three other colleagues, had a meeting with Prof. ZHOU Jian, Director of WHITRAP Shanghai and Prof. DAI Shibing, Director of the Laboratory on Conservation Technology of Historic Buildings. During the meeting, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on 2011 “Human Resources Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills: National Approaches and their Application to Stone and Brick” was signed between WHITRAP Shanghai and ACCU Nara, based on the discussion about arrangements in detail.

Under the cooperation framework between WHITRAP Shanghai and ACCU Nara, the International Conference of 2011 is the second in a series, held once every fiscal year and expected to continue for several years, under the general theme of “Human Resources Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills”. The first conference aimed at a common understanding of the theme’s current status by presenting different national approaches to the restoration of historic buildings. It also highlighted ways of posting experts on sites to guide and supervise the repair work, examples of different legislations and measures for training conservation experts with traditional skills and for procuring traditional materials, and

the actual operations at work sites. We also deepened discussion on how to transmit traditional skills and materials for restoration, while taking a comprehensive view of both tangible and intangible cultural heritages. The subtheme of the first conference was woodworking, and practical aspects of the repair work were discussed in details.

Following up on the first conference, the subtheme of the second will be stone and brick, as seen in structures such as stone monuments, stone walls, building foundations, bridges, retaining walls and brick buildings. Case studies of repair works using traditional techniques and materials will be examined from each country in the Asia-Pacific region, while aiming to share information on the latest scientific technology for use in making judgments at the stage of preliminary investigation, and on methods for assessing the current conditions of the properties.

Besides, WHITRAP Shanghai and ACCU Nara will create a collaborative opportunity for the Japanese National Institutes for Cultural Heritage (NICH) and Tongji University. The two sides plan to sign a MOU. Based on that, the NICH will send experts regularly to get involved in the establishment of the Laboratory on Conservation Technology of Historic Buildings in Tongji University.

焦点新闻

In Focus

世界遗产中心 Ron VAN OERS 教授访问 WHITRAP Shanghai

2011年9月27日，世界遗产中心 Ron VAN OERS 教授与同济大学副校长伍江教授、WHITRAP Shanghai 中心主任周俭教授、同济大学建筑与城市规划学院韩锋教授等在我中心会议室进行了亲切友好的会谈。Ron VAN OERS 教授是世界遗产中心文化部门负责历史城市景观项目的专家。会上，Ron VAN OERS 教授主要就“如何将 UNESCO 历史城市景观方法运用到中国的历史城市中”做了简要介绍，并表达了希望与同济大学和 WHITRAP Shanghai 一起在中国开展试点项目的愿望。

(编辑 / 陆伟)



Prof. Ron VAN OERS from WHC Visited WHITRAP Shanghai

On September 27th, 2011, Professor Ron VAN OERS, from UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC), Professor WU Jiang, Vice-President of Tongji University, Professor ZHOU Jian, Director of the WHITRAP Shanghai, Professor HAN Feng, from College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University held a cordial and friendly meeting in the conference room of WHITRAP Shanghai. As an expert in Historic Urban Landscape of UNESCO World Heritage Center Culture Sector, Professor Ron VAN OERS made a presentation on "Applying UNESCO's Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) Approach to Historic Cities in China", and expressed the expectation of launching a pilot project in China with Tongji University and WHITRAP Shanghai during the meeting. (Editor/ LU Wei)

同济大学客座教授颁证仪式及学术报告会在我中心举行

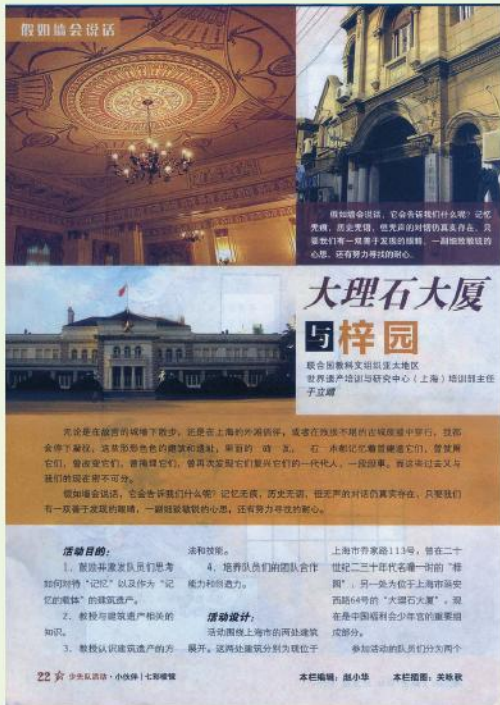
9月15日下午，同济大学客座教授颁证仪式在我中心举行，同济大学副校长伍江为世界遗产中心专员林志宏博士和法国巴黎索邦大学 GOURNAY 教授颁发证书。随后两位教授在我中心举行了学术报告会。林志宏博士演讲的题目是《从阿富汗巴米扬大佛惨遭摧毁十周年谈起——世界文化遗产文化景观的保护与适度发展》，作为阿富汗巴米扬大佛保护项目负责人，林志宏博士详细讲述了巴米扬大佛自2001年3月9日遭到破坏以来，UNESCO 为保护该遗址所进行的种种努力，包括2003年将其列入世界文化遗产名录和濒危遗产名录等。尽管大佛遭到战争的严重破坏，UNESCO 仍不主张重建该大佛，认为应该从更广泛的文化景观保护的角度的进行综合研究和保护。(编辑 / 李昕)



Awarding Ceremony of Guest Professor and Academic Lecture Held in WHITRAP Shanghai

In the afternoon on September 15, the Awarding Ceremony of Guest Professor of Tongji University was held in WHITRAP Shanghai. Dr. LIN Chih-Hung, UNESCO WHC programme specialist and Prof. Antoine GOURNAY, from Paris-Sorbonne University, were awarded Certificates of Guest Professor by Prof. WU Jiang, Deputy President of Tongji University. Later, two professors made academic lectures respectively. Dr. LIN presented a lecture on *10 Years after Destruction of Afghanistan Bamiyan Buddhas: Preservation and Sustainable Development of Cultural Landscape of Bamiyan Valley*. As a project manager of the Conservation Project of Afghanistan Bamiyan Buddhas, Dr. LIN illustrated the efforts that UNESCO had been made to protect the site since March 9, 2001, including the exceptional inscription of the site on the World Heritage List and the World Heritage in Danger in 2003. Although the Buddhas were seriously damaged by war, UNESCO was not in favor of re-building it. It should be protected in an extensive way in the field of Cultural Landscape and conducted comprehensive researches.

(Editor/ LI Xin)



假如墙会说话

假如墙会说话，它会告诉我们什么？它的灵魂，是否依然，在岁月的打磨的尽头存在，只留给那一张张于发黄的信纸，一颗颗脆弱的心，还有努力寻找的耐心。

大理石大厦与梓园

联合报教育文化组地区教育遗产推广研究中心（上海）培训部主任于立晴

无论是谁在城墙下散步，还是在上海的外滩散步，或者在那些不同的古城墙中穿行，我们都会感到一种莫名的感动和敬畏。那些古老的城墙，它们见证了我们的历史，它们见证了我们的文化，它们见证了我们的文明。它们是我们祖先留给我们的宝贵财富，它们是我们民族精神的象征。它们是我们历史的见证，它们是我们文化的载体。它们是我们文明的标志。它们是我们民族的骄傲。它们是我们民族的灵魂。它们是我们民族的根。它们是我们民族的魂。它们是我们民族的魂。它们是我们民族的魂。

活动目标：

1. 激发并鼓励队员们思考如何对待“记忆”以及作为“记忆载体”的建筑遗产。
2. 教授与建筑遗产相关的知识。
3. 教授认识建筑遗产的方法。

活动说明：

4. 培养队员们的团队合作能力和创造力。

上海市界路111号，曾在二十世纪二三十年代名噪一时的“梓园”，另一处为位于上海市南京西路64号的“大理石大厦”，现在是中国福利会少年宫的重要组成部分。

活动地点上海市的两处建筑展开。这两处建筑分别为位于上海市界路111号，曾在二十世纪二三十年代名噪一时的“梓园”，另一处为位于上海市南京西路64号的“大理石大厦”，现在是中国福利会少年宫的重要组成部分。

参加活动的队员们分为两个

22岁 少先队员、小学生、初中生

本栏编辑：温小华 本栏摄影：关晓英

我中心与中福会合作开展青少年遗产推广活动

我中心与中福会少年宫精诚合作，在其编辑出版并全国发行的《少先队活动》杂志上开辟了名为《假如墙会说话》的专栏，旨在面向青少年进行遗产知识推广。专栏自2011年9月起以每月一期的方式与全国广大中小学生读者见面。每期都将为学生和老师提供一个以了解文化遗产为主题的活动方案，旨在通过具体的活动，鼓励并激发学生思考如何对待“记忆”以及作为“记忆载体”的建筑遗产，如何认识和对待我们生活的环境；同时向学生教授与建筑遗产相关的知识，以及认识建筑遗产的方法和技能；并培养学生的团队合作能力及创造力。我中心将在活动中担任指导老师角色，并提供必要的活动教材和场地。

(编辑 / 于立晴)

Heritage Promotion to Young Generation Cooperated between WHITRAP Shanghai and China Welfare Institute

WHITRAP Shanghai and China Welfare Institute (CWI) jointly organize Heritage Promotion to Young Generation. To distribute the general idea of heritage to the young, the Special Colum on *If the Walls can talk...*, has been published in the Pioneer Magazine issued by the CWI monthly since September 2011. The target audience of the Colum is students in elementary and junior high school. The Colum of each edition with a different theme in the field of cultural heritage provides implementation guide. It aims to inspire students to consider how to identify “memory” as a unique connection to building heritage, how to recognize and live in the society. Meanwhile, it also offers knowledge of heritage and the skills of understanding building heritage. Of course, the activities can cultivate students the ability of teamwork collaboration and creation. WHITRAP Shanghai will send specialist to give guidance and provide necessary facilities and venue.

(Editor/ YU Liqing)



世界遗产二类中心工作会议在 UNESCO 总部举行

6月25日，出席35届世界遗产大会的6个二类中心代表及世界遗产中心、ICCROM项目官员共同参加了在UNESCO总部举行的二类中心工作会议。会议首先肯定了各中心自巴林首届二类中心会议以来的工作成绩，随后听取了各中心关于未来发展的工作计划，并决定将通过网站建设等一系列手段加强二类中心间的协作，WHITRAP Shanghai也与包括北欧世界遗产基金会在内的其他二类中心就未来合作进行了深入探讨。ICCROM遗产部主任 Joseph KING表示在未来全球能力建设战略中，二类中心应在地区层面的能力建设战略制定与实施中扮演关键性角色，WHITRAP Shanghai 研究部主任李昕博士后专程拜访了位于罗马的ICCROM总部，就此事作了进一步沟通，ICCROM遗产部副主任 Gamini WIJESURYA表示将在此过程中对 WHITRAP Shanghai 给予大力支持，并将拟定一份具体的合作计划书。

(编辑 / 李昕)

Working Conference of C2C Held in UNESCO Headquarter

On June 25, the representatives from the six Category 2 Centers (C2C) present at the 35th Session of the World Heritage Committee Meeting, and officials from WHC and ICCROM, attended the working conference of C2C in the headquarter of UNESCO. Thanks to the achievements after the first C2C conference in Bahrain, the representatives listened to the reports of development plans of each center, and reached a consensus to strengthen cooperation between each other through the creation of a website. In addition, the ICCROM expert Mr. Joseph King noted that C2C should play a crucial role in formulating and implementing the regional capacity building strategy in the global context. Dr. LI Xin, Director of the Research Unit of WHITRAP Shanghai, visited the ICCROM Rome, and had a further conversation with Dr. Gamini WIJESURYA, Project Manager of ICCROM Site Unit. Dr. WIJESURYA mentioned, ICCROM will continue to collaborate with WHITRAP Shanghai and discuss to draft another Memorandum of Understanding afterwards. (Editor/ LI Xin)

申遗成功后西湖坚持“还湖于民”

Giving the Lake Back to the Public

图文供稿 / 杭州西湖世界文化遗产监测管理中心

Source: West Lake Cultural Heritage Monitoring and Management Center

2011年6月24日，在巴黎举行的世界遗产委员会第35届大会上，“中国杭州西湖文化景观”被列入世界文化遗产。7月15日，作为保护监测西湖的专门机构——杭州西湖世界文化遗产监测管理中心挂牌成立，中心将以全面、持续和科学的监测手段，及时掌握西湖文化景观以及区域内各类文化遗产的发展变化，实现信息化、精细化、智能化管理，实现世界一流水平的世界文化遗产监测，促进西湖文化遗产保护和地方经济社会的可持续发展，并为我国和全世界申报世界文化遗产成功的国家和城市提供了新鲜经验。

西湖申遗成功后，为进一步加强西湖的保护管理，杭州市在2009年颁布实施的《杭州西湖文化景观保护管理办法》基础上修订了《杭州西湖文化景观保护管理条例》。今年9月1日，《杭州西湖文化景观保护管理条例(草案)》(修改稿)，获杭州市十一届人大常委会第三十四次会议审议通过，并已提交至省人大审议，为加强西湖文化景观遗产区内土地资源保护，对禁止出让或者变相出让西湖文化景观遗产区内的土地作了明确规定。针对日益突出的环境容量问题，《条例》对西湖文化景观遗产区内的环境容量、游览接待规模，船舶、机动车辆的种类和总量也作了相应的控制。

杭州将以西湖列入世界遗产名录为契机和动力，按照世界遗产保护的要求，向世界遗产委员会、全社会作出承诺，自觉遵守世界遗产保护公约，坚持还湖于民、坚持保护第一、坚持从严管理、坚持传承文化、坚持生态优先、坚持“还湖于民”目标不改变、门票不涨价、博物馆不收费、土地不出让、文物不破坏、公共资源不占用的“六不”承诺；认真履行保护和管理的职责，持续抓好各项工作的贯彻和落实，真正把西湖这个世界文化遗产保护好、管理好、利用好。

[杭州西湖世界文化遗产监测管理中心]

杭州西湖世界文化遗产监测管理中心于2011年7月15日正式挂牌成立。该中心是保护与监测管理西湖的专门机构，主要职责为组织开展西湖世界文化景观遗产的监测工作；建设和实施西湖文化景观遗产的监测和预警体系；建立遗产区的档案库和数据库；负责草拟西湖世界文化景观遗产保护管理监测报告；开展世界文化遗产保护管理的科学研究和宣传教育。

[West Lake Cultural Heritage Monitoring and Management Center]

Established on July 15th, 2011, the West Lake Cultural Heritage Monitoring and Management Center was a special agency in charge of the protection and management of the West Lake. Its main functions include: monitoring conditions of West Lake World Cultural Landscape; setting up and implementing a comprehensive monitoring and warning system for the cultural heritage; collecting information and data on the region; drafting monitoring reports for the conservation and management; and conducting scientific research and campaigns for the protection and management of world cultural heritages.



June 24th, the 35th World Heritage Committee held in Paris, France, inscribed “Hangzhou West Lake Cultural Landscape” on the World Heritage List. On July 15th, the Monitoring and Management Center of Hangzhou West Lake World Cultural Heritage, an institution specialized in the protection and monitoring of the West Lake, was established. Through the use of comprehensive, sustainable and scientific management tools, the center will collect data and monitor the conditions of the West Lake Cultural Landscape and other cultural heritages within the area. With a kit of high-tech tools, the center aims to promote the conservation of the West Lake Cultural Landscape and a sustainable development of local economy and society, and facilitate the bidding of world heritage for other countries and cities.

To better the protection and management of West Lake, the Hangzhou Government introduced “the Conservation and Management Regulations on the Hangzhou West Lake Cultural Landscape” based on the “2009 Provisions of the Hangzhou West Lake Cultural Landscape Conservation and Management”. The draft of the regulation was approved by the 34th Meeting of the eleventh Hangzhou Municipal People’s Congress on September 1st this year, and has been submitted to the provincial level for deliberation. The regulation, focusing on protecting the land resources within the region of the cultural landscape, forbids the assignment of the land and defines its use. The regulation also lays down the environmental capacity, the number of tourists and the kinds of ships and vehicles, etc.

Taking the opportunity of West Lake’s successful application, Hangzhou, in accordance with the regulations abided by the world heritage convention, has made its commitment to the WHC and the general public that it will charge the full responsibility of protection and management by insisting on the following principles: giving the lake back to the public, giving priority to protection, following high standards, inheriting the culture, focusing on its eco-environment, etc. Besides, we also promise six “NOTs”, that its role as a public place will not be changed, and there will not be any raise on its admission fees, free charge of museums, no sell of the lands, no vandalism of historical relics, and no misappropriation of the public resources.

贵州省文化与自然遗产保护和发展项目综述

Introduction to the Guizhou Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development Project

编辑 / 李雅楠

Editor/ LI Yanan



贵州省位于中国西南部，聚集了49个少数民族，约1400万人口，占全省总人口的38%。该省拥有丰富的文化和自然资源，自2000年以来，该省旅游总收入连续六年增长超过30%，旅游已然成为支柱产业。然而，快速增长也暴露出现有旅游开发战略实施过程中的结构性弱点，并对该省遗产资源保护和可持续发展带来挑战。

鉴于此，世界银行通过“贵州省文化与自然遗产保护和发展项目”（贷款总额6000万美元）向该省提供文化与自然遗产保护、可持续旅游开发和农村经济发展方面的全球性经验。同时，本项目最大特点是通过“社区参与”的模式实现项目目标，即保护文化与自然遗产、为当地居民增收，该模式涉及专业技能培训 and 少数民族村寨能力建设。本项目立足于贵州省南部，包括黔东南州、黔西南州、安顺市和贵阳市，主要开展以下几项工作：

■ 子项目1：少数民族文化遗产保护（4462万美元）

该子项在黔东南和黔西南州的17个少数民族村寨和4个古镇实施。

■ 子项目2：自然遗产和景点保护与开发（2135万美元）

该子项包括4个公园，即：安顺市关岭国家地质公园、黔西南州顶效国家地质公园、黔西南万峰林国家风景区和黔东南自治州杉木河风景区。

■ 子项目3：旅游门户城镇设施（1634万美元）

该子项目包括在黔东南州的剑河、雷山和黎平县设立3个游客信息中心；在贵阳设立一个省级文化自然遗产保护开发中心；黔东南州旅游促销和培训。

■ 子项目4：能力建设和项目实施支持（181万美元）

- (1) 为项目实施和能力培训提供技术援助；
- (2) 加强项目办建设以及旅游行业培训；
- (3) 修订旅游总体规划，编制建设保护设计导则。

贵州省世界银行贷款实施文化与自然遗产保护和发展项目办公室（以下简称“贵州省项目办”）于2010年12月10日与由上海同济城市规划设计研究院（TJUPDI）、宜生环境技术工程（上海）有限公司（Easen International）、荷兰Urban Solutions公司（Us）组成的

Guizhou Province is located in southwest China and has a total population of about 39.5 million. The province has one of the largest ethnic minority populations in China with 14 million, or 38% of the population, belonging to 49 different ethnic groups. Although underdeveloped, Guizhou is richly endowed with cultural and natural resources. However, this rapid growth has exposed structural weaknesses in the implementation of the current tourism strategy and presented challenges for the conservation and sustainable development of the province's heritage assets.

The Bank will bring to the project (US\$ 60 million in loan) extensive global experience in natural and cultural heritage protection, sustainable tourism development, and rural economic development. An important feature of the project is the adoption of the community-based development (CBD) approach for the project goals, which are to protect cultural heritage and to generate local income. The CBD approach involves special skills training and capacity building for minority villages. The project focuses on the south of Guizhou Province, including Qiandongnan Prefecture, Qianxinan Prefecture, Anshun City & Guiyang City. Major work is as follows:

■ **Component 1:** Ethnic Minority Cultural Heritage Protection (US\$44.62 million), covering 17 minority villages and 4 historic towns in Qiandongnan and Qianxinan Prefectures.

■ **Component 2:** Natural Heritage and Scenic Site Protection and Development (US\$21.35 million), consisting the carrying out of physical investments to improve infrastructure and tourism facilities in: (a) Guanling National Geo-Park in Anshun Municipality; (b) Dingxiao National Geo-Park in Qianxinan Prefecture; (c) Wanfenglin National Scenic Park in Qianxinan Prefecture; and (d) Shanmu River Scenic Park in Qiandongnan Prefecture.

■ **Component 3:** Tourism Gateway Town Facilities Development (US\$16.34 million), consisting the following: (a) construction of three tourist information centers in selected counties such as Jianhe, Leishan, Liping, in Qiandongnan Prefecture; (b) construction of the Guizhou Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development Center in Guiyang. (c) tourism promotion and training in Qiandongnan Prefecture.

■ **Component 4:** Capacity Building and Project Implementation



咨询联合体签订了为期 6 年的合同，聘请该咨询联合体为世界银行贷款贵州省文化与自然遗产保护和发展项目提供“以社区为基础的可持续旅游、项目管理、质量控制及专题研究”咨询服务，以期实现鼓励旅游业发展、保护贵州文化与自然遗产、增加当地社区经济收益之目标。此外，联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）（WHITRAP Shanghai）也为本项目提供了专业团队与技术支持。

TJUPDI 与 WHITRAP Shanghai（以下简称“同济项目组”）高度重视本项目，自 2010 年 12 月 10 日签署合同以来，深入贵州当地，在项目组织管理、实地调研、项目流程梳理、技术审查、社区参与、培训等方面开展了大量工作，具体包括：

■ 项目组织管理

2011 年 1 月，同济项目组 FTP 启用，对项目的各类资料进行了整理存档与更新；2011 年 3 月，同济世行贵州项目研究室启用；2011 年 3 月，同济世行贵州项目网站（www.tjupdi.com/GuiZhou）启用，网站的建立大大方便了与省、州（市）、县项目办、村寨以及咨询联合体内部的文件往来和信息交流。

■ 实地调研考察

同济项目组对黔东南州的丹寨县石桥村，凯里市季刀村、南花村、怀恩堡，台江县施洞镇和剑河县巫包村、展溜村，黔东南州安顺、兴义和贞丰等项目点进行了实地考察，与地方政府、各级项目办和村民进行了深入交流。通过考察，项目组详细了解了项目进展及有关问题，在收集各方意见和建议的基础上，就如何尽快推动项目进展提出可行性建议。

■ 项目流程梳理

同济项目组依据各项目点考察情况，迅速以社区手册为基础，整理并制订出一套简洁易懂、便于操作的“社区自营工程项目实施指南”。

■ 技术文件审核

截止 2011 年 9 月，同济项目组已完成 10 个项目点的设计审核工作，包括村镇规划、村镇基础设施建设方案、详细修缮图纸等。

■ 培训工作开展

同济项目组多次就遗产概论、村寨遗产类型及保护、培训及社区工作介绍等方面，对省、州（市）、县项目办、社区协助员等展开系统培训，并在深入基层工作时，结合实际情况，对协助员与村寨项目小组进行现场培训，取得良好效果。

Support (US\$1.81 million), consisting the following:
(a)strengthening of institutional capacity and capability;
(b)strengthening of capacity and capability in the tourism sector;
(c)reviewing and updating of the Guizhou Tourism Development Master Plan to align its strategies to current circumstances.

Guizhou Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development Project Management Office (PMO) signed a 6-year contract with the consulting union composed of TJUPDI, Easen International and Ubran Solution, that the union will provide advisory service on the topic of 'the sustainable tourism based on community, project management, quality control and research' in the project, in order to encourage the development in tourism, to protect the cultural and natural heritage and increase the local income. On the other hand, WHITRAP Shanghai will also offer technology assistant and professional team.

TJUPDI and WHITRAP Shanghai (TJ Team), have laid great emphasis on the project. Since the contract was signed on Dec 10, 2010, the TJ Team has been to the local site and carried out the work in aspects of project management, field study, process organization, technology review, community participation and general trainings, which are as follows.

■ Project Management

In Jan, 2011, the FTP site of the TJ team was started using, for documentation and updating on time In Mar, 2011, Tongji Research Office for the Project was established, and the website, www.tjupdi.com/GuiZhou, came into service, which facilitate the communications between the union and the administration departments in Guizhou Province.

■ Field Study

Field studies were launched by the TJ Team in the following villages in Qiandongnan Prefecture and points in Qianxinan Prefecture, and the team acknowledged the related issues in the progress of the project, collected the advice and opinion, and raised the feasible advice to promote the project after discussion in depth with local officials and residents.

• villages

Danzhai County - Shiqiao village
Kaili City - Jidao village, Nanhua village, huaienbao village
Taijiang County - Shidong town
Jianhe County - Wubao village, Zhanliu village

• cities

Anshun, Xingyi, Zhenfeng, etc.

■ Process Organization

According to the result of the investigation in the field study and based on the Community Handbook, the TJ team clarified and simplified the process by the 'Guidance to the Practical Implementation in the Community'.

■ Revision on the Technological Documents

Up till Sep, 2011, TJ Team had completed the revision work on the 10 project points, including the town and village planning, proposal of the infrastructure, and the detail drawings of restoration project.

■ Training

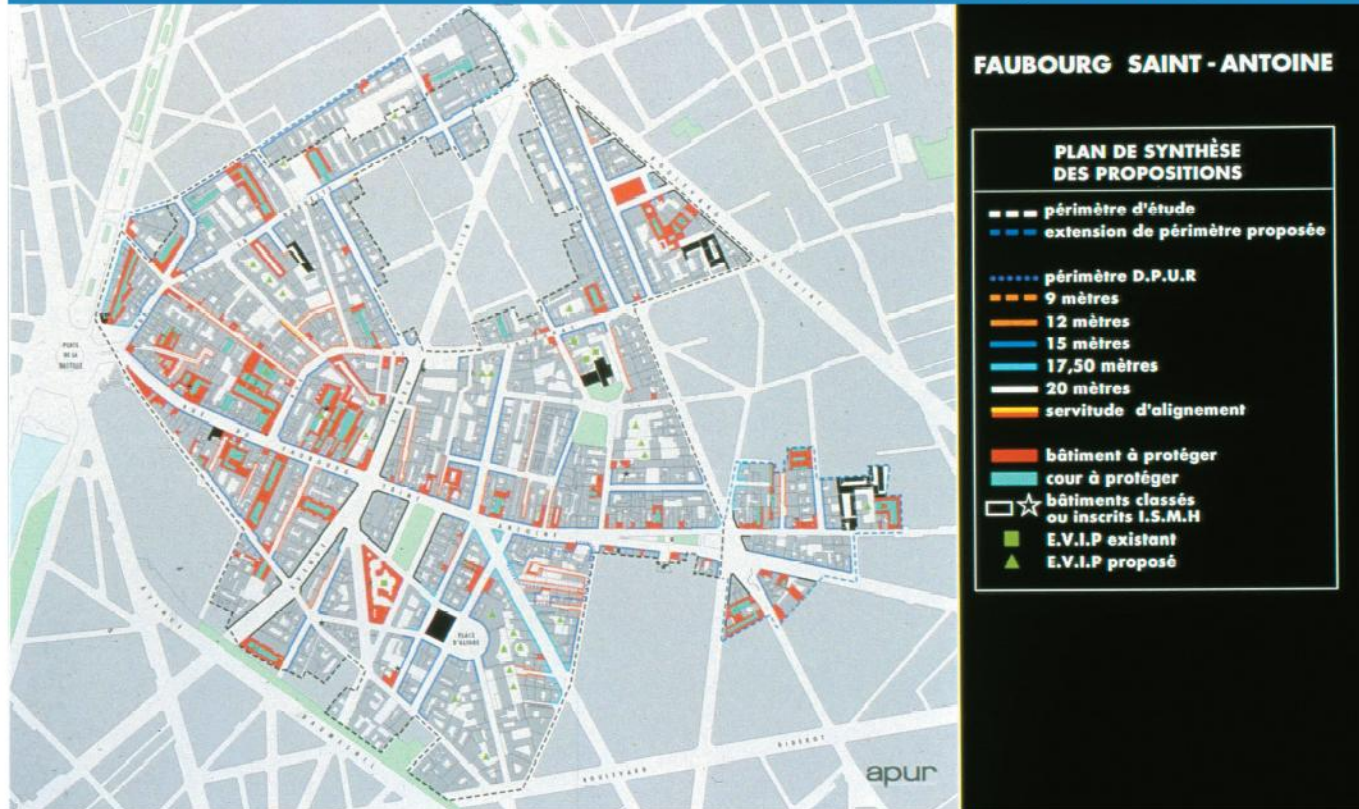
A series of trainings were developed on the topic of the general conception of heritage, the catalog and protection of the village heritage and the community work, with the target audience of officials in PMO, Prefectural Office and community coordinators. The training resulted in a good effect when it was launched together with the field study based on real conditions.

巴黎圣安东尼传统街区保护与都市适度更新

Protection and Moderate Renewal of Faubourg Saint-Antoine, Paris

图文供稿 / 林志宏 博士 (法国巴黎索邦大学远东研究中心研究员、联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心专员)

Source: Dr. Roland LIN Chih-Hung, the researcher at the Centre for Research on the Far East, Paris Sorbonne University and programme specialist at World Heritage Centre of UNESCO



历史文化名城的规划发展，除了充分尊重城市的历史和现状，严格保护城市的格局和肌理，妥善处理保护与开发利用、传承与发展的关系外，更应深化历史文化的保护内容。如何从总体保护角度来有效地突显深厚的文化底蕴？这是目前保护历史文化名城面临的巨大挑战。历史文化名城保护不是一味地仿制和复原文化遗产，还包括口头传说与表述、表演艺术、社会风俗、礼仪、节庆、传统手工艺技能等非物质文化遗产，都要加以重视。

我们可以以巴黎都市传统街区保护与都市适度更新为例，思考城市和谐性与历史文化名城的永续发展。

■ 巴黎市传统街区——圣安东尼旧街区振兴方案 (Faubourg Saint-Antoine)

自罗马帝国以来，圣安东尼街区 (Faubourg Saint-Antoine) 就是通往巴黎城东的唯一道路，是中古时期的法国国王往来巴黎与东郊文森城堡的必经地，在巴黎的城市肌理间有其独特的意义。同时由于它的地理位置靠近塞纳河，有泊运木材的便利，这一带自然发展成为供应王室贵族精致木造家具的制造供应据点，日后更是发展成为巴黎市的手工业中心；法国大革命前后，其曾一度演变成为中下阶级劳工市民对统治者进行抗争的大本营。90年代初期，圣安东尼区的新旧建筑冲突愈加对立，新拓宽的道路让原先广场视觉尺度消失殆尽……巴黎市政府耙梳其复杂的城市肌理，重建该区域文化特征 (Cultural Identity) 的过程是一个值得借鉴的成功案例。

The planning and development of historical and cultural cities should pay due respect to the city's history and current status, protect its structure and texture and balance the relationship between conservation and utilization and that between inheritance and development. What's more important is that it should intensify the protection of the city's history and culture. How to effectively highlight the city's rich cultural heritage while realizing overall protection has now become the greatest challenge in the conservation of historical cities.

Conservation of historical cities is not to simply copy or restore cultural relics; it should also pay attention to intangible cultural heritage such as oral heritage, performing arts, social customs, etiquette, festivals and traditional handcraft.

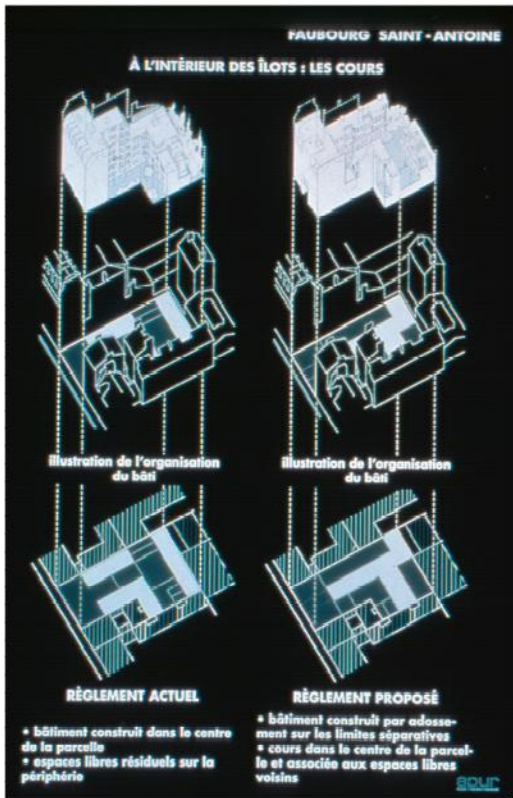
Here, we can take the protection and moderate renewal of a traditional block in Paris as an example to reflect upon urban harmony and the continuous development of historical cities.



©APUR / 巴黎市政府都市规划工作室
巴黎圣安东尼街区留有狭长的中庭与过道、独立的烟囱、十八世纪的街道与楼窗、精致的木造家具产业，构成整个圣安东尼街区的地区特色。

Renewal plan of traditional block in the city of Paris -- Faubourg Saint-Antoine

Since the time of Roman Empire, Faubourg Saint-Antoine has been the

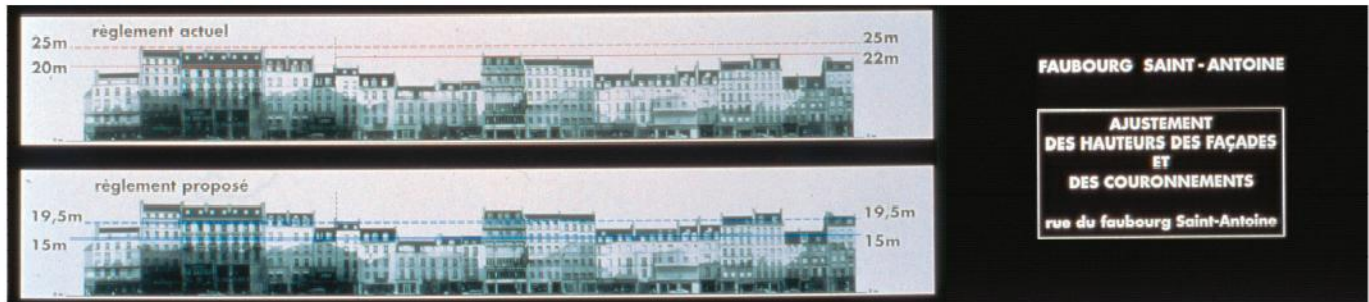


历史建筑与都市发展的思考

注重都市发展的整体风貌，维持都市文化及环境特征 (Cultural and Natural Identity)，是当今都市新发展之指标与手段，但也须十分谨慎，避免以复原过去的形象为名，给新建筑的外壳硬硬地穿戴上不符合“城市肌理”的传统建筑物之假面具。与其致力于“羊披虎皮”的点状装饰，更应该注意保存及更新许多慢慢被视为具有都市价值或历史文化缘由的建筑物或空间，特别是建构其“城市肌理”的建筑物或空间。

所谓建构其“城市肌理”的建筑物或空间，包括一些一般性的小型建筑物、小房舍群（小社区及小城镇）、公共活动空间，以及一些性质比较混杂的城市过渡性空间。而在不破坏都市纹理的条件下，在非古迹特定区的一般旧城区内或其边缘地区，扩张原有的道路及公众空间的结构、重新规划街廓的架构、重新制定道路宽度与建筑物高度比例，并且设立新型的建筑物与空间，以达都市及经济发展及现代需求。但除了一般的都市发展需求外，对当地深入的社会人文演变研究也应同时展开，以便让土地规划方案与一些城市肌理及架构特色能够更契合。思考新的都市发展方针，应强调维持新旧交融的和谐及维护古迹与都市风貌。土地规划方案及都市规划与整治之主导计划，在都市更新时，也应表达这种观念。

巴黎圣安东尼传统街区保护与都市适度的更新案例



only path that leads to the city east. As a must path for the French kings in Middle Ages to shuttle between Paris and Château de Vincennes, this block has a unique meaning in the city texture. Meanwhile, it is near the river Seine, which gives it the convenience to transport timbers by water, naturally this area became a manufacturing and supplying hub for fine wooden furniture made for the royal families. Later it became the handicraft center in the city of Paris. Around the time of French Revolution, it was once the camp for protests organized by middle and lower-class workers against the rulers. In the early 1990s, the new and old buildings in Faubourg Saint-Antoine formed a sharp contrast and the newly-widened roads led to the disappearance of the former square vision. How the city of Paris has sorted its complicated urban texture and rebuilt its cultural identity is a successful case worth to study.

Thoughts on historical buildings and urban development

Stressing the overall image of the urban development and keeping the city's cultural and natural identity have been the targets and methods of urban renewal. However, we have to be cautious not to impose upon the new buildings a traditional look that does not fit in with the "urban texture". Instead of dotting the new buildings with traditional elements, we need to pay attention to the conservation and renewal of many buildings and space that are considered to have an urban value or historical and cultural meanings, especially those that are used to construct the "urban texture".

The aforementioned buildings and space include ordinary small buildings, small groups of premises (small communities and towns), space for public activities and transitional space for mixed uses. While keeping the urban texture

intact, we can extend the existing roads and the structure of public space, redesign the street corridor structure, redesign the proportion of road width to the building height and set up new buildings and space in ordinary old towns or on their margins to facilitate urban and economic development and meet modern needs. Other than the need for urban development, in-depth research on social and human revolution should also be conducted to make the land planning fit into the urban texture and structure. When making new urban development policies, we should emphasize the harmony of new and old elements and the protection of historical relics and urban images. Land planning, urban planning and master plans for urban renewal should also reflect this concept.

Protection and moderate renewal of Faubourg Saint-Antoine, Paris – a case study

With the advancement of protection of relics and antiques, people started to realize that other than magnificent castles and mansions, other forms of historical remains were also part of the collective memory. Factories, urban scenery, villages, farmhouses and public space, any space that has special historical and cultural textures is all possible cultural relics worth protecting. It is because of this that Faubourg Saint-Antoine was paid special attention to.

The Faubourg Saint-Antoine block, was neither a special single building nor a special protected area near the historical relics. The objects the city of Paris intended to protect were its spatial layout - the long and narrow courtyards and paths, the towering chimneys, the 18th century streets and floors, and the exquisite wooden furniture.

A proposal to protect Faubourg Saint-Antoine

随着古迹与古物保护制度的推进，人们逐渐意识到，除了富丽堂皇的城堡、大宅院外，其他形式的遗迹也是集体记忆的一部份。工厂厂房、都市景观、乡村农舍、公共活动空间，凡是留有历史、人文特殊纹理的空间，都可能是值得保存的文化遗产。巴黎圣安东尼街区 (Faubourg Saint-Antoine) 正是因此而受到特别关注。

巴黎圣安东尼街区，并非特殊单体建筑，也不是古迹周边特定保护区。然而巴黎市政府所要保护的物件，乃是它的空间布局——狭长的中庭与过道、耸立的烟囱、十八世纪的街道与楼面、精致的木造家具产业，构成整个圣安东尼街区的特色。

■ 保护圣安东尼传统街区提案

20世纪90年代初，这一带新旧建筑间的冲突越来越尖锐，新拓宽的马路，使原有的都市尺度消失殆尽。富含特色的公共中庭与过道，也在房地产以追求最大获利的逻辑下，渐渐成为分割的、破碎的残余空间。在热心人士、专业团体及民意代表的呼吁下，于1994年1月，巴黎市议会通过保护传统街区提案，划定现状调查范围，同意针对该特定区，局部修改土地使用条例。

该方案主要有三个目标：

- 一、寻求新建筑物与旧街区的协调。
- 二、延续本地区住、商混合的特色。
- 三、将部份街道中庭、后院与单栋建筑物等有历史及人文意义的元素，登录列册保护，以求保护传统街区与都市发展两全其美。

■ 圣安东尼传统街区保护措施

圣安东尼传统街区的保存计划，主要通过以下四项管制及奖励性措施加以实施：

- 一、修订圣安东尼传统街区之土地使用条例——主要在于研拟一套专为圣安东尼传统街区制定的特别法规，以求达到保护都市景观与维持住商平衡的目标。
- 二、编订公共空间准则——日后在圣安东尼传统街区范围内，任何公共空间改善工程，都必须遵照这一个准则来进行规划与施工，以期新建与重修的商店街、人行道、小广场等公共空间与传统街区的保存同时进行。
- 三、由巴黎市政府与巴黎工商保护促进基金会，共同研拟如何保存并发展传统街区之手工业与商业活动的具体办法。
- 四、透过奖励性的旧屋翻新计划政策，改善老旧住宅的居住品质。

从圣安东尼传统街区保护的个案了解，巴黎市政府一方面积极推动传统市区保护与都市的适度更新，另一方面兼顾新兴文化娱乐产业的发展与住宅需求，动员政府与民间、学术界、建筑界等各方资源，共同描绘巴黎市民未来的理想生活环境。虽然以往传统产业聚集中庭的美好岁月一去不返，但这个历史公共空间，已再度成为传统市区保护与都市适度更新的契机。📍



圣安东尼传统街区的保存计划力求保护传统街区与都市发展两全其美。鼓励商业与传统手工业继续发展，新建物底层增高，不得低于三公尺半。



巴黎市政府所要保护的巴黎圣安东尼街区，是它留有历史、人文特殊纹理的空间布局——狭长的中庭与过道、耸立的烟囱、十八世纪的街道与楼面、精致的木造家具产业，构成整个圣安东尼街区的地区特色。



圣安东尼街南北两侧，计有三百余栋建筑物与四十二个中庭、后院，登录列册管理。列入登录管理的房屋，一律不拆除。因天灾损坏，得依原样重建。

In the early 1990s, the new and old buildings in Faubourg Saint-Antoine formed a sharp contrast, resulting in the disappearance of former urban scale. The original and unique public courtyards and passages gradually became segmented and broken residual space due to the pursuit of maximum profit. Under the advocacy of enthusiasts, professional teams and people's representatives, the parliament of Paris city passed the proposal for the protection of traditional neighborhood in Jan. 1994. After zoning the scope, it agreed to partially modify land-use regulations special for this area.

The proposal has three goals:

1. To achieve balance between new buildings and old neighborhood.
2. To pass on the tradition of a mixed block for both residential and commercial purposes.
3. Keep a record of all the historical and cultural elements of the streets, courtyards, backyards and single buildings for protection purpose as well as urban development need.

Protection measures of Faubourg Saint-Antoine

The conservation of Faubourg Saint-Antoine was carried out following the 4 measures below:

1. Modification of the land-use regulations in the block - study and draft a set of laws and regulations special for Faubourg Saint-Antoine to protect urban scenery and strike a balance between residential and

commercial part.

2. Compilation of public space improvement projects within the scope of this block should follow the guidelines in planning and construction to make sure that the new or restored streets, pedestrians and small squares exist in harmony with the protected traditional neighborhood.
3. Joint development of specific measures to conserve and develop the handicraft industry and commercial activities in the traditional block by the city of Paris and Paris Industry and Commerce Protection & Promotion Foundation.
4. Improvement of the quality of living in old residences through incentive renewal policies.

Through this case, we understand that the city of Paris actively pushed forward the conservation of traditional neighborhoods and moderate urban renewal; meanwhile, it also took into consideration the development of new cultural and recreational industries as well as residential need. It mobilized resources from all directions—the government, the mass, academic circle and the construction industry to create an ideal living environment for its citizens. Although the time when the courtyard was the hub for traditional industries will never be revived, this public space now once again offers an opportunity for the protection of traditional block and moderate urban renewal.

慕尼·布切纳吉

国际文物保护与修复研究中心总干事

Mounir Bouchenaki

Director-General of ICCROM



慕尼·布切纳吉先生长期在联合国教科文组织工作，曾任文化部助理总干事，并于2005年11月当选为国际文物保护与修复研究中心（ICCROM）总干事。此前，布切纳吉先生曾在阿尔及利亚文化信息部总负责文物、博物馆和历史古迹保护等事宜。布切纳吉先生在法国艾克斯省艺术学院获得考古学和古历史学博士，并荣获法国文化部授予的“艺术文学杰出人才”和“艺术文学骑士”称号。2002年，意大利总统授予布切纳吉先生“意大利团结之星指挥官”勋章。2006年4月，布切纳吉先生再次被法国总统授予“法国荣誉军团骑士”称号。

（编辑/李弘）

Mounir Bouchenaki was elected Director-General of ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property) in November 2005. His appointment at ICCROM follows a long career at UNESCO, where he was most recently Assistant Director-General for Culture. Previously, Mr. Bouchenaki had been Director of Antiquities, Museums and Historic Monuments in the Algerian Ministry of Culture and Information. Mr. Bouchenaki holds a Ph.D. in archaeology and ancient history from the Arts Faculty of Aix-en-Provence (France). He has been awarded the titles of Chevalier des Arts et des Lettres and Officier des Arts et des Lettres by the French Ministry of Culture, and in 2002 was raised to the rank of Commendatore of the Order of the Star of Italian Solidarity by the President of the Italian Republic. In April 2006 he has been nominated by the President of the Republic of France as Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur.

（Editor/ LI Hong）

在2009年UNESCO大会第35届会议上，由UNESCO赞助的二类机构“阿拉伯地区世界遗产中心”（简称“阿拉伯中心”）在巴林成立。阿拉伯中心旨在整合阿拉伯地区保护文化和自然遗产相关机构的资源，通过信息传播、技术协助、资金和后勤支持三种方式保护、宣传和正确诠释该地区的世界遗产，具体落实和扩大世界遗产中心及其合作伙伴在该地区的作用。阿拉伯中心的工作将有利于促进该地区世界遗产名录的平衡性、促使世界遗产得到更好的保护和管理、吸纳国内外资金用于遗产保护工作、提高该地区民众对世界遗产的公共意识。阿拉伯中心将建立一个阿拉伯语的网站，确保资料的翻译、出版和信息传播工作，同时促进开展全阿拉伯地区的遗产保护项目。

基于2000年的第一轮《阿拉伯地区定期报告》的成果，阿拉伯中心代表参加了2011年3月7日至9日在拉巴特（摩洛哥）召开的“开展第二轮阿拉伯地区定期报告：优化阿拉伯地区遗产项目”。此次会议旨在联合阿拉伯地区及国际合作伙伴，促进该地区《世界遗产公约》的有效实施。阿拉伯中心将为发展该地区的培训、能力建设和筹集资金发挥重要的协调作用，同时还将提升该地区遗产保护的公共意识，将与遗产相关的国际咨询翻译成阿拉伯文，确保信息的及时传达。另一方面，考虑到该地区的自然遗产和专家资源极为丰富，该地区所有的成员国都靠海洋相通，阿拉伯中心还将重点关注该地区的世界自然遗产尤其是海洋遗产。

（编辑/陆伟）

The Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH) in Bahrain was established as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 35th session in 2009. ARC-WH aims principally at being a relay for the action of the World Heritage Centre and its partners in the region by federating regional energies for the conservation, promotion and presentation of the region's cultural and natural heritage, along three major lines: information, assistance, and financial and logistic support. The purpose of these actions is to increase balanced representation of Arab States properties on the World Heritage List, promote better protection and management of such World Heritage properties, mobilize regional and international financial support for these purposes, and raise awareness of World Heritage in the region. ARC-WH is designing and developing an Arabic language website, with the aim to ensure the translation, publication and dissemination of relevant documents, and the promotion of the establishment of new conservation programmes in all the Arab region states.

阿拉伯地区世界遗产中心

Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH)

The programme axes of ARC-WH being rooted in the results of the First Periodic Reporting of the Arab Region (2000), the members of the Unit for the Establishment of ARC-WH participated in the meeting entitled “Follow-up to the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Arab States: Regional Meeting for the Elaboration of the Regional Programme”, held in Rabat (Morocco), from 7 to 9 March 2011. This meeting aimed at developing the programme of the Arab Region for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention while identifying the relevant regional and international partners to support this implementation. ARC-WH was identified as a key actor by the three sub-regions to facilitate a number of training and capacity-building activities, as well as for fund-raising. ARC-WH aims to focus on raising awareness and translation of documentation into Arabic in order to ensure wide dissemination of information. Another area which ARC-WH will address in its first years of activity is the World Natural Heritage as it deemed that the potential in the Arab Region is very high and the expertise available in many fields. Specifically, marine heritage should be one of the key programmes to be implemented as all States Parties in the region have direct access to the sea. (Editor/ LU Wei)

保护非物质文化遗产公约

Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

编辑 / 于立晴 Editor / YU Liqing

为了促进对人类非物质文化遗产的关注和保护, 联合国教科文组织于2003年10月17日在第32届大会上通过了《保护非物质文化遗产公约》。

早在1989年的《保护民间创作建议书》、2001年的《教科文组织世界文化多样性宣言》和2002年第三次文化部长圆桌会议通过的《伊斯坦布尔宣言》中就已十分强调非物质文化遗产的重要性, 认为它是人类文化多样性的熔炉, 同时也是可持续发展的保障之一。此公约的诞生标志着非物质文化遗产与物质文化遗产和自然遗产之间的内在相互依存关系在全球范围内被普遍认同, 非物质文化遗产所面临的传承危机和在保护方面所面临的严重威胁开始被广泛关注。

《保护非物质文化遗产公约》共有九章四十条, 分别对非物质文化遗产的定义、在国际层面如何对非物质文化遗产的保护进行监督管理、各缔约国对非物质文化遗产如何进行保护、管理及推广、如何在该领域进行国际合作、设立非物质文化遗产基金等进行了说明和限定。

其中对非物质文化遗产的定义为: 非物质文化遗产指被各社区、群体, 有时是个人, 视为其文化遗产组成部分的各种社会实践、观念表述、表现形式、知识、技能以及相关的工具、实物、手工艺品和文化场所。这种非物质文化遗产世代相传, 在各社区和群体适应周围环境以及与自然和历史的互动中, 被不断地再创造, 为这些社区和群体提供认同感和持续感, 从而增强对文化多样性和人类创造力的尊重。

为了使此定义更具体化, 公约详细列出了非物质文化遗产的表现方面: 口头传统和表现形式, 包括作为非物质文化遗产媒介的语言; 表演艺术; 社会实践、仪式、节庆活动; 有关自然界和宇宙的知识和实践; 传统手工艺。同时, 公约还特别指出非物质文化遗产的保护是指确保非物质文化遗产生命力的各种措施, 包括这种遗产各个方面的确认、立档、研究、保存、保护、宣传、弘扬、传承(特别是通过正规和非正规教育)和振兴。

在非物质文化遗产的关注和保护方面, 日本是走在前列的, 是第一个立法保护非物质文化遗产的国家, 其立法远早于《保护非物质文化遗产公约》的诞生。中国政府于2011年2月25日在第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会上通过了《中华人民共和国非物质文化遗产法》, 该法自2011年6月1日起施行。

Aiming at building greater awareness of the importance of the intangible cultural heritage and protecting it, the General Conference of the UNESCO adopted the "Convention of Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage" at its 32nd session on October 17th, 2003.

The importance of the intangible cultural heritage as a mainspring of cultural diversity and a guarantee of sustainable development, has long been underscored in the UNESCO Recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore of 1989, in the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of 2001, and in the Istanbul Declaration of 2002 adopted by the Third Round Table of Ministers of Culture. The adoption of this Convention marked a global recognition of the deep-seated interdependence between the intangible cultural heritage and the tangible cultural and natural heritage. The difficulty in the inheritance and protection of intangible cultural heritage has aroused wild concerns among the international community.

With a total of 40 articles in 9 chapters, the Convention gives clear definitions of intangible cultural heritage, the safeguarding at the international level, the measures of protection, management and promotion conducted by each state's party, the international cooperation in related programs, as well as the establishment of a fund.

The "intangible cultural heritage", stated in the Convention, means the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills - as well as the instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith - that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural

diversity and human creativity. To be more specific, the "intangible cultural heritage" is manifested inter alia in the following domains: oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage; performing arts; social practices, rituals and festive events; knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; traditional craftsmanship. "Safeguarding" means measures aimed at ensuring the viability of the intangible cultural heritage, including the identification, documentation, research, preservation, protection, promotion, enhancement, transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education, as well as the revitalization of the various aspects of such heritage.

In terms of conservation of the intangible cultural heritage, the first law in this regard was enacted by the Japan governments, far before the birth of the Convention. The Law of the People's Republic of China on Intangible Cultural Heritage was adopted at the 19th Session of the Standing Committee of the 11th National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on February 25th, 2011, and came into force on June 1st, 2011.



苗族银饰和锡绣
Silver Jewelry and Tin Embroidery of the Miao Nationality

佛祖诞生地——蓝毗尼

Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha

编辑 / 孙家腾 摄影 / Mathew Knott (图片来源: www.flicker.com)

Editor / SUN Jiateng Photo by / Mathew Knott (Photo Source: www.flicker.com)

名称: 佛祖诞生地——蓝毗尼

遗产类别: 文化遗产

所在地: 尼泊尔特莱平原

批准时间: 1997 年

遴选标准: (iii) (vi)

公元前 623 年, 释迦牟尼佛祖在蓝毗尼花园中诞生, 此地随即成为朝圣地。印度阿育王也是众多朝拜者之一, 其在此竖立了一根纪念石柱, 柱上文字证实佛祖诞生于此。如今, 蓝毗尼已成为佛教徒的朝圣中心, 以及与佛祖诞生相关的历史遗迹著称。

蓝毗尼及其周边地区拥有丰富的自然资源, 适宜驯养动物和农耕。历史上, 该地区一直是座精美的古代遗迹与文物宝藏, 其历史可追溯至基督纪元前。这个曾在佛陀时代被誉为“美丽花园”的地方, 迄今仍保持着它传奇的魅力和美丽。

15 世纪前, 蓝毗尼一直是朝圣地, 它的早期历史被很好地记载于中国朝圣者的记述中, 其中包括高僧法显 (公元 4 世纪) 和玄奘 (公元 7 世纪), 他们对曾拜访过的寺庙、佛塔及其他构筑物均作了描述。14 世纪初, 尼泊尔国王里普·马拉将其朝圣过程记录于阿育王石柱上。然而, 15 世纪后, 蓝毗尼却不再吸引佛教朝圣者, 其原因成谜。当时该地区只崇拜摩耶夫人 (佛祖之母) 于 3-4 世纪时期的神像, 其被视作印度教女神。佛寺也因年久失修而最终荒废, 直到 1896 年阿育王石柱被德国著名考古学家费约赫尔博士和帕尔帕总督克哈德卡将军发现后, 才得以重见天日。

蓝毗尼于 1997 年被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产, 其符合世界遗产评价标准中的 (iii)(vi) 项。

Nomination: Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha

Category: Cultural Heritage

Location: Western Terai, Nepal

Date of Inscription: 1997

Criteria: (iii)(vi)



Siddhartha Gautama, the Lord Buddha, was born in 623 B.C in the famous gardens of Lumbini, which soon became a place of pilgrimage. Among the pilgrims was the Indian emperor Ashoka, who erected one of his commemorative pillars there. The inscription on the Lumbini pillar identifies this as the birthplace of the Lord Buddha. The site is now being developed as a Buddhist pilgrimage centre, where the archaeological remains associated with the birth of the Lord Buddha form a central feature.

Lumbini and its surrounding area is endowed with a rich natural setting of domesticable fauna and favourable agricultural environ. Historically, the region is an exquisite treasure-trove of ancient ruins and antiquities, dating back to the pre-Christian era. The site, described as a beautiful garden in the Buddha's time, still retains its legendary charm and beauty.

Lumbini was a site of pilgrimage until the 15th century AD. Its early history is well documented in the accounts of Chinese travellers, notably Fa Hsien (4th century AD) and Hsuan Tsang (7th century AD), who described the temples, stupas, and other establishments that they visited there. In the early 14th century King Ripu Malla recorded his pilgrimage in the form of an additional inscription on the Ashoka pillar. The reasons for its ceasing to attract Buddhist pilgrims after the 15th century remain obscure. The only local cult centred on worship of a 3rd-4th century image of Mayadevi as a Hindu mother goddess. The Buddhist temples fell into disrepair and eventually into ruins, not to be rediscovered until they were identified in 1896 by Dr A Fiihrer and Khadga Samsheer, then Governor of Palpa, who discovered the Ashoka pillar.

In 1997, Lumbini was inscribed on the World Heritage List as a cultural heritage site on the basis of criteria (iii) and (vi).

[世界遗产委员会评语]

作为佛祖释迦牟尼的诞生地, 蓝毗尼这一神圣之地是全世界重要的宗教圣地之一。它的历史遗存中仍然包含着关于早期佛教朝拜中心性质的重要痕迹。

[Remarks from the World Heritage Committee]

As the birthplace of the Lord Buddha, the sacred area of Lumbini is one of the holiest places of one of the world's great religions, and its remains contain important evidence about the nature of Buddhist pilgrimage centres from a very early period.

活动预告

Forthcoming

“为申遗加油——2011 中国大运河国际青年百里毅行”活动将于 10 月在扬州举行

为传承运河文明、弘扬运河文化、保护运河环境，由中共扬州市委、扬州市人民政府、共青团江苏省委、联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）、国际徒步联盟主办，扬州团市委、申遗办、扬州广播电视台总台承办的大型主题活动“为申遗加油——2011 中国大运河国际青年百里毅行”将于今年 10 月 29 日至 30 日在扬州隆重举行。

参加对象：

国内外知名运河城市青年 2000 人左右，以户外运动爱好者和毅行徒步爱好者为主体。年龄在 18 至 40 岁之间。

活动线路：

第 1 天：京杭之星（起点）并举行启动仪式——江都市区——邵伯镇（邵伯古堤、邵伯老船闸、邵伯码头、邵伯铁牛）——邵伯中学（当天扎营点）举行篝火晚会；

第 2 天：邵伯中学（往东方向直走）——高邮孟城驿——高邮文游台（终点）。

全程约 55 公里。（编辑 / 刘真）

2011 UNESCO 创意城市网络年会将于 11 月在韩国首尔举行

2011 UNESCO 创意城市网络年会将于 2011 年 11 月 16 至 18 日在韩国首尔举行，会议聚焦可持续发展，并将举办市长圆桌会议以推进该网络 29 个会员城市之间的合作。

（编辑 / 李昕）

“传统技艺传承人才培养——砖石技艺经验分享及其应用”国际研讨会将于 12 月在沪举行

2011 年 12 月 6 日至 8 日，“传统技艺传承人才培养——砖石手工艺经验分享及其应用”国际研讨会将在我中心举行。本期会议将围绕砖石建筑展开，包括石构建筑、石墙、地基、石桥、挡土墙、砖类建筑等。会议期间，来自亚太地区各个国家或地区的专业人士将通过实践案例讲解修缮工作中所使用的传统技艺及材料，分享砖石建筑领域的最新科技，以便服务于工程调查初期的决策工作；同时还还将分享监测遗产现状的方法。（编辑 / 李泓）

The Activity of “Youth Hundreds Miles Hiking: Cheer for World Heritage Application of the Great Canal” Held in Yangzhou in October

To inherit the Canal Civilization, enhance its culture and protect the environment, the activity of “Youth Hundreds Miles Hiking: Cheer for World Heritage Application” will be held in Yangzhou on October 29th to 30th, organized by the Chinese Communist Party of Yangzhou, Yangzhou Municipal Government, Jiangsu Provincial Communist Youth League, WHITRAP Shanghai and the International Hiking Federation; co-organized by Yangzhou Youth League, World Heritage Application Office, Yangzhou Radio & Television Station.

Participants:

About 2000 young people from well-known cities around the Great Canal, mainly including the outdoor sports enthusiasts and hiking lovers. Age

Range: 18 - 40 years old.

Itinerary:

Day 1: Beijing and Hangzhou Star (departure place), place of the opening ceremony --- Downtown of Jiangdu City --- Shaobo Village (Shaobo Ancient Embank, Shaobo Old Locks, Shaobo Terminal, Shaobo Tractor) --- Shaobo Junior High School (Camping in the School's area). The place where the bonfire will be set;

Day 2: Shaobo Junior High School (to the East) --- Yuchengyi in Gaoyou City --- Wenyoutai in Gaoyou City (Final Stop).

Total itinerary of 55km.
(Editor/ LIU Zhen)

2011 UNESCO Creative Cities Network Conference Held in Seoul

From 16 to 18 Nov. 2011, UNESCO Creative Cities Network Conference will be held in Seoul, Republic of Korea. The conference will focus on sustainable development and a

Mayor's roundtable meeting will be held to promote the cooperation between the 29 member cities of the network. (Editor/ LI Xin)

International Conference on “Human Resources Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills: National Approaches and Their Applications to Stone and Brick” Held in Shanghai in December

On December 6-8, 2011, “Human Resources Development for the Transmission of Traditional Skills” will be held in WHITRAP Shanghai, focused on the stone and brick, as seen in structures such as stone monuments, stone walls, building foundations, bridges, retaining walls and brick buildings. Case studies of repair works using traditional techniques and materials will be examined from each country in the Asia-Pacific region, while aiming

to share information on the latest scientific technology for use in making judgments at the stage of preliminary investigation, and on methods for assessing the current conditions of the properties.

(Editor/ LI Hong)

拉萨布达拉宫历史建筑群

Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa

编辑 / 孙家腾 封面摄影 / 王玉 封底摄影 / 王玉

Editor/ SUN Jiateng Front cover photo by / WANG Yu Back cover photo by/ WANG Yu



名称：拉萨布达拉宫历史建筑群

遗产类别：文化遗产

所在地：西藏自治区拉萨市

批准时间：1994/2000/2001

遴选标准：(i)(iv)(vi)



Nomination: Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa
Category: Cultural Heritage
Date of Inscription: 1994
Extension: 2000, 2001
Criteria: (i)(iv)(vi)

Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace in Lhasa includes Potala Palace and the complex around. It was inscribed on the World Heritage List as a cultural heritage site in 1994 and had been extend in 2000 and 2001.

The Potala is located on Red Mountain, 3,700 m above sea level, in the centre of the Lhasa valley. It covers an area of over 130,000 m² and stands more than 110 m high. "Potala" means the "Holly land of Buddhism". Construction of the Potala Palace began at the time of Songtsen of the Thubet (Tubo) dynasty in the 7th century AD, in the name of his marriages to Princess Tritsun (Bhrikuti) of the Nepalese Royal House and Princess Wencheng of the Chinese Tang Dynasty. The palace was rebuilt in the mid 17th century by the 5th Dalai Lama. It reached its present size and form in the years that followed, as a result of repeated renovation and expansion.

Building of the Jokhang Temple Monastery began in the 7th century CE, during the Tang dynasty in

China. It comprises essentially an entrance porch, a courtyard and a Buddhist hall, surrounded by accommodation for monks and storehouses on all four sides. The temple's architectural style is a mixture of Indian vihara design, Chinese Tang Dynasty design, and Nepalese design. Furthermore the stela in front of the Temple Monastery witnesses the history of friendly relationship between Han People and Tibetan People.

Norbulingka, literally meaning "The Jewelled Park", is situated in the west side of Lhasa, a short distance to the southwest of Potala Palace. It was built in the 18th century and served both as administrative centre and religious centre. As Dalai Lama's former summer palace it's a unique representation of Tibetan palace architecture.

Remarks from the World Heritage committee:

The beauty and originality of the architecture of the sites, their rich ornamentation and harmonious integration in a striking landscape, add to their historic and religious interest. The Jokhang Temple Monastery is an exceptional Buddhist religious complex. Norbulingka, the Dalai Lama's former summer palace, constructed in the 18th century, is a masterpiece of Tibetan art.

拉萨布达拉宫历史建筑群是中国西藏自治区拉萨的布达拉宫及其周边建筑物的总称，该建筑群于1994年被列为世界文化遗产，并于2000年、2001年扩充。

布达拉宫位于西藏自治区拉萨市中心红山上，海拔3700余米，110多米高，建筑面积13000多平方米。布达拉是梵语（古印度语）的音译，意为“佛的胜地”。布达拉宫最早建于公元7世纪吐蕃王朝藏王松赞干布时期，他为迎娶文成公主在这里建造了宫殿。17世纪五世达赖扩建了宫殿直至现在的规模。此后又经历代达赖喇嘛逐渐改修，方形成今日之规模。

大昭寺始建于7世纪的唐朝，由入口门廊、经堂大殿、庭院以及四周的僧侣生活居住的建筑组成。寺庙的建筑风格融合了印度佛教寺院、中国唐代风格以及尼泊尔的风格。此外，寺前矗立的“唐蕃会盟碑”，更是汉藏两族人民友好交往的历史见证。

罗布林卡位于布达拉宫西南侧的拉萨河畔。“罗布林卡”在藏语中意为“宝贝园林”。它始建于公元18世纪，是历世达赖喇嘛处理政务和进行宗教活动的夏宫。

世界遗产委员会评语：

优美而又独具匠心的建筑、华美绚丽的装饰、与自然美景间的和谐融洽，使布达拉宫在历史和宗教特色之外平添几分风采。大昭寺是一组极具特色的佛教建筑群。建造于公元18世纪罗布林卡，是达赖喇嘛的夏宫，也是西藏艺术的杰作。©

