

WHITRAP (Shanghai) NEWS LETTER 13

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)

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世界遗产证书颁发仪式在京举行

——纪念中国UNESCO全委会成立30周年及UNESCO驻京办事处建立25周年

Ceremony for Five Sites Inscribed on World Heritage List Held in Beijing on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO and the 25th anniversary of the UNESCO Beijing Office

中国教科文组织全国委员会成立于1979年，是联合国教科文组织与中国政府、学术界和社会团体合作的对口单位，目前由28个国务院职能部门、国家级公共机构和全国性非政府组织和机构组成。联合国教科文组织驻华代表处则成立于1984年，目前已升级为负责东亚五国事务的机构。

The Chinese National Commission for UNESCO (Chinese NATCOM) was established in 1979 and is the cooperative unit between UNESCO and the Chinese government, academic circles, and social organizations. The commission is now composed of twenty-eight State Councils of the People's Republic of China and national non-governmental organizations and institutions. The UNESCO Beijing Office was established in 1984 and has now been given new responsibilities as a service organization for five East Asian countries.



2009年12月23日，世界遗产证书颁发仪式暨纪念中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会成立30周年、联合国教科文组织驻北京办事处建立25周年活动在京举行，大会向获得“世界遗产”称号的五台山、福建土楼、三清山、开平碉楼、中国南方喀斯特的代表颁发证书。会议由教育部副部长、教科文全委会主任郝平主持，中共中央政治局委员、国务委员刘延东、教育部部长袁贵仁、国家文物局局长单霁翔、住房和城乡建设部副部长仇保兴、文化部副部长赵少华等领导到会并讲话；UNESCO总干事Irina Bokova女士发来视频贺辞；驻京办事处主任Abhimanyu Singh先生到会并致辞。

刘延东指出，世界遗产作为人类与自然共同创造的杰作，是人类社会永续发展不可再生的资源。中国政府历来高度重视遗产保护事业，并将继续履行国际公约，坚持保护为主，积极探索遗产保护科学规律和有效途径，扩大与世界各国的交流，相互学习借鉴，加强同UNESCO及有关世界组织的合作，推动遗产保护事业可持续发展。

24日，题为“以开放促合作、以创新求发展”的联合国教科文组织合作伙伴关系研讨会在京召开。来自有关国家部委、UNESCO在华机构、二类中心及地方政府的近百名代表分别从各自角度回顾了30年来UNESCO在华合作取得的成果，并对未来与UNESCO合作关系的发展充满了信心。同济大学副校长伍江应邀出席会议，就上海中心与全委会未来的合作提出了几点针对性建议。



On December 23, 2009, a ceremony for Five Sites Inscribed on the World Heritage List on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO (Chinese NATCOM) and the 25th anniversary of the UNESCO Beijing Office was held in Beijing. The Commission certified five new World Heritage sites in China: Mount Wutai, Fujian Tulou, Mount Sanqingshan National Park, Kaiping Diaolou and Villages, and South China Karst. The ceremony was led by Mr. HAO Ping (Vice Minister of Education and Director of Chinese NATCOM) Ms. LIU Yandong (Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and State Councilor), Mr. YUAN Guiren (Minister of Education), Mr. DAN Jixiang (Minister of State Administration of Cultural Heritage), Mr. CHOU Baoxing (Vice Minister of Housing and Urban-Rural Development), and Ms. ZHAO Shaohua (Vice Minister of Culture) presented lectures. Ms. Irina Bokova (Director-General of UNESCO) gave her congratulations via a video message, and Mr. Abhimanyu Singh (Director of the UNESCO Beijing Office) also participated in the ceremony and made a speech.

Ms. LIU Yandong indicated that World Heritage is a masterpiece of human beings and nature, and is also a non-renewable resource in society. The Chinese government has always attached importance to heritage conservation, continues to implement international conventions, insists on conservation, actively explores heritage protection laws in effective ways, expands communication with other countries, learns from others, and strengthens cooperation with UNESCO and other global organizations. Together, these organizations promote the sustainable development of heritage protection.

On December 24, 2009, the Conference on the Cooperative Relationship between Chinese NATCOM and UNESCO was held in Beijing. Over one hundred representatives from Chinese Ministries, UNESCO Offices in China, UNESCO category II institutes, and local authorities participated in the conference. During the discussion, participants recalled the great achievements based on the successful cooperation between UNESCO and China over the past 30 years and look forward to further successes in the future. Prof. WU Jiang (Deputy President of Tongji University) was invited as the representative of WHITRAP (Shanghai). In his speech, he proposed targeted suggestions for the future collaboration between WHITRAP (Shanghai) and Chinese NATCOM.



2009年12月4日至6日，由中国文物协会、中国风景名胜协会及福建省南平市人民政府主办、WHITRAP协办的世界遗产保护高峰论坛在武夷山举行，160余名国内外世界遗产保护领域的专家学者以及世界遗产地、申报地管理者代表出席会议，就当前中国世界文化与自然遗产、非物质文化遗产保护和可持续发展等问题进行了深入研讨。

2009年12月6日，“灾害和气候变化下世界文化和自然遗产脆弱性评估”研讨会于北京大学陈守仁国际中心正式开幕。研讨会由UNESCO世界遗产中心、ICCROM和WHITRAP联合举办，为期6天，就如何提高亚太地区世界遗产应对自然灾害和气候变化的能力进行了讨论和案例分析。

2009年12月12至13日，由苏州市园林和绿化局遗产保护办公室主办的“中国古天文遗址申报世界文化遗产模拟文本专家评审会”在苏州召开。此文本获得与会专家评审高度评价，由苏州外国语学校 and 东北育才学校中学生共同撰写。这是国内首次提出的古天文遗址模拟申报活动。

2009年12月3日，第二届亚洲遗产管理学术会议在中国澳门旅游学院遗产研究中心圆满落幕。会议共持续3天，吸引了大批国内外专家学者莅临，分别就“城市遗产与旅游的挑战和机遇”主题各抒己见。WHITRAP上海中心孔萍博士受邀担任分会主持并发表演讲。本次大会通过与与会人员的集思广益，对本地区的城市遗产保护有了更深入的认识。

北川地震后，上海市受四川省绵阳市委托承担《北川国家地震遗址纪念馆》规划策划项目，该项目由同济大学和上海同济城市规划设计研究院共同主持。2009年12月9日至10日，“北川地震遗址保护暨博物馆建设专家咨询会”在绵阳市召开。

2010年1月27日至30日，“文化遗产人才培养”国际会议在日本奈良成功举行。来自不同国家和机构的与会人员各自就人才培养问题进行了多方探讨，包括专题方向、受众对象、未来项目发展的优先领域等。大会加强了各相关机构在本地区的培训项目及能力建设上的合作与交流。

2010年3月1日，由犹太难民在上海纪念馆和德国驻上海总领事馆主办，WHITRAP上海中心支持的“见证历史，开创未来——犹太难民与上海”系列活动正式揭幕。展出期间将举办展览、专题讲座、专题片拍摄以及观摩等活动。WHITRAP上海中心长期关注这一地区的遗产保护和城市发展，曾就相关课题做出了深入的研究和探讨。

From Dec. 4 to 6, 2009, the World Heritage Conservation Forum was held at Wuyi Mountain. The Forum was organized by the Chinese Cultural Heritage Association, Chinese Landscape and Historic Sites Association (CLHSA), and the Nanping Municipal Government in Fujian Province, and was co-organized by WHITRAP. Over 160 experts, scholars, and representatives from sites on the World Heritage List and World Heritage Tentative List participated in the Forum. All participants were involved in the discussion of the current condition of Chinese cultural and natural heritage, the conservation of intangible cultural heritage, sustainable development, and other topics.

On Dec. 6, 2009, the Regional Capacity Building Workshop on Assessment of Vulnerability of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage Properties to Disasters and Climate Change opened at Tan Siu Lin Centre, Peking University. This workshop was jointly organized by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the International Centre for the Study of the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage (ICCROM), and the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP). The workshop aimed to improve the capacity of World Heritage sites in the Asia-Pacific in response to disasters and climate change through lectures, case studies, and site visits.

From Dec. 12 to 13, 2009, "Expert Accreditation Council on Declared World Cultural Heritage Simulate Text of Ancient Chinese Astronomy Site" opened in Suzhou. The accreditation was organized by the Bureau of Suzhou Gardens and the Greening Heritage Protection Office. The simulated text was co-authored by students from Suzhou Foreign Language School (SFLS) and Northeast Yucai School (NEYCS) and was highly praised by the experts. This is the first time that China has proposed declaration activities on simulated text from an ancient Chinese astronomy site.

On Dec. 3, 2009, The 2nd Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM) Conference was successfully completed in the Heritage Studies Centre of the Institute for Tourism Studies, Macau, China. The conference lasted for three days and attracted a broad range of professionals and academics who discussed the theme "Urban Heritage and Tourism - Challenges and Opportunities". Dr. Ping KONG, Assistant Director of WHITRAP (Shanghai), was invited and presented a lecture at the conference. It was a very fruitful and inspiring event that provided new knowledge and made possible the exchange of diverse experiences in the region with regard to urban heritage conservation.

The Shanghai Municipal Government pledged to support Mianyang Government in the planning of the Beichuan Earthquake Memorial Hall after the earthquake. The program is being organized by Tongji University and Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute. From Dec. 9 to 10, 2009, the Meeting of Experts Advisory for Beichuan Earthquake Memorial Monument Conservation and Museum Construction was held in Mianyang, Sichuan Province.

From Jan. 27 to 30, 2010, an international conference on "Human Resources Development for Cultural Heritage Protection" was successfully held in Japan. The conference was concluded with a fruitful discussion among all participants and experts from different countries. Various issues relating to human resource development were covered, including emerging subjects, target audience, and priority areas for future programs. The conference helped to strengthen collaboration among various institutes in developing training activities and contributed to overall capacity-building in the region.

The Exhibition "Remembering the Past and Creating a New Future - Jewish Refugees and Shanghai" opened on March 1, 2010. The exhibition is being hosted by the Shanghai Jewish Refugees Museum and the Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Germany in Shanghai with the full support of WHITRAP (Shanghai). This exhibition will be supplemented by several activities such as lectures and movies. WHITRAP (Shanghai) has completed in-depth research about the heritage conservation and urban development of the Tilanqiao District in Shanghai.



碳黑对世界遗产地的影响及相关保护对策

The Impact of Black Carbon on World Heritage Sites and Relevant Countermeasures

过去的几十年间，气候变化受到了全世界的广泛关注，国内外机构及各区域组织也开展了若干针对性项目来对气候变化的影响进行评估和控制。

众所周知，目前气候变化在全球的影响正在扩大和加剧。然而，在《联合国气候变化框架公约》和《京都协议》中，无论是当前的工作还是2012年后气候协议的谈判，都重点关注温室气体。虽然深入并快速减少温室气体的排放在全球策略中占首要位置，但是如果短期内不采取行动以遏制全球变暖的趋势，那么除非这些长期措施产生作用，否则许多世界遗产地的突出普遍价值恐将无法得以保存。

在此背景下，2009年1月29日地球正义组织与澳大利亚气候正义计划联名向给世界遗产委员会提交了题为“碳黑正危及面临冰川消融和海平面上升威胁的世界遗产地”的请愿书，呼吁委员会通过减少全球变暖污染气体“碳黑”的排放来保护那些易受到全球变暖影响的世界遗产地的突出普遍价值。

碳黑是一种能够导致气候变暖的短寿命污染气体，目前已被认定为造成全球变暖的第二大要因，其危害仅次于二氧化碳。近期研究表明，可以通过现有技术显著减少碳黑的排放，例如通过提高燃料的燃烧效率、改用低硫燃料以便让微粒捕集技术在柴油机上得到更充分的利用、在发电厂及工业设施的烟囱上加装污染控制技术等等。此外，应控制农业废弃物的燃烧，同时在居民采暖和烹饪方面，用新清洁能源替代生物质燃烧技术。

减少碳黑的排放能够帮助保护那些最易受到全球变暖影响的世界遗产地，包括那些位于高经度或高纬度地带覆盖着冰川的遗产地和位于低海拔地区面临着海平面上升威胁的遗产地。同时，保护这些遭受气候威胁的世界遗产地的环境整体性也有助于减轻气候变化造成的严重后果。

以中国的世界遗产地为例，2003年列入世界遗产地的云南省三江并流保护区也遭受到大气褐色云团和炭黑的威胁，导致明永冰川雪线上升190米（与1998年相比），而且仍在加剧。世界遗产保护专家建议当地废除原煤、木材和动物粪便作为燃料，而采用高效燃炉里的木炭。此外，采用上述柴油微粒捕集技术和工厂设施烟囱加装过滤装置等其他改进技术也能有效防止碳黑对世界遗产地的破坏。

In the past few decades, climate change has drawn worldwide attention and led international, regional and national organizations to develop dedicated programs to assess and manage the impacts of climate change.

As we know, the effects of climate change are amplified and accelerated at latitude and altitude now. But the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol, both in their current forms and in the ongoing negotiations for a post-2012 climate agreement, focus on long-lived greenhouse gases (GHG). Achieving deep and rapid reductions in GHG emissions is the fundamental global priority, but without action to slow global warming in the near term, the outstanding universal values of many World Heritage sites would not survive until these long-term solutions take effect.

In this context, the Petition to the World Heritage Committee: The Role of Black Carbon in Endangering World Heritage Sites Threatened by Glacial Melt and Sea Level Rise, written by Earthjustice and the Australian Climate Justice Program, was submitted to the World Heritage Committee. It called on the Committee to take action to protect the outstanding universal values of the World Heritage sites most vulnerable to global warming by advancing strategies to reduce emissions of the global warming pollutant black carbon on January 29, 2009.

Black carbon, a short-lived climate forcing pollutant, is considered to be the second most powerful contributor to global warming after carbon dioxide. Recent studies verify that black carbon can be sharply reduced with existing technologies, for example by improving the efficiency of fuel combustion, switching to low sulfur fuel that enables the use of more efficient particle traps on diesel engines, installing pollution control technologies on smokestacks of power plants and industrial facilities, controlling the burning of agricultural residue, and providing alternatives to biomass burning for cooking and residential heating.

The reduction of Black Carbon could help to protect World Heritage sites most vulnerable to global warming, including those with glaciers at high altitudes or latitudes, as well as low-elevation sites threatened by sea level rise. Protecting the environmental integrity of climate-threatened World Heritage sites will also help to mitigate the severe consequences of climate change.

For example, atmospheric brown clouds and black carbon are one of the most serious environmental problems facing the site of the Three Parallel Rivers National Park in the mountainous north-west of Yunnan Province in China, which was inscribed into the World Heritage List in 2003. The Mingyong Glacier has retreated approximately 190 meters since its first recorded position in 1998, and the rate of retreat appears to be increasing. Experts in World Heritage conservation recommend mitigation measures to reduce black carbon deposits on these glaciers, including switching fuels used in residential heating and cooking using raw coal, wood and dung to using charcoal briquettes in efficient stoves. Diesel particulate traps, scrubbers on industrial smokestacks, retirement of super-emitting vehicles, and other technology-related measures could have a dramatic effect on black carbon and atmospheric brown clouds in the region.

斯里兰卡世界遗产地——加勒古城及堡垒保护规划

Conservation Plan For the Old Town of Galle and its Fortifications, Sri Lanka



加勒古城位于斯里兰卡西南处，由葡萄牙人始建于16世纪，18世纪达到鼎盛时期，在英国人入侵之后，开始逐渐衰败。加勒老城由南欧人和东南亚人共同修建，不仅展现了欧洲和南亚传统建筑的完美融合，而且是堡垒式城市的杰出代表。1988年加勒古城及堡垒被联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会列入《世界遗产名录》。

随着旅游行业的飞速发展，加勒古城的突出普遍价值正面临着威胁。建于16世纪的古建筑群是古城历史脉络的主要组成部分，但原著民为了谋求经济利益，不顾其历史价值擅自改建，导致古建筑的数量大幅度减少，从原来的80%减低至现在的35%。

针对上述问题，斯里兰卡古迹遗址理事会2002年制定了“加勒古城总体规划”，其中强调了文化旅游对当地发展的重要性，并相应提出了“延续历史文脉”，“保护历史建筑”，“发展旅游基础设施”以及“加强公众保护意识与参与”等重要规划理念。规划实施的初期阶段困难重重，修复原著民自住的历史建筑却得不到当地居民的支持。经过多次社区知识普及，鼓励原著民参与到保护工作中，他们的态度才有所改观，并主动提出希望得到经济和技术上的支持来保护传统建筑。

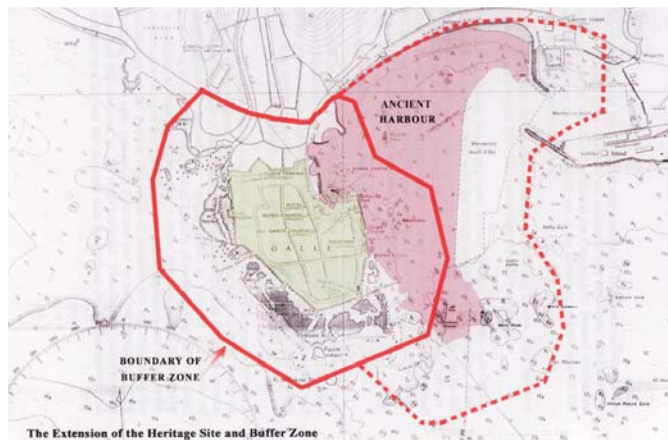
在新西兰政府的支持下，斯里兰卡城市发展署制定了“加勒城市发展规划（2005-2025）”，其中界定了加勒古城的核心区和缓冲区，增加了规划管理守则，确定了保护和修复项目，提出了确保遗产地视觉完整性的战略规划等。

Galle is a city located on the southwestern tip of Sri Lanka. It was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1988, for it is the best example of a fortified city built by Europeans in South and South-East Asia. The city and its fortifications show the interaction between European architectural styles and South Asian traditions.

With the rapid development of tourism, the Outstanding Universal Value of Galle is under threat. The historic houses remaining from the 16th century, also regarded as the most significant part of the historic built fabric, are diminishing. People have altered their houses for commercial activities without respect to their historic character. The percent of historic building stock has declined from 80% to 35%.

Therefore, the 2002 Master Plan for the conservation of Galle has been prepared by ICOMOS Sri Lanka, with an emphasis on the promotion of Cultural Tourism. In the Master Plan, projects give priority to the maintenance of historic fabric, conservation of buildings, and the development of visitor infrastructure, as well as public awareness and participation. At the beginning, it was difficult to find even ten home owners to whom financial assistance could be provided for the restoration of houses. However, community awareness workshops and the participation of the community in the conservation process have changed people's attitude towards restoration. Now many property owners have come forward, expressed their willingness to conserve their houses, and requested financial and technical assistance.

With the collaboration of the government of the Netherlands, the Galle Development Plan for an Urban Development Area (2005 to 2025) has been proposed by the Urban Development Authority of Sri Lanka. The Galle Development Plan includes the Core Zone and Buffer Zone, where additional planning regulations, conservation and restoration projects, and strategic plans to protect the visual integrity from the International Cricket Stadium will be implemented.



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第二届“文化遗产管理规划”国际培训班通告

Course Announcement "Management Planning for Cultural Heritage"

时间: 2010年9月13日-9月24日

地点: 中国上海

主办方:

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)
国际文物保护与修复研究中心(ICCROM)

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International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)

Partners:

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Yangzhou Municipal Government
Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute
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Website: www.whitr-ap.org

目的:

课程由WHITRAP(Shanghai)和ICCROM合作开办,旨在使学员掌握文化遗产管理规划的理论与实践知识,在其回国后可为各地的遗产管理规划的水平提高做出更大贡献。该课程也将为亚太各国的遗产管理专业人士提供经验交流和扩展视野的平台,学员在此可以接触到不同文化背景下世界遗产地管理规划所采取的不同战略和措施。本课程也希望为亚太地区遗产保护的能力和专业的建设发挥积极和关键作用。

课程内容:

课程由两部分组成:第一部分将通过讲座、案例分析、交流的方式使学员理解管理规划的理论知识;第二部分将考察一个中国遗产地,以此作为规划案例,通过实际操作进一步巩固理论知识。课程中,教授们将系统地介绍管理规划的基础理论知识 and 具体制定步骤,并结合中国和国际案例加以诠释。在案例研究、讨论、演讲和小组合作中,学员也将介绍各自国家的文化遗产地管理情况和本人的专业经验,与师生进行分享交流。

时逢2010年上海世博会,学员还将有机会参观世博园区部分主题馆。此外,基于考察案例——扬州的城市特色,课程将增设以“文化景观的保护与管理”为专题的内容。

学员要求:

本课程最多招收20名学员,面向建筑师、规划师、保护专家、考古专家、历史学家、地形学家、工程师、测绘师、修缮专家等专业人士。在世界遗产地管理部门或相关管理组织机构中担任管理规划主持和决策职务的工作人员将被优先考虑。此外,学员还需满足以下要求:

- 1.参与文化遗产保护工作并可对保护政策的实施起到决策作用或产生影响的在职人员,或在中短期内有潜质符合上述要求的专业人员;
- 2.有基本的遗产地管理知识;
- 3.授课语言为英语,要求能在培训期间熟练运用英语进行阅读、写作、演讲和讨论分析;
- 4.身体健康,能完成课程培训所需的相关活动;
- 5.愿意继续参与WHITRAP今后开展的各项项目。

师资力量:

教师团队将由ICCROM、联合国教科文组织及国际相关组织的权威专家组成,他们将从国际角度出发就各自专业领域介绍、分析国际前沿的遗产保护动向。同时,还将邀请中国同济大学、北京大学、清华大学的著名教授和国家文物局及其他相关机构的专家做专题报告。

工作语言: 英语

证书: 圆满完成课程的学员将获得由ICCROM和WHITRAP(Shanghai)联合颁发的证书。

学费: 750美金

旅行、食宿与生活费用:

往返上海的国际机票由学员自理。学员培训期间的住宿和日常生活开销预计花费为1000美金,由学员自己解决。希望有经济困难的申请者自行向当地政府、所在单位和基金会等组织寻求资助。经审核符合申请条件,但因经济问题无法正常参加培训课程者,WHITRAP(Shanghai)和扬州市政府将酌情提供部分奖学金。

申请材料:

所有提交材料及信函内容必须为英文。请完整填写“申请表”,并将以下要求材料一同以电子邮件或邮寄形式发至下述联系方式:

1. 个人简历;
2. 一份3至5页的报告,详细说明曾经和正在负责的具有代表性的文化遗产保护项目,其内容必须涵盖:
 - 项目背景介绍(目的、合作伙伴、支持单位、所涉及到的遗产地类别和特色等);
 - 项目运作过程中遇到的困难、挑战及其应对措施;
 - 针对困难和挑战制定的战略性决策;
 - 成果。
3. 英语能力证明;
4. 一封推荐信。

申请截止日期: 2010年5月30日

Objectives:

The course aims to equip participants with theoretical and practical knowledge to initiate and develop management plans in their own countries. Taking into account the specific pressure from the fast pace of development and transformation in the region, participants will gain insight and improve their strategic planning skills relevant to the management of World Heritage sites. This course will also build a professional platform for participants from different countries in the Asia-Pacific region to strengthen communication and to share experiences.

Program:

The course is composed of two parts: the first focusing on building knowledge through lectures, discussion, and case studies, and the second consolidating gained knowledge through hands-on work on a case study in China. During the course, the basic principles of management planning will be discussed and methodologies for the preparation of management plans will be presented. Both the international and Chinese contexts will be explored. A range of learning strategies drawing upon participants' own professional knowledge constitute an essential part in the program, through case studies, discussions, presentations, and group works.

The course will take place in Shanghai during EXPO2010, where relevant exhibitions will contribute to the study from different perspectives. In addition, drawing upon the characteristics of case study in Yangzhou, this course will explore the conservation and management issues of cultural landscape in urban context as a special feature.

The course includes a required preparatory phase prior to arrival in Shanghai, which will allow participants to familiarize themselves with basic management concepts. Participants are requested to prepare a presentation on management issues for cultural heritage sites in their own counties, in order to share their own experiences during the course. Post-course follow-up and networking will also play a critical role for the long-term capacity-building efforts in the region.

Participants:

The international course is designed for a maximum of 20 participants from different disciplines, including architects, planners, archaeologists, restorers, engineers, site managers, and those working with local authorities with experience in the field of cultural heritage conservation. Priority is given to people at the level of decision-making and those working at World Heritage sites or associated institutes/organizations. In addition, participants should have the following qualifications:

1. Participants should be in a position to currently influence practice in the field or have the potential to do so in the short or medium term.
2. Participants should be proficient in English including reading, writing, making presentations, and participating in discussions. All course content and outputs will be in English.
3. Participants should be in good health, and able to complete all the activities of the course.
4. Participants should be capable and willing to follow-up with the programs at the UNESCO WHITRAP.

Teaching Team:

The teaching staff includes leading heritage conservation professionals with international and regional experience from ICCROM, UNESCO, and regional institutions. These experts will present a broad international perspective in their fields of expertise. Distinguished professors from Tongji University, Peking University, Tsinghua University of China and experts from State Administration of Cultural Heritage and other national institutes will contribute to specific topics.

Course Fee: 750 US \$

Application:

Please fill the Application Form and send it together with the following by Email or mail to the contact address below:

1. A full professional curriculum vitae;
2. A 3-5 page report on representative projects concerning cultural heritage conservation which you have been and are currently involved. During the training course, your experience will be shared as a case study to strengthen communications in the region. The report should include the details as follows:
 - Contextual background (objectives, partners, support, heritage category etc.);
 - Difficulties and challenges encountered;
 - Strategic responses developed;
 - Achievements.
3. A Certificate attesting your English proficiency;
4. A Recommendation letter.

Application Deadlines

All application documents should reach WHITRAP (Shanghai) before **May 30, 2010**



海地：遗产是国家成功重建的重要元素

Heritage in Haiti: An Essential Component of Successful National Reconstruction

2010年1月12日，7.0级大地震及接踵而至的余震袭击了海地。国际社会纷纷伸出援手，提供人道主义援助，帮助海地治愈地震带来的创伤。与此同时，关于这个国家的物质与非物质文化遗产的相关消息也引起世人的关注。

A 7.0 magnitude earthquake devastated Haiti on January 12, 2010 and a series of powerful aftershocks continued after the earthquake. While saving lives and providing humanitarian relief remains the absolute priority of the international community in helping Haiti deal with the devastation of the earthquake, information is beginning to arrive about the state of the country's tangible and intangible cultural heritage.



联合国教科文组织（UNESCO）日前发表声明称，在海地大地震中，于1982年列入《世界遗产名录》的海地北部国家历史公园似乎逃过了地震的劫难。该公园是19世纪初海地的代表性建筑群，其中包括作为“自由”的象征闻名于世的王宫和西半球最大的要塞堡垒遗迹。但UNESCO仍在等待地震对该遗址造成的损毁程度的详细消息。

与国家历史公园的幸运相比，位于海地东南部的Jacmel市则遭受了大面积毁坏。海地政府在2004年把这座殖民时期的城市列入了他们申请UNESCO世界遗产的预备清单中。据称，许多建于17世纪末法国殖民时期的城镇建筑已经倒塌。

UNESCO世界遗产中心（WHC）将帮助海地评估受损程度并且尽快确定保护措施。此外，UNESCO正展开对海地可移动文化遗产的保护行动，尤其是防止那些被地震毁坏的国家博物馆、美术馆和教堂中的艺术珍品被抢掠。

此次危机中，海地丰富而鲜活的非物质文化遗产为她的人民提供了精神和情感的滋养。许多观察员见证了遭受地震侵害的海地人民如何在歌曲和颂歌中寻找慰藉并重建自己的家园。这些鲜活的文化遗产已超越了救济食品、衣物和其他生活必需品，在海地人民的生存中起到了举足轻重的作用。

UNESCO将为灾民安置营地提供保护，通过开展以民众为基础的故事记录和收集整理，帮助海地人民找回他们被毁坏的文化记忆，重建代际关系。

UNESCO总干事Irina Bokova女士指出，“遗产对这个岛上生活的人民而言，是认同感和自豪感的宝贵来源，也是这个国家成功重建的重要元素。”

(来源: www.unesco.org, whc.unesco.org)

UNESCO has reported that National History Park - Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers, an early 19th century complex that includes universal symbols of the country's liberty such as the ruins of a royal palace and a large fortress, appears to have largely survived the earthquake, along with the country's main museums and archives. However, UNESCO is still waiting for detailed information about the impact of the earthquake on the property, which was inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1982. Reports of extensive damage have been received from Jacmel in the south-east, the colonial city the Haitian authorities placed on their "tentative list" in 2004 with a view to proposing its inscription on UNESCO's World Heritage List. Many of the buildings of the French colonial town, founded in the late 17th century, are reported to have collapsed.

The World Heritage Centre (WHC) will be helping Haiti assess the extent of the damage and determine how to go about saving its heritage as soon as possible. Furthermore, UNESCO is launching a campaign to protect Haiti's moveable heritage, notably art collections in the country's damaged museums, galleries, and churches, from pillaging.

In this time of crisis, Haiti's rich and vibrant intangible cultural heritage provides spiritual and emotional sustenance to the nation's people. Numerous observers have witnessed how communities affected by the earthquake have turned to songs and hymns to provide solace and to help the process of recovery. Living heritage continues to play a prominent role in the survival of the Haitian people that goes beyond securing food, clothing, and the essentials of daily life.

UNESCO will develop a safeguarding effort in resettlement camps to assist the Haitian people in recovering their shattered cultural memory and re-establishing intergenerational ties through community-based documentation and collection of stories, songs, ritual practices, and traditional handicrafts.

"This heritage," said Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO, "is an invaluable source of identity and pride for the people on the island and will be essential to the success of their national reconstruction."

(Sources: www.unesco.org, whc.unesco.org)



2009大运河申遗工作大事记

2009 Timeline of the Application for World Heritage Status for the Grand Canal



京杭大运河是世界上里程最长、工程最大、最古老的运河之一。北起北京(涿郡),南到杭州(余杭),经北京、天津两市及河北、山东、江苏、浙江四省,贯通海河、黄河、淮河、长江、钱塘江五大水系,全长约1794公里,开凿到现在已有2500多年的历史。

The Grand Canal, running from Zhuojun County (in today's Beijing) in the north to Yuhang (today's Hangzhou) in the south, flows through Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Anhui, Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces and links five major rivers: the Haihe, Yellow, Huaihe, Yangtze and Qiantang. With a total length of 1794 km and a history of over 2500 years, the Grand Canal is one of the longest as well as the oldest canals in the world.



1月4日 大运河遗产保护规划编制工作正式启动。同月,大运河保护与申遗工作专家组成立。

3月20日大运河规划编制研讨会在北京举行。

4月10日-11日 中国文化遗产保护无锡论坛在无锡举行。论坛讨论通过了《关于文化线路遗产保护的无锡倡议》,开启了我国文化线路遗产保护的新阶段。

4月23日 大运河保护和申遗省部际会商小组第一次会议在北京召开,会议通过了会商小组成员和联络员名单,会商小组正式成立。

5月14日 由国家文物局主办、大运河联合申遗办公室承办的第六期世界文化遗产保护管理培训班在扬州市开班,大运河沿线30多个城市的相关负责人,与文化遗产管理和研究机构代表近百人参加了为期一周的培训。

8月10日 国家文物局发出《关于加强大运河保护和申报世界遗产工作的通知》,对进一步做好大运河保护和申报世界遗产工作提出了具体要求,大运河遗产点遴选工作全面启动。

8月31日 全国政协文史委《大运河画册》定稿会议在扬州召开。《大运河画册》是以画册的方式重现大运河的悠久历史。

9月25日 大运河保护和申遗工作会议在扬州召开。

9月26日 由中国邮政集团公司主办,江苏省邮政公司、扬州市人民政府承办的京杭大运河特种邮票首发式在扬州成功举办。

10月27日 由国家文物局、江苏省文物局、无锡市人民政府主办,无锡市南长区人民政府、无锡市文化遗产局承办的中国大运河文化遗产保护无锡峰会在无锡举行。

11月4日 第五届大运河文化节暨大运河保护与申遗高峰论坛在安徽淮北市隆重开幕。

(来源: 大运河联合申报世界文化遗产办公室)

January 4, 2009

Planning for the Heritage Conservation of the Grand Canal was officially launched, and a group of experts was established to deal with conservation and application for World Heritage status for the Grand Canal.

March 20, 2009

The Grand Canal Planning Seminar was held in Beijing.

April 10-11, 2009

The Chinese Cultural Heritage Conservation - Wuxi Forum was held in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province. In the meeting, the Wuxi Proposal on the Heritage Conservation of Cultural Routes was passed through discussion, which started a new chapter of Cultural Route Heritage Conservation in China.

April 23, 2009

The First Meeting of the Provincial Inter-departmental Consultation Group for Grand Canal Conservation and Application for World Heritage was held in Beijing. The members of the Consultation Group and a list of coordinators were decided in the meeting, which marked the beginning of the Consultation Group.

May 14, 2009

Sponsored by the State Bureau of Cultural Relics, the 6th Training Course on World Cultural Heritage Conservation and Management was undertaken by the United Office for Application for World Heritage Status for the Grand Canal in Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province, which attracted approximately 100 participants including representatives from more than 30 cities alongside the Grand Canal and from institutes of Cultural Heritage Management and Research.

August 10, 2009

The State Bureau of Cultural Relics issued the Circular of Enhancing the Conservation and Application for World Heritage Status of Grand Canal, in which some specific requirements for enhancing the conservation and application were indicated, and the Selection of Heritage Points of the Grand Canal was officially launched.

August 31, 2009

The Committee of Cultural and Historical Data of the National Committee of the CPPCC held the review meeting of Album of Paintings of the Grand Canal in Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province. Album of Paintings of the Grand Canal represents the long history of the Grand Canal through paintings.

September 25, 2009

The Meeting of Grand Canal Conservation and Application for World Heritage Status was held in Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province.

September 26, 2009

Sponsored by the China Post Group, the issuing ceremony of the special stamp of Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal was successfully held by Jiangsu Postal Service and Yangzhou Government in Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province.

October 27, 2009

Sponsored by the State Bureau of Cultural Relics, the Cultural Relics Bureau of Jiangsu Province, and the Wuxi Government, the Chinese Grand Canal Cultural Heritage Conservation - Wuxi Summit was held by the Government of the Nanchang District and the Wuxi Cultural Heritage Bureau in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province.

November 4, 2009

The 5th Grand Canal Cultural Festival - the Grand Canal Conservation and Application for World Heritage Status Summit was held in Huaibei, Anhui Province.

(Source: United Office of the Application for World Heritage Status for the Grand Canal)



世界遗产申报时刻表

The Timetable of the World Heritage Nomination Process

编号	TIME 时间	PROCEDURES 程序
1	Before 30 September (9月30日)	Voluntary deadline for receipt of draft nominations from States Parties by the Secretariat. 秘书处收到缔约国自愿提交的申报材料草稿的自定期限。
2	15 November (11月15日)	The Secretariat to respond to the State Party concerning the completeness of the draft nomination and to indicate the missing information required by the regulation. 秘书处就申报材料草稿的完整性答复各缔约国，并注明需要的补充信息。
3	1 February (2月1日)	Deadline of the complete nominations from State Parties, which shall be sent before 1700 GMT. ¹ 缔约国递交完整申报材料的最后期限。申报材料必须在格林威治时间17点以前到达。
4	1 February - 1 March (2月1日至3月1日)	The secretariat conducts registration, assessment of completeness and transmission to the Advisory Bodies. ² 秘书处进行申报登记、通知缔约国申报材料是否完整并将申报内容编目提交给专家咨询机构。
5	Before 1 March (3月1日前)	The secretariat informs the State Party of the receipt of a nomination before deadline. 秘书处告知各缔约国递交申报材料的最后期限。
6	3 March (3月)	Evaluation by the Advisory Bodies including ICOMOS and/or IUCN. 由专家咨询机构ICOMOS和(或)IUCN对申报材料与遗产地进行评估。
7	Before 31 January (1月31日前)	The State Parties may submit additional information during the evaluation if the nomination is still incomplete. 如申报材料仍未完整，各缔约国可在评估期间制定日前递交补充信息。
8	31 March (3月31日)	Deadline by which additional information requested by the relevant Advisory Bodies shall be submitted by the State Party to them via the Secretariat. ³ 缔约国秘书处向相关专家咨询机构转呈其要求的补充信息的最后期限。
9	May (5月)	Evaluation by the Advisory Bodies completed. 专家咨询机构评估结束。
10	Six weeks prior to the annual World Heritage Committee Session (世界遗产大会前6周)	The Advisory Bodies deliver their evaluations and recommends to the Secretariat for transmission to the World Heritage Committee as well as to State Parties. 专家咨询机构递交评估意见和建议给秘书处，由秘书处转发给世界遗产委员会及各缔约国。
11	At least two working days before the opening of the annual World Heritage Committee Session (世界遗产大会前2个工作日)	Correction of factual errors of nominations by State Parties. 缔约国更改申报材料中的事实性错误。
12	Annual session of the World Heritage Committee (June/July) (6月或7月世界遗产大会开幕)	The Committee examines the nominations and makes its decisions. 世界遗产委员会审议申报并做出决定。
13	Immediately following the annual session of the World Heritage Committee (世界遗产大会闭幕)	Notification of the State Parties whose nominations have been examined by the Committee and publication of the updated World Heritage List. ⁴ 通知各缔约国申报结果，并公布最新的《世界遗产名录》名单。
14	In the Month following the closure of the annual session of the World Heritage Committee (世界遗产大会闭幕后一个月)	The Secretariat forwards the published report of all the decisions of the World Heritage Committee to all State Parties. 将世界遗产委员会的决定以书面报告的形式转发给各缔约国。

1. Be sure to send the nominations by 17h00 GMT the preceding Friday, if the date falls on a weekend.
如当天为周末则必须在前一个星期五的17点(格林威治时间)以前到达。

2. Nominations that are not complete will not be transmitted to the relevant Advisory Bodies for evaluation. If a Nomination is incomplete, the State Party concerned will be advised of information required to complete the nomination by the deadline of 1 February of the following year in order for the nomination to be examined in a future cycle.
不完整的申报材料不予转交相关专家咨询机构及后进行评估。如果材料不完整，相关缔约国将被通知于翌年2月1日最后期限以前补齐所缺信息以便参与下一轮周期的审议。

3. Nominations shall be presented on A4-size paper (or Letter) and in electronic format (CD-ROM). At least one paper copy shall be presented in a loose-leaf format to facilitate photocopying, rather than in a bound volume.
· Nominations of cultural properties: 2 copies;
· Nominations of natural properties: 3 copies
· Nominations of mixed properties and cultural landscapes: 4 copies
To avoid confusing new and old texts, if the additional information submitted concerns changes to the main text of the nomination, the State Party shall submit these changes in an amended version of the original text. The changes shall be clearly identified.
提交的申报材料应是A4纸(或信纸)，同时有电子版(光盘)，并且至少一个副本是活页形式，以便复印。
· 文化遗产申报文件：2个副本；
· 自然遗产申报文本：3个副本；
· 混合遗产和文化景观申报文本：4个副本。
如所递交的补充信息中包含对申报材料主要内容的修改，缔约国应将修改部分作为原申报文件的修正版提交，以避免新旧文本的混淆。修改的部分应清楚地标出。

4. Following the decision of the World Heritage Committee to inscribe a property on the World Heritage List, the Secretariat writes to the State Party and site managers providing a map of the area inscribed and the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (to include reference to the criteria met).
在世界遗产委员会决定将某处遗产列入世界遗产名录后，由秘书处书面通知该缔约国及遗产管理方，让其提供列入名录区域的地图及突出的普遍价值声明(注明列入标准)。

2009年度上海中心工作概览

WHITRAP (Shanghai) Work Summary 2009

上海中心（以下简称“中心”）自2007年正式成立，一直致力发展其主要职能，促进亚太地区及其他国家的世界遗产保护领域的合作，提升和普及世界遗产保护意识。2009年主要完成了以下工作：

培训方面，中心主要完成了两个国内培训，分别为“城市文化遗产保护规划”培训班（2009.6.14-26），以及“近现代历史建筑修缮技术研讨班——中德理论、规程与实践”（2009.6.4-5）。

“城市文化遗产保护规划”培训是根据中心学术优势产生的固定专题培训，面向文化遗产地的技术官员，目的在于使其理解保护规划编制目的，掌握各项主要内容及相关法律法规、政策，具备指导编制、审批、论证、执行保护规划的能力。本次培训通过小规模、渐进式的培训与交流，深度总结分析保护规划，并运用大量案例探索文化遗产保护与城市发展相结合的理念。

“近现代历史建筑修缮技术研讨班——中德理论、规程与实践”培训作为“近现代历史建筑保护技术五年培训计划”的第一期，主要从近现代砖石建筑保护技术出发，详细讲解近现代砖石建筑保护与修缮的技术、方法及最新进展。研讨班主要由“近现代历史建筑修缮保护综述”、“历史建筑修缮保护技术的案例解析”以及“案例实践与互动交流”三个部分组成。

此外中心还完成都江堰泰安古镇灾后重建建设导则（2008.9—2009.2）以及青城山-都江堰世界遗产灾后评估报告（2008.12-2009.1）、上海世博会分论坛主题——“城市更新与文化传承”主题论坛的研究与论坛策划等。

在教育方面，中心与同济大学保持紧密的合作，力争建立国内首个文化遗产保护硕博点。中心还积极参与国内外的学术活动，并初步建立亚太地区遗产保护专家库。另于每月发起的“遗产论坛”邀请各方面专家及人士对遗产保护话题进行探讨和交流，受到各界的关注与好评。

中心还与各个遗产地保持密切沟通，其中包括平遥、扬州、杭州、都江堰、江南水乡古镇、曲阜、丽江等。

在资源搜集上，中心档案馆经过两年左右的建设，逐渐建成为以城市、建筑遗产和文化景观为主的数据库。

WHITRAP (Shanghai) was established in 2007 and has been consistently working toward its objectives since that time. The institute promotes collaborative programs in the areas of World Heritage conservation in the Asia and the Pacific Region and also increases and popularizes World Heritage conservation activities. The following projects have been completed:

In the training realm, WHITRAP (Shanghai) has already completed two domestic training courses in 2009: the domestic training course on "The Conservation Plan of Urban Cultural Heritage" (2009.6.14-26) and the workshop on "Restoration Technology in Modern Historic Buildings: Sino-Dutch Theory, Process and Practice" (2009.6.4-5).

"The Conservation Plan of Urban Cultural Heritage" is the institute's fixed-topic training program. The course aims to help participants from World Cultural Heritage sites to reach a better understanding of the goals of conservation planning, to recognize the framework of a conservation plan and relevant legal documents, and to enhance their abilities to prepare a conservation plan, navigate the approval process, and implement the conservation plan. In addition, instructors will make use of a number of case studies to discuss the integration of urban conservation and development.

"Restoration Technology in Modern Historic Buildings: Sino-Dutch Theory, Process, and Practice" was the first session of a five-year relay training program on historic building restoration technology. This session focused on restoration techniques for modern masonry buildings, and comprehensively illustrated the techniques, methods, and latest progress in protection and restoration techniques. The workshop consisted of three parts: "an overview of restoration and protection of modern masonry buildings", "latest progress in protection and restoration techniques and methods for historic buildings, and "practice and interaction with case studies".

The institute finished two research projects in 2009, which are the Tai'An Old Town Post-Disaster Reconstruction Guidelines, Dujiangyan (2008.9 - 2009.2), and a Post-earthquake evaluation of the World Cultural Heritage site - Mount Qingcheng and Dujiangyan Irrigation System (2008.12-2009.01). In addition, WHITRAP (Shanghai) designed the sub-theme for the Shanghai Expo Forum - "Urban Regeneration and Cultural Inheritance".

WHITRAP (Shanghai) is cooperating with Tongji University to work toward establishing the first nationwide Master and PhD degree programs in Cultural Heritage Conservation. WHITRAP (Shanghai) has been invited to participate in many international and domestic conferences and workshops, and has created an expert database for the Asia-Pacific region on cultural heritage conservation. Moreover, experts and scholars are invited to the monthly Heritage Forum at the Institute to share their experiences and knowledge with regard to heritage conservation. The Forum has been well-received by audiences of all levels.

The institute is in regular contact with heritage sites, particularly in Pingyao, Yangzhou, Hangzhou, Dujiangyan, ancient towns in the Southern Yangtze River, Qufu and Lijiang.

With regard to data collection, the WHITRAP (Shanghai) Archives have established significant research resources focusing on urban and architectural heritage, and cultural landscapes.



古奈良的历史遗迹

Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara



奈良（平城京）是日本奈良时代（公元710年至794年）的京城，在公元710年至784年曾作为日本的首都。和铜三年（710年），元明天皇正式迁都于此。

在那个时期，日本国家政府的结构确定了下来，并且到达了其鼎盛时期，在文化、宗教、哲学、艺术、思想各方面普遍发展，成为日本文化的发源地，在日本历史上占有重要的位置。

Nara (Heijo-kyo) was the ancient capital city of Japan from 710-784 AD during what is known as the Nara period (710-794 AD). The capital was transferred from Fujiwara to Nara by Empress Gemmei in 710 AD (Era Wado 3).

During this period, the framework of the national government was consolidated and Nara enjoyed great prosperity, as culture, religion, philosophy, art, and ideology developed significantly. The city emerged as the fountainhead of Japanese culture and has an important position in Japanese history.



奈良模仿唐朝都城长安建造，其规划用地南北长约4.8公里、东西宽约4.3公里，将“平城宫”置于北端中央，以南区分“左京”和“右京”，中央南北向的朱雀大路为中心，形成棋盘状的整齐道路网络。

成为世界文化遗产的历史建筑和遗址分别位于奈良市八个不同的地方，包括五所佛寺（东大寺、兴福寺、元兴寺、药师寺和唐招提寺）、一座神社（春日大社）、一片森林（春日山原始林）和一座遗址（平城宫遗址）。

以上文化遗产代表了古代日本都城的典型空间形态，作为古代宫殿的考古遗迹，有着其别具意义的历史价值。

古奈良的历史遗迹于1998年被列入了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的(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)四项，即：

标准(ii)：作为中国和朝鲜文化交流的结晶，古奈良的历史遗迹见证了日本卓越的建筑和艺术的演变，对其未来发展有着深远的影响。

标准(iii)：奈良独特的建筑遗产充分地显示了它作为日本古都，以及日本文化达到鼎盛时期最佳的写照。

标准(iv)：位于奈良的平城宫遗址以及现存古迹的布局和设计，其建筑式样和街道布局是亚洲早期首都城市最佳范例。

标准(vi)：奈良的佛教寺院和神社以其特殊的方式表达了其延续的内在精神力量及宗教的影响力。

世界遗产委员会的评语为：

古奈良的历史遗迹——佛教庙宇、神道教神殿以及挖掘出来的帝国宫殿遗迹——向世人展示了一幅公元8世纪日本首都的生动画面，深刻揭示了当时的政治及文化动荡和变迁。

(来源: whc.unesco.org)



Nara was modeled and built largely based on Chang'an, the capital of China during the Tang Dynasty. Nara's central area measures approximately 4.8 km from north to south and 4.3 km from east to west. Heijo Palace is located at the northern end of the central avenue. The southern area is divided into "Sayko" and "Ukyo", which is separated by Suzaku Street, the main thoroughfare running north-south straight through the center of the city.

The World Heritage site covers groups of buildings and sites in eight separate locations, including five Buddhist temples (Todai-ji, Kofuku-ji, Gango-ji, Yakushi-ji, and Toshodai-ji), one Shinto shrine (Kasuga-Taisha/Kasuga Great Shrine), one forest (Kasugayama Primeval Forest), and one archaeological site (Heijo Palace).

The cultural assets that constitute the World Heritage site represent the most typical elements of Japan's ancient capital city, Heijo-kyo, among which the Nara Palace site has a special historical value as the archaeological remains of an ancient imperial palace.

Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara was inscribed into the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1998. It fits criteria (ii), (iii), (iv), and (vi) for Outstanding Universal Value, which are:

Criterion (ii): The historic monuments of ancient Nara bear exceptional witness to the evolution of Japanese architecture and art as a result of cultural links with China and Korea, which were to have a profound influence on future developments.

Criterion (iii): The flowering of Japanese culture during the period when Nara was the capital is uniquely demonstrated by its architectural heritage.

Criterion (iv): The layout of the Imperial Palace and the design of the surviving monuments in Nara are outstanding examples of the architecture and planning of early Asian capital cities.

Criterion (vi): The Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines of Nara demonstrate the continuing spiritual power and influence of these religions in an exceptional manner.

Remarks from the World Cultural Heritage Committee: *The city's historic monuments - Buddhist temples, Shinto shrines, and the excavated remains of the great Imperial Palace - provide a vivid picture of life in the Japanese capital in the 8th century, a period of profound political and cultural change.*

(Source: whc.unesco.org)

承德避暑山庄及其周围寺庙

Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde



承德避暑山庄是清王朝的夏季行宫，位于河北省境内，修建于公元1703年至1792年，是由众多的宫殿以及其他处理政务、举行仪式的建筑构成的一个庞大的建筑群。建筑风格各异的庙宇和皇家园林同周围的湖泊、牧场和森林巧妙地融为一体。避暑山庄不仅具有极高的美学研究价值，而且还保留着中国封建社会发展末期的罕见历史遗迹。

承德避暑山庄及其周围寺庙于1994年列入联合国教科文组织公布的世界遗产名录，其符合世界遗产评价标准中的 (ii) 和 (iv) 项，即：

标准 (ii)：承德避暑山庄及其周围寺庙是中式建筑巧妙地融入自然景观的杰出范例，这都后世的景观设计有着深远的影响。

标准 (iv)：承德避暑山庄及其周围寺庙从物质层面上展现了中国封建社会发展末期的奢华景象。

世界遗产委员会的评语为：

承德避暑山庄是一处规模庞大、完整的建筑群（皇家园林），是18世纪的中国清朝皇帝以政治目的和夏日避暑而修建的。这一建筑群的建造蕴含了双重目的：既展现了封建统治者的集权专政，也是提供皇室休闲娱乐的夏季行宫。这一现象非常罕见，而承德避暑山庄正是其中一个杰出的范例。

(来源：whc.unesco.org)

The Mountain Resort (the Qing Dynasty's summer palace), in Hebei Province, was built between 1703 and 1792. It is a vast complex of palaces and administrative and ceremonial buildings. Temples of various architectural styles and imperial gardens blend harmoniously into a landscape of lakes, pastureland, and forests. In addition to its aesthetic interest, the Mountain Resort is a rare historic vestige of the final development of feudal society in China.

The Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde, was inscribed into the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1994. It fits the Outstanding Universal Value criteria (ii) and (iv), which are:

Criterion (ii): The Landscape of the Mountain Resort and its outlying Temples is an outstanding example of Chinese integration of buildings into the natural environment, which had and continues to have a profound influence on landscape design.

Criterion (iv): The Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples represent in material form the final flowering of feudal society in China.

Remarks from the World Cultural Heritage Committee:

The Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples form a remarkably complete ensemble of buildings and gardens created in the 18th century for political and private purposes by the Emperors of the Qing Dynasty. This type of establishment, with its dual purpose of demonstrating imperial control and strength and providing opportunities for recreation for the Imperial household, is a rare phenomenon and as such the Mountain Resort is an outstanding example.

(Source: whc.unesco.org)

封面及本页照片：
承德避暑山庄及其周围寺庙
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Mountain Resort and its Outlying
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