

WHITRAP (Shanghai) NEWS LETTER 15

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）简讯

World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the Auspices of UNESCO (Shanghai)

特别报道：第34届世界遗产大会

Special Coverage: The 34th Session of the World Heritage Committee

研究前沿：都江堰西街历史文化街区的保护性改造实践

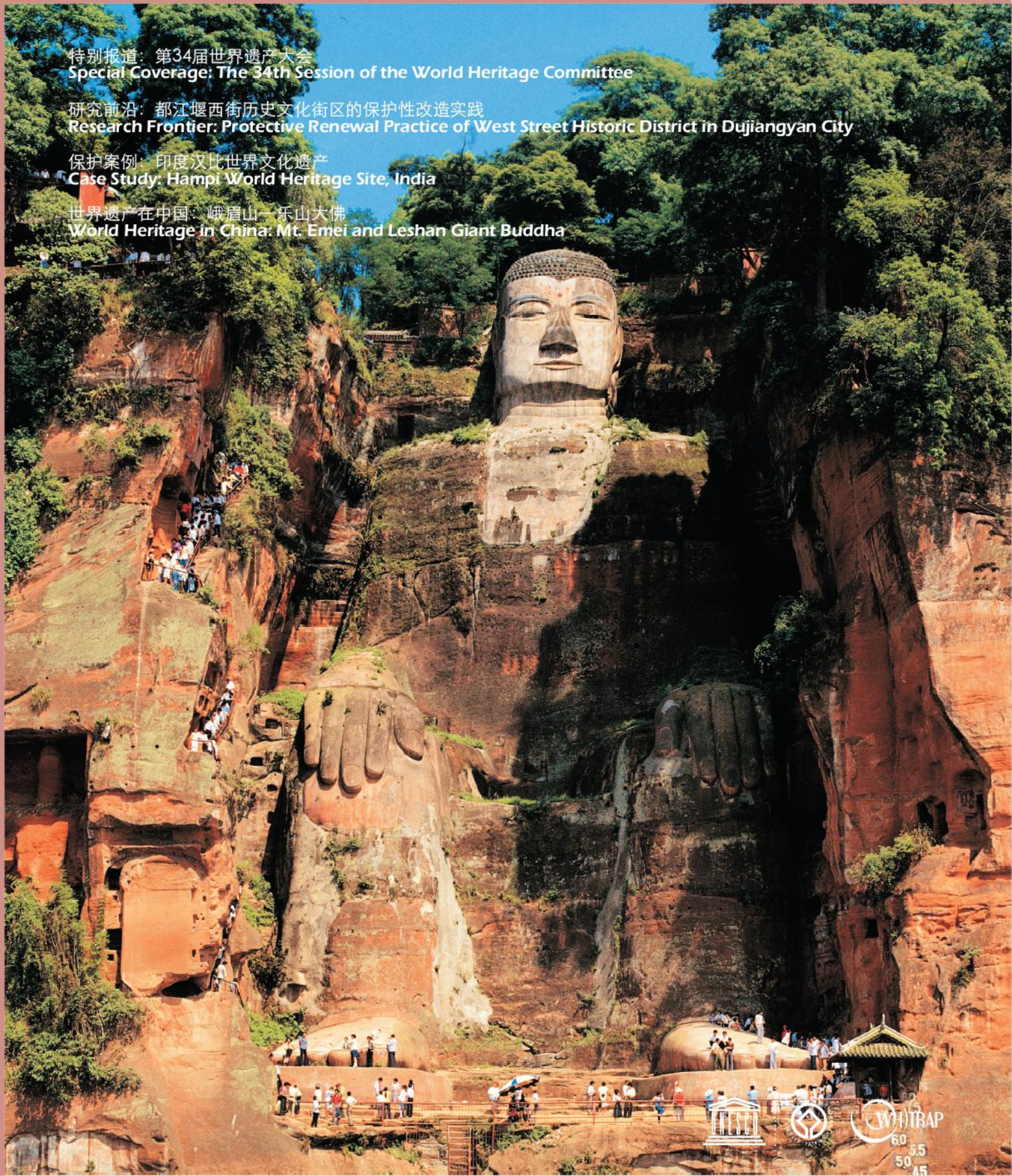
Research Frontier: Protective Renewal Practice of West Street Historic District in Dujiangyan City

保护案例：印度汉比世界文化遗产

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世界遗产在中国：峨眉山—乐山大佛

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第34届世界遗产大会

The 34th Session of the World Heritage Committee



世界遗产大会的主要作用：

1、讨论各成员国提交的具有突出普遍价值的遗产地，确定其是否能够列入世界遗产名录；

2、与成员国一起对已列入世界遗产地名录中的遗产地进行监控，决定哪些遗产地应该列入濒危世界遗产名录或取消，同时决定哪些遗产地从世界遗产名录中除名；

3、检查提出申请世界遗产基金申请的国际援助项目。

The main functions of the session of World Heritage committee:

1.To discuss and evaluate the new candidatures of OUV, proposed by the member states, for their eligibility to be on the List;

2.To monitor the sites already on the List, together with the member states and decide which one should be removed or added into the List of World Heritage in Danger and which should be removed from the World Heritage List;

3.To examine the international supported program applying for world heritage fund.



2010年7月25日至8月3日，第34届世界遗产大会在巴西首都巴西利亚顺利召开。本次大会由UNESCO和巴西文化部、巴西国家历史和艺术研究院共同举办，共有180多个国家代表团及国际组织参加。

大会讨论并确定了一系列重要内容，包括“世界遗产公约及可持续发展”、“世界遗产主题项目”、“非洲世界遗产基金”等。其中，在“世界遗产公约及可持续发展”议题中，大会提出：公约与可持续发展是密切联系的。尽管公约没有明确提及可持续发展，但是在第四条中明确指出“成员国义务来保证文化和自然遗产的认定、保存、保护和展示，以及把它们传递给子孙后代”。此外，世界遗产的可持续应该包括环境、社会和经济的可持续，世界遗产的保护应该纳入遗产地综合的环境、社会、经济发展规划中。

本次大会新增21项世界遗产地名录，至此，全球世界遗产达到911处。大会将已列入自然遗产的坦桑尼亚Ngorongoro保护区纳入自然和文化双遗产，增加四个濒危世界遗产地，并把厄瓜多尔的Galapagos岛从濒危遗产名录中去除。中国的登封“天地之中”古建筑群和丹霞地貌在大会上顺利通过审议，分别被列入文化遗产和自然遗产名录。

包括中国在内的亚太地区国家在此次会议中充分展现了新的力量。同时，以WHITRAP为代表的六大二类中心作为新的UNESCO机构得到了高度重视。目前，二类中心已就初步合作达成共识，并将在2010年底的巴林专门会议上进一步探讨合作事宜。

The 34th session of the World Heritage Committee took place from 25th July to 3rd August, 2010 in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil. This Session was organized by UNESCO and the Ministry of Culture of Brazil, and the National Institute of Historic and Artistic Sites/IPHAN on behalf of the Government of Brazil. Altogether there were 180 delegations and international organizations attending the session.

The Session discussed and decided a range of important issues including the World Heritage Convention and Sustainable Development, the thematic programs of world heritage, the African World Heritage Fund, etc. Under the topic of “World Heritage Convention and Sustainable Development”, the report emphasized the close relation between world heritage and sustainable development. Although the Convention, adopted in 1972, didn't mention the term of sustainable development, under article 4, it recognized that State Parties have ‘the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage’. Sustainable development in heritage conservation is a careful balance of environmental, social and economic dimensions, in order to meet the needs of current and future generations.

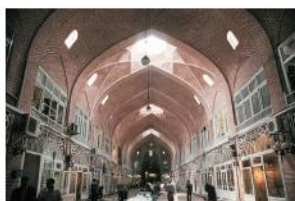
21 global sites passed the exam from the Committee and were adopted as new World Heritage sites, making the number of World Heritage List 911 in total. The Committee added four sites to the List of World Heritage in Danger, removed the Galapagos Islands (Ecuador) from list of World Heritage in Danger, and recognized one existing natural site, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area in Tanzania as a mixed site. China Danxia and the Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in ‘The Centre of Heaven and Earth’ passed the test of the Committee and were recognized as natural and cultural properties in the World Heritage List.

The Asia – Pacific countries showed their new strength during this Session. So did the UNESCO Category II Centers including WHITRAP, who aroused high attentions during this Session. Currently a preliminary consensus has been made and will be further discussed at the special meeting in Bahrain by the end of this year.



新增世界遗产名录

New Inscribed Properties in World Heritage List



■ 文化遗产(15个)

- 澳大利亚监狱遗址(澳大利亚)
- 圣克里斯托旺的圣弗朗西斯科广场(巴西)
- 登封“天地之中”历史建筑群(中国)
- 阿尔比主教旧城(法国)
- 斋浦尔的简塔·曼塔尔古天文台(印度)
- 阿尔达比勒的谢赫萨菲丁圣殿与哈内佳建筑群(伊朗)
- 大不里士历史集市区(伊朗)
- 比基尼环礁核试验场遗址(马绍尔群岛)
- 皇家内陆大干线(墨西哥)
- 瓦哈卡中部山谷亚古尔与米特拉史前洞穴(墨西哥)
- 阿姆斯特丹辛格尔夫运河内侧17世纪运河区(荷兰)
- 韩国历史村落：河回村和良洞村(韩国)
- 德拉伊耶遗址的阿图赖夫区(沙特阿拉伯)
- 萨拉子目古城原型城市遗址(塔吉克斯坦)
- 河内升龙皇城(越南)

■ 自然遗产(5个)

- 中国丹霞(中国)
- 留尼汪岛山峰、冰斗和峭壁(法国)
- 菲尼克斯群岛保护区(基里巴斯)
- 普托拉纳高地(俄罗斯)
- 斯里兰卡中部高地(斯里兰卡)

■ 自然与文化双遗产(2个)

- 夏威夷帕帕哈瑙莫夸基亚国家海洋保护区(美国)
- 恩戈罗恩戈罗保护区(坦桑尼亚)(1979年被列入世界自然遗产)

Cultural properties (15):

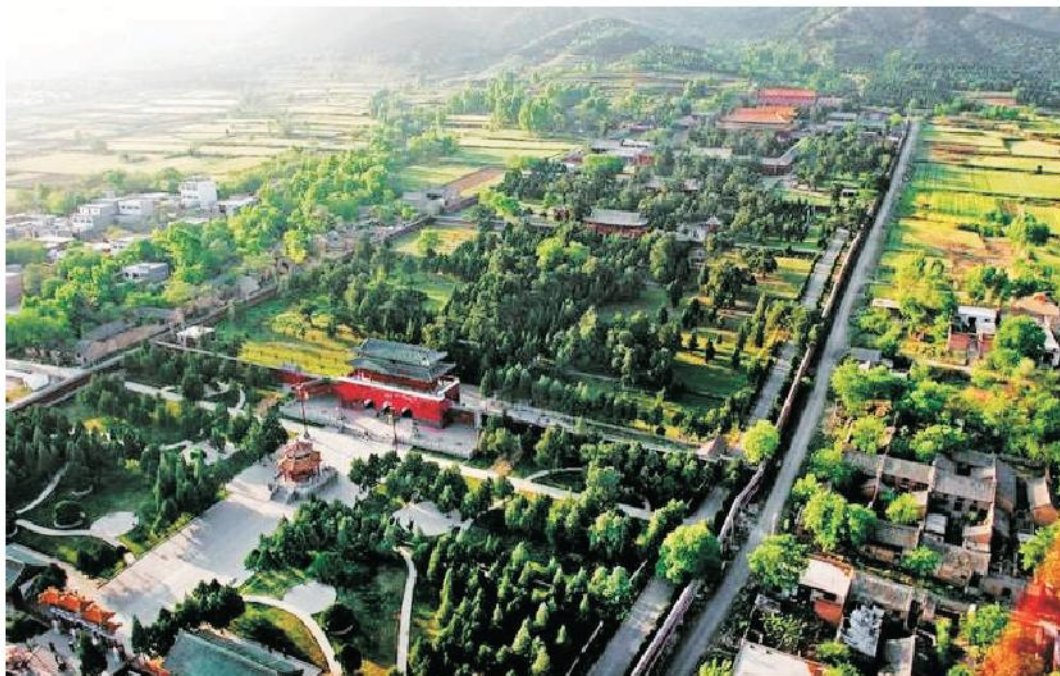
- At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah, Saudi Arabia
- Australian Convict Sites, Australia
- Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test Site, Marshall Islands
- Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, Mexico
- Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long - Hanoi, Viet Nam
- Episcopal City of Albi, France
- Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in "The Centre of Heaven and Earth", China
- Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong, Korea, Republic of
- Prehistoric Caves of Yagul and Mitla in the Central Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico
- Proto-urban site of Sarazm, Tajikistan
- São Francisco Square in the Town of São Cristóvão, Brazil
- Seventeenth-century canal ring area of Amsterdam inside the Singelgracht, Netherlands
- Sheikh Safi al-din Khanegah and Shrine Ensemble in Ardabil, Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex, Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur, India

Natural properties (5):

- Central Highlands of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka
- China Danxia, China
- Phoenix Islands Protected Area, Kiribati
- Pitons, cirques and remparts of Reunion Island, France
- Putorana Plateau, Russian Federation

Natural and cultural mixed properties (2):

- Papahānaumokuākea, United States of America
- Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Tanzania, United Republic of Tanzania (which is already a natural property)



2010年7月12日至17日，上海研讨会在世博会城市最佳实践区巴黎大区展馆举行。会议包括“认识遗产价值”、“科技与局部可持续发展”、“国土可持续发展：策略与管理模式”及“可持续发展的挑战”四大议题。会上，中法各方共同探讨了大都市的可持续发展。

From 12th to 17th July, 2010, the Seminar in Case of Paris and Shanghai took place in the Urban Best Practice Area of Shanghai World Expo. The seminar concentrated on four topics: 'Understanding the Value of Heritage', 'Technology and Partial Sustainable Development', 'Strategies and Management for the Sustainable Development of Land' and 'The Challenges of Sustainable Development'. Participants from both China and France reviewed the sustainable development in Metropolis.



2010年7月15日，WHITRAP上海中心代表周俭主任和ACCU Nara代表NISHIMURA Yasushi先生正式签订了为期三年的合作备忘录。根据协议，双方将在合作互利的前提下共同为推进亚太地区文化遗产做贡献，积极协助UNESCO开展各类相关活动，并就定期人才交流、资源共享等事宜达成共识。

On July 15, Prof. ZHOU Jian and Mr. NISHIMURA Yasushi signed the three-year Memorandum representing WHITRAP Shanghai and ACCU Nara respectively. According to the Memorandum, both sides will work together to support UNESCO's activities to contribute to the progress in heritage preservation of the Asia-Pacific region. Both sides reached consensus on several items such as staff dispatching and information and materials sharing.



2010年8月3日至6日，第二届世界遗产青少年教育联席会暨世遗教育论坛在酒泉召开。会上，15个单位被中国教科文全委会命名为全国第一批“WHITRAP世界遗产青少年教育基地”。本次论坛由全委会主办，WHITRAP苏州中心参与承办。世界遗产青少年教育为UNESCO高度重视，并被列入其“5C”战略规划中，受到了世界各国的积极响应。

From 3rd to 6th August, 2010, the second meeting for Young People's World Heritage Education as well as the Forum of World Heritage Education took place in Jiuquan, Gansu Province, hosted by China's National Committee of UNESCO, co-hosted by WHITRAP Suzhou. During the meetings, 15 units were titled as the first group of WHITRAP Young People's World Heritage Education Basis in China. The Young People's World Heritage Education Program, high respected by UNESCO and included into its '5Cs', is welcomed by the world community.



2010年7月爆发的特大洪水已对巴基斯坦南部信德省地区的文化遗产构成威胁，包括世界遗产摩亨佐达罗考古遗迹。这一象征古印度文明的遗迹已有5千多年历史，从中可以看出早期城市规划的雏形。此外，巴基斯坦国家遗产地阿姆利遗址和历史名城塔塔城亦受到洪水威胁。

The 2010 flood waters in the southern province of Sindh have threatened the cultural properties, such as the archaeological ruins at Moenjodaro, Aamri, and the ruins at Thatta. Moenjodaro, with a history over five thousand years, is a symbol of the ancient Indian Civilization, from which the layout of early urban planning can be seen.

2010年9月14日，由中国和意大利合作举办的“历史遗产修复和历史遗产价值”峰会在同济大学顺利召开。此次研讨会旨在促进中意两国相关政府部门、企业单位、大学院校等各类机构在历史建筑设计、保护和修复技术上的经验交流与共享。

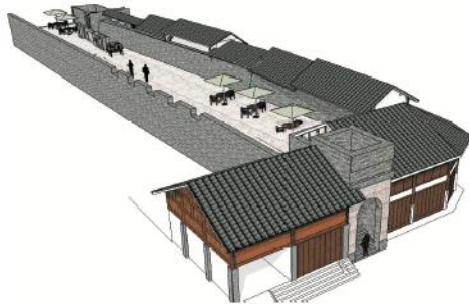
On September 14th, 2010 the Sino-Italian Summit on Historical Heritage Restoration and Valorization was held in Tongji University, China. The summit aimed to function as a platform for the participants from administrative departments, enterprises, universities and colleges of both China and Italy to exchange experiences in terms of technology on design, preservation and restoration of historical buildings.

都江堰西街历史文化街区的保护性改造实践

Protective Renewal Practice of West Street Historic District in Dujiangyan City

都江堰西街是历史上松茂古道的起点，位于世界遗产地都江堰的建设缓冲区内，紧邻宝瓶口。西街是都江堰古城内唯一保留了清末民初街区风貌的老街区，街区内居住建筑风格统一，具有典型性的川西地方特色，尚存有以西街、南街、清真寺、悬公寺、明代城墙遗址和司马家大院等为代表的真实历史遗存。2003年西街被评定为国家级历史文化街区。

The West Street Historic District in Dujiangyan is located at the Buffer Zone of the World Heritage site Dujiang Irrigation System, near the Valuable Bottle Mouth. It's the starting point of Songpan-Maoxian Ancient Trail. The West Street is the only traditional block retaining the Late Qing Dynasty building style. Residential buildings in this block had unified typical West-Sichuan characters at West Street, South Street, two Mosques, Ming Dynasty City Wall Ruins, Ma Courtyard, etc. The West Street is listed into the National Historic District in 2003.



西街的保护性改造项目是在5·12大地震灾后重建背景下进行的，在政府、居民和规划的几方合力推进下逐步展开，在重建政策与居民利益、实施模式与保护要求等方面进行了创新的尝试。

第一，西街政策决定了居民参与保护性改造的机制。首先，居民可自主选择去留（异地置换安居房，或留下参与自建）；其次，选择留下自建，则以院落为单位成立业主委员会，按照物权法的规定行使业主的权利义务，做出改建决议；另外，居民可参与局部规划方案、住房设计方案，参与决定改造方式。在项目策划到实施的过程中，政府对规划目标的认识也发生了根本性转变，由最初的全部拆除重建，逐步认识到历史文化街区需要一批完整保留的传统建筑，并进一步出台配套政策以支持建筑保护。

第二，规划确定了“渐进演变”的原则，以防止大规模、一次性的保护工程损害街区的多样性和出现过度的商业化，造成“保护性的破坏”；同时结合重建政策和重建需求提出了在实施中“居民参与，规划优化”的参与型规划动态调整思路，以避免统一的重建政策可能带来的“标准化”，并实现原住民的自主重建和延续西街人脉的社会发展目标；针对实施过程中居民改造意向与重建政策的差异和观望僵持的态度，进行了“试点带动”的动态实验，使意向参与重建的居民真实体验重建和修缮后的房屋品质，并分项核定建筑标准和建造成本。

第三，通过政府和社区宣传讲解政策及规划师建筑师入户沟通，西街居民逐步接受改造方案；居民的厨卫配套、管线入户及建筑高度、采光等居住功能需求得到满足；历史遗留的产权不明、搭建确认等问题在项目实施过程中也以满足居民“基本生活需求”为原则得到明确的处理。

西街这种多元主体的更新模式既不同于原先简单的大拆大建，也不同于一次性的风貌整治工程，“保护遗产、传承文明、改善设施、居民受益”的规划理念逐渐为政府、民众及社会各界所认可，这必将是旧城更新的发展大势。

The protective renewal project of the West Street was carried out in the context of post-disaster reconstruction after "5.12" earthquake, with the cooperation among the local government, residents and planners. It's an innovative attempt to balance the reconstruction policy and residents' interests, the implementation mode and protection requirements.

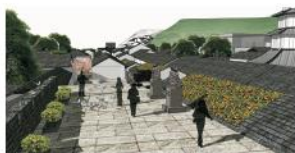
Firstly, a participatory mechanism of the local residents is provided in the reconstruction policy. Residents can choose to move out or stay. Those who choose to stay should form an owner-committee based on the unit of each courtyard, in accordance with the provisions of Property Law to exercise the rights and obligations of owners to form the reconstruction resolution. In addition, residents can participate in local planning, housing design, and reconstruction procedure.

During the implementation process, the government's understanding of the planning goals has also undergone a fundamental shift, from the initial concept of complete demolition and reconstruction to the gradual realization that a number of intact traditional houses in historic blocks need to be conserved, and further policies need to be introduced to support the protection of traditional houses.

Secondly, the planning provides the principle of "Gradual Evolution", in order to prevent large-scale protection works to damage the block's diversity and over-commercialization, which may result in "protective damage". Combined with reconstruction policy and rehabilitation requirements the dynamic participatory concept was put forward as "resident participation, planning optimization" in the implementation, to avoid the "standardization" that a simplified reconstruction policy may cause, and to achieve the self-renewal and the social development goals of continuation of the local network of people. For the divergence between the residents' intention and reconstruction policy, and the stalemate of waiting and seeing, some pilot cases were carried out as an experiment, in order to let the residents who were involved in reconstruction have a real experience of housing quality after the reconstruction and repair, and to get the sub-approved housing standards and construction costs.

Thirdly, through the explanation of the policies by government and community, and communication by architects and planners home by home, the residents gradually accept the renewal programs. Kitchen facilities, pipelines, housing height, lighting and other living equipments are qualified. The issues left over in history such as unclear property, and illegal structures also got specific sovlement to meet the residents' basic needs.

This multi-subjects renewal mode of the West Street is different from the original simple model of large-scale demolition and construction, and is also different from one-time "Facade Polishing" works. The planning concepts of "protecting heritages, inheriting civilizations, improving facilities, benefiting residents" gradually got recognized by the government, the people and the communities, and it is tend to be the developing trend of Urban Renewal.



供稿：

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印度汉比世界文化遗产

Hampi World Heritage Site, India

汉比世界文化遗产地是中世纪维查耶纳伽尔古王国（包括56个申报的遗迹）首都的遗址所在地，坐落于印度卡纳塔克邦（Tungabhadra）的河岸边，主要包含两处面积共计236.46平方公里的遗产地，其中核心区为41.8平方公里。1986年，根据标准(i), (iii), (iv)，汉比被列入《世界遗产名录》，取名“汉比遗址群”。该遗产地的文化资源主要为考古遗址（表面和次表面的），同时还遗留了许多相关系统，如自然、防御、水、王室、宗教、网络和活态遗产，其中有一些系统至今仍可发挥作用。在研究维查耶纳伽尔的过程中，仅1100平方公里的遗产地中竟发现了超过33000处文化遗迹。目前该遗址由印度考古调查机构、国务院考古部和博物馆部门共同保护，此外根据2002年《汉比世界遗产地管理局条例》专门成立了遗址管理机构——汉比世界遗产地管理主管局。

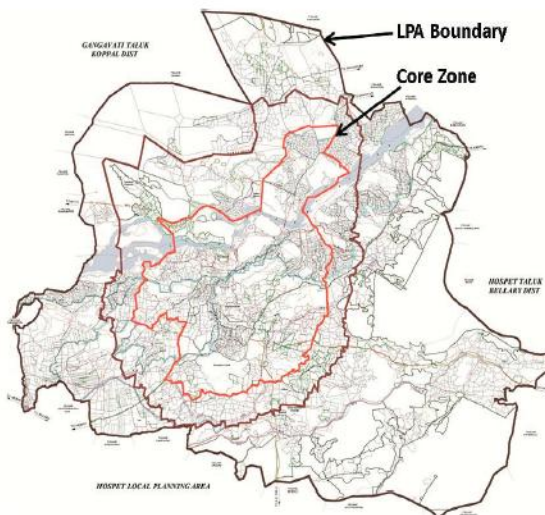
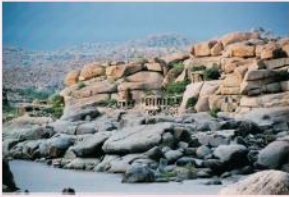
由于缺乏有效的保护及其相应管理机制，遗址在1999年被列入《世界遗产濒危名录》中。在联合国教科文组织的干预下，为了阻止一些破坏遗产地价值的建设活动，尤其针对在保护区范围内建设两座吊桥和购物中心的建设项目，要求当地政府制定遗产管理规划。通过筛选最终采纳了塔库尔·娜莉妮米教授提供的综合管理规划，这项规划被评为是最能体现汉比文化资源价值保护与管理的方案。此项规划于2003年开始筹备，2005年开始实施，目前已经进入最后阶段。2006年，汉比遗址群正式从濒危名单中除名。

根据汉比综合管理规划的要求，必须建立一个联合遗产管理项目组，承担所有遗产保护、保存和管理的决策工作。由此“联合委员会”于2010年1月成立，成员包括印度考古调查机构、国务院考古部和博物馆部门以及汉比世界遗产地管理主管机构。联合遗产管理项目组旨在加强技术水平，更好地协调技术活动和质量管理；此外，还将通过项目实践制定出统一的操作纲要、规范政策和技术标准使不同部门在实施项目时有据可依。总体保护规划是联合遗产管理项目组的一个重要部分，致力于保护所有文化资源的利益，同时也是推动对遗产管理进行更好的实践活动的重要步骤。

The Hampi World Heritage Site is the ruinous remains of the medieval Capital of the Vijaynagara dynasty (includes the 56 nominated monuments), located along the banks of River Tungabhadra, in the State of Karnataka in India. The Site spreads over an area of 236.46 km² in two districts, with a core area of 41.8 sq km. It had been enlisted as 'Group of Monuments, Hampi' in the World Heritage list in 1986 under criteria (i), (iii), (iv). Predominantly an archaeological ruin (surface and sub-surface), the cultural resources also include interrelated systems, like natural, defense, water, royal, sacred, network and living heritage, some of which are functional till date. In the course of the Vijaynagara Research Project, more than 33000 cultural resources were found present within an area of approximately 11 sq km. The Site is under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and the State Department of Archaeology and Museums (DAM) and has a dedicated site management agency, the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority (HWHAMA), set up under HWHAMA Act'2002.

The limited perception heritage and the ineffective protection and management mechanisms, lead to the site being declared endangered in 1999. With the intervention of UNESCO, a Site Management Plan was asked to be prepared as a compliance measure over and above cessation of construction activity, especially the 2 suspension bridges and a shopping centre within the protected property. After several plans made by many groups and individuals, the Integrated Management Plan as prepared by Prof. Nalini M. Thakur with her Team was accepted as most apt for value-based conservation, protection and management of the cultural resources of Hampi. Plan preparation initiated in 2003, its implementation began in 2005 and the Site was removed from the Endangered List in 2006. The finalization of the plan is underway.

As per the Integrated Management Plan of Hampi, a Joint Heritage Management Program is required to be formed which will be the sole authority for decision making concerning all aspects of heritage conservation, protection and management. The Joint Committee is a collaboration of the Archaeological Survey of India, the State Department of Archaeology and Museums, and the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority, and has been initiated in January 2010. As the first of its kind, JHMP aims to strengthen the technical aspects, to ensure better co-ordination of technical activities and quality management. Furthermore JHMP works towards implementing a single program and technical standards for the site and to develop a common philosophy, policy, standards, processes and specifications that need to be followed by the various implementing agencies. The Comprehensive Conservation Plan, is an important responsibility of the Joint Heritage Management Program, which focuses on safeguarding the interest of all cultural resources alone, and is an important steps towards initiating good practice towards heritage management.



供稿：
Somi CHATTERJEE, 印度汉比世界遗产地联合遗产管理项目咨询处

Source: Somi CHATTERJEE

Consultants to Joint Heritage Management Program for Hampi World heritage site



云南哈尼梯田成功申报联合国全球农业文化遗产

Hani Rice Terraces Listed As a Pilot System in the GIAHS



农业遗产与世界遗产的关系：

世界遗产与全球重要农业遗产都属于联合国下属组织的重要工作，世界遗产是向联合国教科文组织申报，全球重要农业遗产则是向联合国粮农组织申报。农业遗产有可能成为世界遗产，世界遗产如果与农业的关系不大，则不可能成为农业遗产。

Agricultural Heritage and World Heritage: Nominations for the World Heritage list are submitted to UNESCO, while Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) are submitted to FAO. Those selected as Agricultural Heritages are most likely to be inscribed into the World Heritage List, while not necessarily the other way round, as World Heritage is not automatically related to agriculture.



今年6月，云南省唯一列入文化遗产预备清单的哈尼梯田成功申报联合国粮农组织的全球重要农业文化遗产。6月14日，红河州政府在北京接受了联合国粮农组织“全球重要农业文化遗产保护试点”的授牌。

2002年，联合国粮农组织开始推动全球重要农业文化遗产保护工作，目的是建立该遗产及其相关的景观、生物多样性、知识和文化保护体系，使其在世界范围内得到认可和保护，并成为可持续管理的基础。该计划在世界范围内陆续选择100至150个不同类型的农业文化遗产地作为保护试点。哈尼稻作梯田系统是我国继浙江青田稻鱼共生系统之后的第二批保护试点，同时列入的还有江西万年稻作文化系统。

距今已有1300多年历史的哈尼梯田，主要分布于云南省红河州的元阳、红河、绿春、金平4县境内，总面积达82万亩，梯田级数最多的达3700多级，是目前世界规模最大、分布最广的梯田，也是云南省首个国家湿地公园。作为中国梯田的优秀代表，哈尼梯田拥有独特的灌溉系统和奇异而古老的农业生产方式，形成了江河、森林、村寨、梯田四度同构的良性生态循环系统，也因此，哈尼梯田经受住了今年云南百年一遇特大干旱的考验，并在金秋时节迎来了丰收。收割完水稻后的哈尼梯田明澈如镜，千层铺遍，与哈尼民居蘑菇房相映成趣，是世界罕见的人文景观。

摄影：张洪康

云南省红河州哈尼梯田管理局副局长

Photographer: ZHANG Hongkang
Deputy Director, Honghe Hani Rice Terraces
Administration Bureau of Yunnan Province



The Hani Rice Terraces, the only Cultural Heritage in the Tentative List of Yunnan Province, has been listed as a pilot project in the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations in June, 2010. Officials from the People's Government of Honghe Prefecture attended the plaque presentation ceremony for the conservation pilot site held by FAO in Beijing on June 14th, 2010.

In order to safeguard and support the world's agricultural heritage systems, FAO started an initiative for the conservation and adaptive management of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage systems in 2002. The initiative aims to establish the basis for international recognition, dynamic conservation and adaptive management of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems and their agricultural biodiversity, knowledge systems, food and livelihood security and cultures throughout the world. It is planned to select 100 to 150 agricultural heritage sites of various categories worldwide as pilot sites of GIAHS. Hani Rice Terraces System is the second Chinese systems included into the list after the rice fields in Qingtian County, Zhejiang Province.

The Hani Rice Terraces, with a history of more than 1300 years, are the largest and the most widely distributed terraces in the world. Covering an area of 820,000 mu (about 70,000 ha), these terraces are mainly distributed along the south part of the Honghe Ailao Mountain and spread over four counties: Honghe, Yuanyang, Lvchun, and Jinping, with up to 3700 hierarchies along its vertical distribution. As one of the best examples of terraced fields in China and the first National Wetland Park in Yunnan Province, the Hani Rice Terraces boast an ingenious irrigation network, upon which a bizarre and ancient way of agricultural production is developed. As a healthy and integral entity, the ecological system of the terraces actually comprises of the forests on the hilltop, the terraced fields and villages on the hillsides, and the water system at the foot of the hills. Therefore, despite extremely dry spells, like this year, Hani terraces still survived and have a bumper harvest in this autumn. After the rice is reaped, a picturesque landscape will meet the eyes: the surfaces of terraced fields, as smooth as thousands of mirrors, are adorned with mushroom-like reflections of traditional dwellings of Hani minorities, which is regarded as a wonder of world cultural landscape.

2010年UNESCO亚太地区文化遗产保护奖揭晓

Winners Announced for the 2010 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards

今年9月，2010年UNESCO亚太地区文化遗产保护奖在泰国曼谷揭晓，新加坡凤山寺荣获该奖项最高荣誉卓越奖。

凤山寺极为出色的修复工作，复原了晚清时期一座重要的标志性闽南风格寺庙，为新加坡社区和当地的南安居民保留了地标性的文化遗产。凤山寺基于社区的修复方式为新加坡及其周边地区提供了保护政策与实践方面的范例。

此次UNESCO共收到来自14个国家的33项申报项目，涵盖了博物馆、酒店、文化机构、教育机构、宗教场所、工业场所、公共机构、住宅、城市区域和岛屿。最后7个国家共9个项目获奖，但未有项目获得评委会创新奖。创新奖于2005年设立，旨在表彰那些将现代建筑设计杰出标准与历史环境完美融合的新建建筑，今年有两个国家共3个项目（分别是教育机构、城市综合体和博物馆）申报该奖项。

UNESCO亚太地区文化遗产保护奖的设立，旨在奖励民间相关个人与组织，或与地方政府合作，在保护地方遗产、彰显其文化价值方面所作的贡献。

2000年至今，UNESCO共收到来自23个亚太地区国家的392件申报项目，涵盖了从私宅到王宫等各种类型的建筑。许多项目成为该地区遗产保护工作的技术与社会标准，并促进了该地区遗产保护活动的开展。同时，这些项目也体现了亚太地区遗产保护事业的发展与水平。迄今为止，获奖项目共计132个，包括5个评委会创新奖。

2010年亚太地区文化遗产保护奖获奖名单：

■ 卓越奖

新加坡凤山寺

■ 杰出奖

日本横滨红砖仓库

巴基斯坦锡卡都 Gulabpur Khanqah

■ 优秀奖

中国四川伏龙观

印度海得拉巴 Chowmahalla Palace

斯里兰卡加勒古堡的老房子

■ 荣誉提名奖

澳大利亚巴拉瑞特 Ballarat 力学研究所

中国浙江北新椒街

印度孟买贾特拉帕蒂希瓦吉马哈

拉杰 Vastu Sangrahalaya (威尔士王

子博物馆)

Hong San See Temple, Singapore, has been honoured with the Award of Excellence in the 2010 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.

Revived an important icon of Minnan temple architecture of the late Qing dynasty which is a living heritage landmark for the Lam Ann settlers and the Singapore community as a whole, the project's rigorous conservation methodology has ensured that the authentic structure and fabric of the building are well-preserved. The community-based approach to restoration at Hong San See Temple stands to have a major impact in shifting the paradigm of conservation policy and practice in Singapore and around the region.

A total of 33 entries, from 14 countries in the region, were submitted for consideration. The conservation project entries include museums, hotels, cultural institutions, educational institutions, religious sites, industrial sites, public institutions, residential buildings, urban districts and islands.

The 2010 UNESCO Heritage Awards finally went to 9 projects from 7 countries, but no projects were selected for the 2010 Jury Commendation for Innovation. The Jury Commendation was launched in 2005, aiming to recognize newly-built structures which demonstrate outstanding standards for contemporary architectural design which are well integrated into historic contexts. The 2010 Jury Commendation submissions include 3 projects (an educational institution, a city complex and a museum) from 2 countries in the region.

The UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation have been established to recognize the achievements of individuals and organizations within the private sector, and the public-private initiatives, in successfully restoring structures of heritage value in the region.

Since 2000, UNESCO has received 392 entries from 23 territories, spanning a wide range of conservation projects from private residences to palace complexes. Many of the entries have set technical and social benchmarks for conservation in the region, while acting as catalysts for local preservation activity. Over the years, the projects illustrate the increasing momentum and level of conservation in Asia and the Pacific. Up to now, there are totally 132 Awards Winners including 5 Jury Commendation Winners.

Winners Announced for the 2010 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards:

Award of Excellence:

Hong San See Temple, Singapore

Awards of Distinction:

Red Brick Warehouses in Yokohama, Japan

Gulabpur Khanqah in Skardu, Pakistan

Awards of Merit:

Fu'long Taoist Temple in Sichuan, China

Chowmahalla Palace in Hyderabad, India

Old Houses in the World Heritage Fort of Galle, Sri Lanka

Honourable Mentions:

Ballaarat Mechanics' Institute in Ballarat, Australia

North Xinjiao Street in Zhejiang, China

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya (Prince of Wales Museum) in Mumbai, India



www.unescobkk.org

世界遗产的完整性

Integrity of World Heritage

1. 另一标尺为真实性，关于真实性，请参见本刊第四期“遗产知识”版名为《关于真实性的“奈良文件”概要》的专门文章。

2. 针对文化遗产每一项标准的完整性要求尚在研究开发之中。

1. The other measure is authenticity; refer 'the Nara Document on Authenticity' in our 4th newsletter for authenticity.

2. The conditions of integrity to properties nominated under criteria (i) - (vi) are under development.

2008年版《实施世界遗产公约操作指南》指出，完整性是与遗产地突出普遍价值(OUV)紧密相连的两大评价标尺之一。¹

首先，完整性用来衡量自然和/或文化遗产及其特征的整体性和无缺状态。因而，审查遗产完整性就要评估遗产：

- 1) 包含多少能够表现其OUV的必要因素；
- 2) 形体或范围是否足够大到足够囊括所有能体现遗产价值的特色和过程；
- 3) 受到发展和被人类忽视所带来的消极影响的程度。

《指南》强调上述条件需要在完整性陈述中进行论述。

《指南》分别罗列了文化遗产和自然遗产对完整性的不同要求：

文化遗产：其物理构造和/或重要特征都必须保存完好；侵蚀退化也得到控制。能表现遗产全部价值的绝大部分必要因素也要包括在内。文化景观、历史名镇或其他活遗产中体现其显著特征的种种关系和能动机制也应予以保护。

自然遗产：其生物物理过程和地貌特征应该相对完整。当然，由于任何区域都不可能是完全天然，且所有自然区域都在变动之中，某种程度上还会有人类的活动。包括传统社会和当地社区在内的人类活动常常发生在自然区域内。这些活动常因具有生态可持续性而被视为同自然区域的OUV相一致。

自然遗产的每一项标准还有一个相应的完整性条件：²

依据标准(vii)申报的遗产应具备OUV，且包括保持遗产美景的必要地区；

依据标准(viii)申报的遗产必须包括其自然关系中所有或大部分重要的相互联系、相互依存的因素；

依据标准(ix)申报的遗产必须足够大，且包含能够展示长期保护其内部生态系统和生物多样性的必要过程的必要因素；

依据标准(x)申报的遗产必须是生物多样性保护的至关重要的价值。只有最具有生物多样性和/或代表性的申报遗产才有可能满足该标准。遗产必须包括某生物区或生态系统内最具有多样性的动植物特征的栖息地。

It is pointed out that integrity is one of the two important measures for World Heritage, closely tied to the outstanding universal value (OUV).¹ The other measure is authenticity; refer 'the Nara Document on Authenticity' in our 4th newsletter for authenticity. All properties nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List shall satisfy the conditions of integrity.

First of all, integrity is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the natural and/or cultural heritage and its attributes. Examining the conditions of integrity, therefore requires assessing the extent to which the property:

- a) includes all elements necessary to express its OUV;
- b) is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance;
- c) suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.

This should be presented in a statement of integrity.

The Operational Guidelines have listed the different requirements for both natural and cultural heritage:

For cultural heritage the physical fabric of the property and/or its significant features should be in good condition, and the impact of deterioration processes controlled. A significant proportion of the elements necessary to convey the totality of the value conveyed by the property should be included. Relationships and dynamic functions presented in cultural landscapes, historic towns or other living properties essential to their distinctive character should also be maintained.

For natural heritage biophysical processes and landform features should be relatively intact. However, it is recognized that no area is totally pristine and that all natural areas are in a dynamic state and to some extent involve contact with people. Human activities, including those of traditional societies and local communities, often occur in natural areas. These activities may be consistent with the outstanding universal value of the area where they are ecologically sustainable.

In addition, for natural heritage a corresponding condition of integrity has been defined for each criterion².

Properties proposed under criterion (vii) should be of outstanding universal value and include areas that are essential for maintaining the beauty of the property.

Properties proposed under criterion (viii) should contain all or most of the key interrelated and interdependent elements in their natural relationships.

Properties proposed under criterion (ix) should have sufficient size and contain the necessary elements to demonstrate the key aspects of processes that are essential for the long term conservation of the ecosystems and the biological diversity they contain.

Properties proposed under criterion (x) should be the most important properties for the conservation of biological diversity. Only those properties which are the most biologically diverse and/or representative are likely to meet this criterion. The properties should contain habitats for maintaining the most diverse fauna and flora characteristic of the bio-geographic province and ecosystems under consideration.

第二届WHITRAP管理委员会会议

The 2nd Session of WHITRAP Governing Board Meeting

2010年6月11日，亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心第二届管理委员会会议在同济大学旭日楼隆重举行。

此次会议由原教育部副部长、中心管理委员会主席章新胜主持，9位来自世界及亚太地区遗产保护领域的著名机构、专家和政府代表作为第二届管理委员会成员出席了此次会议。此外，来自北京、上海及苏州三个中心的负责人列席了会议。

管委会听取了三个中心的工作报告，肯定了三个中心过去两年中在培训、教育及研究等方面取得的诸多成果，并就WHITRAP未来发展战略、管理架构、核心团队、运作机制、财政预算及资金来源等方面深入交换了意见，同时就WHITRAP自成立以来遇到的各种困难以及未来发展所面临的问题进行了分析与探讨，并提出了有针对性的解决思路。

本届管委会出席成员（或成员代表）名单：

（按姓氏字母排序）

主席：

章新胜，原教育部副部长

成员：

Francesco BANDARIN, UNESCO文化助理总干事、世界遗产中心主任

Mounir BOUCHENAKI, ICCROM总干事

方茂田，中国联合国教科文组织全委会秘书长

李如生，中国住房城乡建设部城市建设司副司长

陆琼，中国国家文物局文物保护司副司长

吕舟，ICCROM理事、ICOMOS/CHINA副主席、清华大学建筑学院副院长（代表胡东成，清华大学副校长）

李岩松，北京大学副校长（代表林建华，北京大学常务副校长）

伍江，同济大学副校长

衣学领，苏州市园林和绿化管理局局长（代表朱建胜，苏州市副市长）

On June 11, 2010, the 2nd Session of WHITRAP Governing Board Meeting was held in Xuri Building, Tongji University.

The meeting was hosted by Mr. ZHANG Xinsheng, Chairman of WHITRAP Governing Board and Former Vice Minister of Education of China, and organized by WHITRAP Shanghai. 9 experts and representatives from well-known heritage conservation institutes and governments, including Mr. Francesco BANDARIN, and Mr. Mounir BOUCHENAKI, attended the meeting. Besides, Mr. FANG Maotian, Mr. DU Yue, Mr. JING Feng, and 3 directors of WHITRAP Beijing, Shanghai and Suzhou were also present at the meeting.

After listening to the work reports of three branches, the Governing Board highly praised the achievements of WHITRAP in training and research during the last two years. The meeting also had an in-depth discussion on the issues of the future development plan, management structure, operational mechanism, budget, and sources of finance, as well as a thorough analysis of the challenges and opportunities in the future with suggestions for the development.

Participants of the 2nd Session of WHITRAP Governing Board Meeting (according to alphabetic order):

Chairman:

ZHANG Xinsheng, Former Vice Minister of Education of China

Members:

Francesco BANDARIN, Assistant Director-General for Culture, UNESCO; Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Center

Mounir BOUCHENAKI, Director-General of ICCROM

FANG Maotian, Secretary General of Chinese National Committee for the UNESCO

LI Rusheng, Deputy Director-General of Urban Construction Dept., Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of China

LU Qiong, Deputy Director-General of Cultural Heritage Conservation Dept., State Administration of Cultural Heritage of China

LV Zhou, ICCROM Council Member; Vice President of ICOMOS China; Vice Dean of School of Architecture, Tsinghua University (on behalf of HU Dongcheng, Vice President of Tsinghua University)

LI Yansong, Vice Principal of Peking University (on behalf of LIN Jianhua, Executive Vice President of Peking University)

WU Jiang, Vice President of Tongji University

YI Xueling, Director of Suzhou Gardens and Landscaping Administration Bureau (on behalf of ZHU Jiansheng, Vice Mayor of Suzhou)



管委会职能：

WHITRAP由管理委员会、执行委员会、秘书处和北京、上海、苏州三个中心组成，管理委员会是WHITRAP的决策机构，每年召开一次会议，主要职责包括审批中心的发展战略、中长期发展规划和年度工作计划与预算等。

Functions of the Governing Board:

WHITRAP is composed of the Governing Board, the Executive Committee, the Secretariat, and three branch centers (WHITRAP Beijing, WHITRAP Shanghai and WHITRAP Suzhou).

The Governing Board is the decision-maker organization. It assembles a meeting every year, the main functions of which are approving the development strategy, medium-term and long-term programs, annual work plan and budget of the Institute.



章新胜
ZHANG Xinsheng



Francesco BANDARIN



Mounir BOUCHENAKI



方茂田
FANG Maotian



李如生
LI Rusheng



陆琼
LU Qiong



吕舟
LV Zhou



李岩松
LI Yansong



伍江
WU Jiang

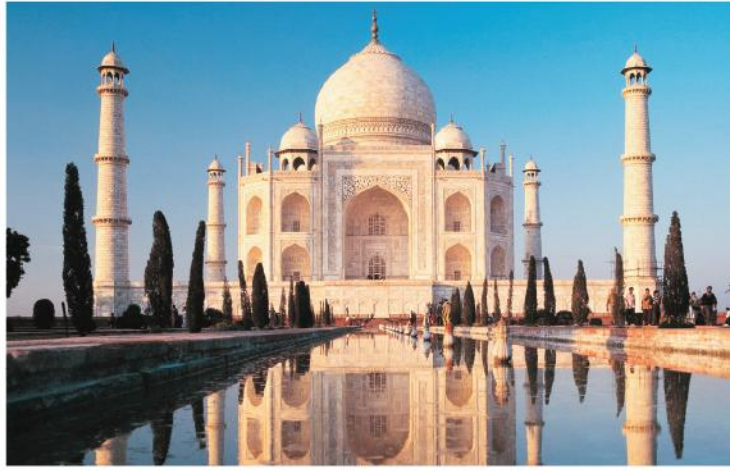
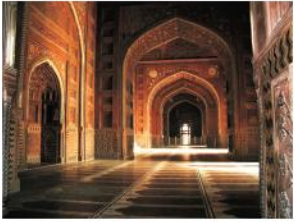


衣学领
YI Xueling

9

泰姬陵

Taj Mahal



The Taj Mahal is a mausoleum located in Agra, India, 200 kilometers from New Delhi. With a history over four hundred years, it is a world famous example of Islamic architecture.

With 576 meters in length and 293 meters in width, the Taj Mahal covers an area of 170 thousand square meters, with a closure made of red sandstone. The mausoleum boasts a symmetrical layout, composed of atria, a portal, a Moghal garden, a tomb and two mosques.

The tomb, a pure white marble structure, has a height of 74 meters. The reflection of the tomb in the pond ahead makes a magnificent picture of two Taj Mahals complementing each other. Around the tomb are four 40 meter high minarets, which were constructed slightly outwards so that, in the event of collapse, the material from the towers would tend to fall away from the tomb. Entering the inner side of the tomb, one can easily find the ingenious design made of colorful gems. The main chamber houses the coffins of Mumtaz Mahal and Shah Jahan. Taj Mahal displays a distinctive style from the suppressed atmosphere of other Mausoleum due to its beautiful appearance and delightful color. The Taj Mahal illustrates a succession to the tradition of Islamic architecture for symmetry, and is a recognized architectural masterpiece in the world which combines the architectural styles of India, Mid East and Persia.

The Taj Mahal was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1983 on the basis of criterion (i).

Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:

An immense mausoleum of white marble, built in Agra between 1631 and 1648 by order of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his favorite wife, the Taj Mahal is the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage.

泰姬陵位于印度的北方邦阿格拉 (Agra) 城内, 距首都新德里200多公里, 是印度享誉世界的伊斯兰建筑代表作, 至今已有近400年历史。

泰姬陵陵墓全长576米, 宽293米, 四周是红砂石制成的围墙, 整座陵墓占地17万平方米。陵墓布局匀称, 由前庭、正门、莫卧儿式花园, 陵宫和两座清真寺组成。陵宫全部采用德干高原的纯白大理石建成, 高达74米, 加之前方水池中的倒影, 就像两座泰姬陵交相辉映, 甚为壮观。宫内墙上有宝石镶嵌成的图案, 构思巧妙。中间墓室放有沙贾汗和泰姬的棺椁。华丽的花园和明朗的陵墓色调使泰姬陵呈现着有别与其他陵墓压抑沉闷的独特风格。泰姬陵继承了伊斯兰建筑左右对称、整体和谐的传统, 集印度、中东和波斯建筑艺术之大成。

泰姬陵于1983年被列入联合国教科文组织公布的世界文化遗产名录, 其符合世界遗产标准中的(i)项。

世界遗产委员会的评语为:

泰姬陵是一座由白色大理石建成的巨大陵墓清真寺, 是莫卧儿皇帝沙贾汗 (Shah Jahan) 为纪念他心爱的妃子于1631年至1648年在阿格拉修建的。泰姬陵是印度穆斯林艺术的瑰宝奇葩, 是世界遗产中令世人赞叹的经典杰作之一。

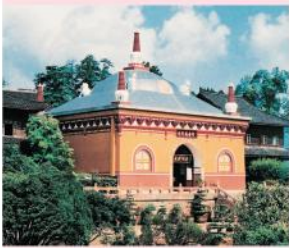
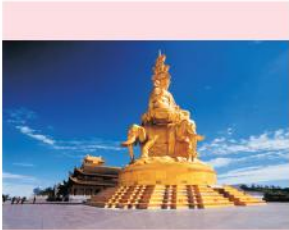


峨眉山-乐山大佛

Mt. Emei and Leshan Giant Buddha



峨眉山-乐山大佛
Mt. Emei and Leshan Giant Buddha



峨眉山位于中国西部四川省的中南部，景区面积154平方公里，最高峰为万佛顶，海拔3099米，以其优美的自然景观与悠久的佛教文化遗迹而著称于世。

峨眉山处于世界生物区系的结合和过渡地带，多种自然要素交汇，区系成分复杂，地质地貌典型，保存有完整的亚热带植被体系，拥有丰富的动植物资源，且特有物种繁多。同时，作为中国佛教四大名山之一，近二千年来，峨眉山创造并积累了以佛教文化为主体的丰富文化遗产，山上寺庙林立，其中以报国寺、万年寺等“金顶八大寺庙”最为著名。

乐山大佛位于峨眉山以东，岷江、大渡河、青衣江三江交汇处，始凿于唐代开元初年（公元713年），历时90年建成。佛像依山临江凿成，通高71米，是世界现存最大的一尊摩崖石像。大佛雕刻细致、线条流畅、比例匀称、气势恢宏，体现了盛唐文化的宏大气派。景区以大佛为中心，有秦离堆，汉崖墓，唐宋佛、塔、寺，明清建筑群等。文物馆藏丰富，其中不乏国内外罕见的稀世珍品。

峨眉山和乐山大佛于1996年被联合国教科文组织列为文化和自然双重遗产，其符合世界遗产评价标准中的(iv)(vi)(x)项。

世界遗产委员会的评语为：

公元1世纪，在四川省峨嵋山景色秀丽的山巅上，落成了中国第一座佛教寺院。随着四周其他寺庙的建立，该地成为佛教的主要圣地之一。许多世纪以来，文化财富大量积淀，最著名的要属乐山大佛，它是8世纪时人们在一座山岩上雕凿出来的，俯瞰着三江交汇之所。佛像身高71米，堪称世界之最。峨嵋山还以其物种繁多、种类丰富的植物而闻名天下，从亚热带植物到亚高山针叶林可谓应有尽有，有些树木树龄已逾千年。



Mt. Emei lies in the southwestern area of Sichuan Province. The scenic area covers a total area of 154 square kilometers. Its highest peak, the Wan Fo Summit, is 3099 meters above the sea level. Thanks to its breathtaking natural sceneries and abundant Buddhist cultural heritages, Mt. Emei is well-known all over the world.

Due to its location where different species of flora and fauna combine and transit, the Mt. Emei has a well-preserved subtropical plant-soil system and is rich in biological resources which have distinct regional characteristics, a variety of endemic species in particular Mt. Emei has a large variety of cultural heritages with strong Buddhist features, which have developed over the last 2000 years. Among many others, the most famous sites are the eight temples on the Golden Summit (Jinding), including the Baoguo Temple and the Wannian Temple.

The Giant Buddha of Leshan, located east to Mt. Emei, looks down on the confluence of the three rivers, Dongmin River, Dadu River, and Qingyi River. With its beginning in the first year of Kaiyuan during the reign of Tang Xuanzong Emperor (713 A.D.) of the Tang Dynasty, and finished in the year 803, the statue took people more than 90 years to carve. Nestling against mountains and facing rivers, the Buddha statue stands 71 meters in height, which is the largest statue carved into a cliff in the world. The Giant Buddha, with meticulous carving, fluent lines, balanced proportion, tremendous momentum, fully reflects the splendid culture of the Flourishing Tang Dynasty. The scenic area is centered around the Giant Buddha with rich heritage sites, such as the meander cores of Qin Dynasty, cliff tombs of Han Dynasty, Buddha, towers and temples of Tang and Song Dynasty, and ancient architectural complex of Ming and Qing Dynasty. The cultural relics are also plentiful and some are the rarities of the world.

Mt. Emei and Leshan Giant Buddha was inscribed on the World Heritage List as a Mixed Heritage Site in 1996 on the basis of criteria (iv), (vi) and (x).

Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:

The first Buddhist temple in China was built here in Sichuan Province in the 1st century A.D. in the beautiful surroundings of the summit Mount Emei. The addition of other temples turned the site into one of Buddhism's holiest sites. Over the centuries, the cultural treasures grew in number. The most remarkable is the Giant Buddha of Leshan, carved out of a hillside in the 8th century and looking down on the confluence of three rivers. At 71 m high, it is the largest Buddha in the world. Mount Emei is also notable for its exceptionally diverse vegetation, ranging from subtropical to subalpine pine forests. Some of the trees there are more than 1,000 years old.

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封面及本页照片：峨眉山—乐山大佛
来源：峨眉山-乐山大佛风景名胜区
管理委员会

Photos on the Front and Back Cover:
Mt. Emei and Leshan Giant Buddha
Source: Mt. Emei - Leshan Grand
Buddha Scenic Area Administration
Committee

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增刊

Supplement

"文化遗产管理规划" 国际培训班

International Training
Course on
Management Planning
for Cultural Heritage

致谢:

非常感谢各位老师对“文化遗产管理规划”国际培训班所做出的贡献!

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韩锋 HAN Feng
邵甬 SHAO Yong
王林 WANG Lin
孔萍 KONG Ping

同时感谢扬州市政府对本次培训班的大力支持!

Great appreciation especially goes to the Yangzhou Municipal Government for the extensive support.

“文化遗产管理规划”国际培训班在沪举行

International Training Course on 'Management Planning for Cultural Heritage' Held in Shanghai



2010年9月13日,在WHITRAP Shanghai与ICCROM合作框架下,根据全球培训战略和亚太地区定期报告的迫切要求,第二届“文化遗产管理规划”国际培训班在上海举行,共招收亚太地区11个国家16名中高级专业人士,其中政府部门官员6名,文化及项目经理7名和建筑师3名。在扬州市政府的大力协助下以及同济大学、上海同济城市规划与设计研究院和国家历史文化名城研究中心(TNRCHC)的支持下,本次培训分两个阶段进行:“文化遗产管理”理论体系认知以及扬州“瘦西湖”、“东关街”实地考察。

WHITRAP Shanghai主任周俭教授主持了开幕式,同济大学伍江副校长、ICCROM项目主管Gamini、咨询顾问Carolina、TNRCHC主任阮仪三教授出席并发言,分别强调了遗产地“管理规划”的重要性、必要性及在当前国际形势下遇到的机遇和挑战。在简要的欢迎仪式之后,孔萍博士向所有学员介绍了整个培训项目及将要开展的实践工作,为期两周的国际培训班正式拉开帷幕。

September 13, 2010, the 2nd session of International Training Course on Management Planning for Cultural Heritage (MPCH) was held in Shanghai, under the cooperative framework of WHITRAP Shanghai and ICCROM. MPCH responds to the urgent demands on sustainable management of cultural heritage sites in the region, highlighted by the Global Training Strategy for World Cultural and Natural Heritage (WHC-01/CONF. 208/14) and the UNESCO Periodic Report for the Asia and the Pacific.

In this session, WHITRAP recruited 16 professionals from 11 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, among which six are from government, seven are project managers and three are architects. With the great support from Yangzhou Municipal Government, Tongji University, Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute (TJUPDI) and Tongji National Research Center of Historic Cities (TNRCHC), the MPCH was divided into two phrases: one is the knowledge of Management Planning; the other is case study on Yangzhou Slender West Lake and the Dongguan Ancient Street.

Prof. ZHOU Jian hosted the opening ceremony, Mr. WU Jiang, Mr. Gamini WIJESURIYA, Ms. Carolina CASTELLANOS and Prof. RUAN Yisan were presented and made speeches. They emphasized the significance and necessity of Management and Planning and introduced the challenges and opportunities at global vision. After a warm welcome, Dr. KONG Ping previewed the following two-week program and announced the opening of the training course.





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国际文物保护与修复研究中心遗址部主任
Director of Site Unit, ICCROM



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国家历史文化名城研究中心主任
Director, Tongji National Research Center of Historic Cities

课程简介

Introduction to the Course



培训课程主要由两部分组成：其一是“文化遗产管理规划”理论框架；其二是以中国遗产地为案例详解理论知识的实际应用。

课程开始阶段，教授向学员介绍了保护的历史背景、国际背景和现代保护的最新动向，其中详细介绍了诸如教科文组织、国际文物保护与修复研究中心、国际博物馆理事会和国际古迹遗址理事会等相关机构，国际宪章和保护活动。专家通过许多实例和个案研究，比如在恢复与重建遇到困难时怎样处理，可持续再利用的复杂性研究以及文化遗产与日常生活的联系等，更生动形象地诠释理论知识，使学员们深入理解突出普遍价值，完整性和真实性，《实施指南》和世界遗产地评估准则，以及管理规划的必要性、实施过程和管理手段。每位学员根据可持续管理规划的要求和步骤，一步一步充实自己的研究案例和规划方案，并发表阶段性成果汇报，主要包括遗产地参与方的认定、其利益和关注点的考虑、成功的合作案例、数据整理和搜集、边界和缓冲区划定的关键因素、综合法律法规和限制条例、土地使用与发展、突出普遍价值、文化遗产地发展计划以及合理且符合可持续要求的实施方案等内容。

课程期间，当地专家和在各领域的权威在谈到中国的法律框架时，以许多遗产地为例，如福建土楼，周庄，丽江古城，九寨沟风景名胜，指明这些遗产地的突出普遍价值、评估和问题的解决方法。此外，学员还了解了中国将文化遗产融入社会生活的保护方式，这些方式能够在快速发展的中国城市中，创造一个可持续发展的，经济高效的活遗产地从而保护城市遗产。此类案例有迷人的自然、文化和建筑遗产的丽江，以及平遥古城。通过遗产地详细的管理规划介绍，使学员们进一步了解了遗产地可能遇到的问题和解决方案，分享了经验。



The course is composed of two parts: one is to introduce the framework of Management Planning, the other is to enhance the knowledge by practical cases in Chinese context.

In the first lectures, the Participants were introduced to the historic background of conservation, the international context and the modern conservation movement, including detailed information about the relevant institutions such as UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOM and ICOMOS, an outline over the Charters and the international activities. The theoretical knowledge was underlined by many examples and case studies dealing with difficult aspects of restoration versus reconstruction, the complexity of sustainable reuse and the connection between cultural heritage and daily life. The participants have been equipped with an in-depth understanding of the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, Integrity and Authenticity, the Operational Guidelines and the Criteria, as well as the necessity of management planning and the processes and tools of site management. Each step of the creation of a sustainable management plan has been dealt with individually and in a comprehensive matter. Major aspects such as the Identification of stakeholders, their interests and concerns, and examples of successful cooperation have been explained, as well as the importance of data gathering, the possible issues with boundaries and buffer zones, with their complementary legal and customary restrictions, land development, the Outstanding Universal Value itself and the creation of a vision for the cultural heritage, suitable, realistic, and sustainable development and action plans.

These complex issues have been assessed and explained with examples of Cultural Heritage Management in China. Local experts and authorities in their field spoke about the legal framework that exists within the People's Republic of China, gave many examples of heritage sites such as the Fujian Tulou, the water town of Zhou Zhuang, the ancient city of Lijiang, and the Jiu Zhaigou Scenic and Historic Interest Area, specified the Outstanding Universal Value of these sites and assessed issues and solutions. Furthermore, the participants were introduced to the Chinese way of integrating cultural heritage sites into social life and creating a sustainable, economically efficient living heritage site to maintain urban heritage in the fast developing and growing cities of China. Examples of such urban heritage conservation projects include Lijiang, with its fascinating natural, cultural and architectural heritage and the ancient city of Pingyao. The Management Plans of these sites have been explained to the participants as well as the encountered issues and solutions to share the made experiences with the participants.



扬州案例考察

Case Study in Yangzhou

扬州市以多元化的文化遗产闻名于世，2008年历史街区、瘦西湖及大运河已被列入“世界遗产预备清单”；2006年，扬州荣获“联合国人居奖”。扬州市政府对遗产保护工作非常重视，2005年联合德国城市联盟公司共同制定了城市提升规划项目，详细阐述了今后10年至15年整个历史城镇的保护与发展方向。

在扬州市政府的支持下，“文化遗产管理规划”国际培训班的学员以东关街历史街区和瘦西湖为实例进行考察，分四组为其制定管理规划框架。在Joseph KING先生和周俭教授指导下，两组对东关街历史街区的突出普遍价值、原真性、完整性、管理问题及相关建议发表了自己的看法。其中一组指出，应该将瘦西湖和东关街历史街区作为一个整体，从“盐商”文化角度出发申遗，展示历史街区的独特城市肌理、历史建筑、古典园林以及在中国人文历史的重要意义。KING先生强调，为了进一步突出遗产价值需要从道家 and 儒家的角度加强研究，深层阐释“盐商”贸易文化特点。从东关历史商业街区的完整性考虑，部分学员表示对少数重建项目和商店定位的顾虑。

结合“盐商”文化，另两组以瘦西湖为考察对象的学员也总结了遗产地的突出普遍价值。为了区分瘦西湖与其他中国园林的文化特色，有必要从“盐商”对历史人文经济的影响角度挖掘其创意特点和唯一性。结合瘦西湖的文化价值，学员们也为其景点推广、边界划分、游客控制和旅游管理等方面提出了建议。

课程最后，学员和教授都表示对扬州遗产保护工作很有感触，特别是“城市提升”项目、《城市总体规划》和《遗产地详细规划》等，通过不同案例更好地理解中国文脉下遗产保护工作中社区参与、法律法规和修复项目实施的具体情况。



Yangzhou won the UN Habitat Scroll of Honor Award in 2006 and is famous for its diversity in cultural heritage, among them Dongugan Ancient Street (DAS), Slender West Lake (SWL) and the Grand Canal which are inscribed in the Tentative List of World Heritage Sites. The Yangzhou Municipal Government puts great emphasis on the conservation of historic towns. In 2005, cooperating with Cities Alliance, Yangzhou made a plan for the development of the Urban Upgrading Strategy, which described a vision for the conservation and improvement of the whole ancient city in the next 10-15 years.

With the support of Yangzhou Municipal Government, the participants of MPCH have the opportunity to present reports regarding the framework of Management Planning of DAS and SWL separately. Led by Mr. Joseph KING and Prof. Jian ZHOU, two groups whose case study were DAS had an extensive discussion on the OUV, authenticity, integrity, management issues and suggestions for the DAS case. Some professionals proposed to include the SWL into the nomination documents and focus on “Salt Merchants”, for example, the fabric of ancient streets, buildings, gardens and the significant stages of human history in China. Mr. KING also advised to further study the relationship to Daoism and Confucianism as well as the other aspect of the Salt Trade. Considering the integrity of the commercial street, some participants expressed their concerns towards the re-construction project and commercial shops.

Connected with “Salt Merchants”, the other two groups who were in charge of the SWL also summarized the OUV and the possible criteria the site might meet. In order to differentiate the SWL from other gardens in China or other countries, it is necessary to enrich researches on the historic background and then expose the creative and unique points. In line with the cultural values of the SWL, participants mentioned several items related to management issues, for instance, interpretation of the site, identifying the boundary, visitors controlling and tourism management.

The participants expressed that they are impressed to see the protection activities occurred in Yangzhou, such as the Urban Upgrading Strategy Program, the Overall Urban Planning and Special Planning for the Property etc. These are good examples to better understand the community involvement, the implementation of regulations and restoration in Chinese Context.



学员的话

Participants' Remarks

The knowledge gained from this course will help me in the participating for the development of Management Plans for all the sites in my country.

培训中所学的知识能很好地帮助我更好地制定我国管理规划。



ROHANI, Iran
伊朗



KUNWAR, Nepal
尼泊尔



DHUMAL, India
印度



WANGCHUK, Bhutan
不丹



RATNAYAKE, Sri Lanka
斯里兰卡



ALI, Pakistan
巴基斯坦



THANAKUN, Thailand
泰国

This type of course should be one month.

如果这样的培训能持续一个月就好了。



XIAO, China
中国



MATHOTA, Sri Lanka
斯里兰卡



YASMIN, Bangladesh
孟加拉国



SHRESTHA, Nepal
尼泊尔



GULZAR, Pakistan
巴基斯坦



ALHAJ, Yemen
也门

The Course has broadened my understanding on World Heritage Sites and its application processing for its nomination.

课程丰富了我对世界遗产地的认知，让我进一步了解了申报的程序。



OUCH, Cambodia
柬埔寨



WONG, Taiwan
台湾

The Chinese case studies are excellent but it would be better if we could have more time to understand the Chinese Legislation framework.

中国遗产地的案例非常精彩，但如果我们能有更多的时间了解中国的政策体系就好了。



CHATTERJEE, India
印度