

# WHITRAP (Shanghai) NEWS LETTER 14

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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# 联合国教科文组织总干事视察WHITRAP上海中心

## UNESCO Director-General Visits WHITRAP (Shanghai)



伊琳娜·博科娃

保加利亚人，生于1952年，一直致力于推动欧洲一体化过渡进程；作为欧洲政策论坛的创始人和主席，努力克服欧洲分裂和促进对话、多样性、人类尊严和人权的价值观。2009年11月当选为联合国教科文组织总干事，任期四年，是教科文组织历史上首位女性总干事。

### Irina Bokova

Born on July 12th, 1952, Bulgarian Ms. Bokova has devoted herself to the transition to European integration. As Founder and Chairperson of the European Policy Forum, she worked to overcome divisions in Europe and promote the values of dialogue, diversity, human dignity, and rights. In November 2009, Irina Bokova was elected as the tenth Director-General of UNESCO for a four-year term. She is the first female to head UNESCO.



2010年5月20日，应邀出席上海世博会UNESCO活动周的UNESCO总干事伊琳娜·博科娃 (Ms. Irina Bokova) 在中国UNESCO全国委员会副秘书长杜越的陪同下，专程视察了亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海），认真听取了中心工作报告并发表了主题演讲。

中午，同济大学校长裴钢在旭日楼会见博科娃女士一行并共进午餐，随后在副校长伍江和WHITRAP上海中心主任周俭的陪同下，博科娃女士参观了上海中心，并认真听取了伍江教授所做的中心工作报告，报告共分为中心发展历程、运行机制、成果及未来发展规划四个部分，总结了WHITRAP作为UNESCO二类机构的目标和职能、以及在成立后所取得的一系列工作成果。在成果部分，伍江教授重点就研究特色、遗产教育与学科建设、培训与学术交流活动、国际项目及信息与图档建设等几个方面做了详细介绍，获得了博科娃女士的充分肯定，并希望中心能进一步扩大全球范围内、特别是亚太地区的交流与合作，积极提升综合影响力，努力为世界遗产保护事业做出更大的贡献。

随后，博科娃女士发表了题为“增进教科文组织的作用：教育、文化与科学发展”的演讲，对UNESCO的使命、面临的挑战及应对时代需求所要做的努力等作了精彩阐述，其富有激情且幽默的演讲受到听众的热烈欢迎。

最后，伍江教授代表上海中心向博科娃女士赠送了中心自成立以来主要工作成果光盘及文本合集。

On 20 May 2010, UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova, in the company of Mr. Du Yue, the Deputy Secretary-General of the National Commission of the People's Republic of China for UNESCO, paid a visit to the Shanghai Centre of World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP) during her visit to the 2010 World Expo for "UNESCO Week". After listening to the work report of WHITRAP (Shanghai), Ms. Irina Bokova delivered a keynote speech in Shanghai Centre.

Prof. Pei Gang, President of Tongji University, met with Ms. Irina Bokova and held a lunch to welcome her. Then Prof. Wu Jiang, Vice President of Tongji University, and Mr. Zhou Jian, Director of WHITRAP (Shanghai), accompanied her to WHITRAP (Shanghai), and presented a work report of the Centre. The report, which highlights the objectives and functions of WHITRAP as a Category II institute under the auspices of UNESCO, as well as the achievements since its establishment, is composed of four parts concerning the institute's process of development, operational mechanisms, achievements, and development planning for the future, respectively. In his report Prof. Wu Jiang elaborated on the achievements the institute has made in terms of research areas, heritage education and discipline construction, training programs and academic exchange, and international programs and information and document collection. Ms. Bokova said she was very impressed and hoped the institute would further exert positive influence on international and regional exchange and collaboration, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, and make more contributions in the field of World Heritage Conservation.

Later Ms. Bokova delivered a keynote speech on the topic of "Building the Relevance of UNESCO: Education, Culture and Science for Development". Reviewing the mission of UNESCO, she also indicated the challenges ahead and the efforts needed. Her passion and humor were warmly appreciated by the audience.

After the speech, Prof. Wu Jiang presented Ms. Bokova with the discs and publications of the work done by the Centre since its establishment on behalf of WHITRAP (Shanghai).





2010年3月29日至31日，中国城市规划学会历史文化名城规划学术委员会年会在珠海市唐家湾镇召开。大会主题为“《历史文化名城名镇名村保护条例》颁布施行一周年研讨”，与会人士重点探讨了中国历史文化名城、名镇、名村等保护工作的进展情况、取得的成就及面临的问题。

From March 29 to 31, 2010, the Annual Meeting of Historic City Planning Academic Committee of Urban Planning Society of China (UPSC) was held in Tangjiawan town, Zhuhai. The theme of the meeting was "one-year anniversary of the promulgation of Regulation on the Protection of Famous Historical and Cultural Cities, Towns and Villages". All participants focused on reviewing the progress, achievements and problems in the conservation of historic cities, towns, and villages.



2010年4月10日至11日，第五届“中国文化遗产保护无锡论坛”在无锡举行。来自全国各文化遗产保护相关部门和研究机构等100多人参加了本次论坛，围绕“文化景观遗产保护”这一主题进行了广泛而深入的讨论。

From April 10 to 11, 2010, the 5th Forum of Chinese Cultural Heritage Conservation was held in Wuxi. Over 100 people from different cultural heritage conservation departments and research institutes in China participated in this forum. Participants had broad and in-depth discussions about "Conservation of Cultural Landscape Heritage".

2010年4月14日，青海省玉树藏族自治州玉树县发生的7.1级大地震波及四川省甘孜州石渠、德格、白玉等地，使当地部分文化遗产受损严重。四川省文化厅积极会同有关部门了解甘孜州等地文化遗产受损情况，并全力开展文物古迹抢救维修工作。

On April 14, 2010, a 7.1 magnitude earthquake struck Yushu County in Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province. The earthquake made great damages to the parts of cultural heritage sites located in Shiqu, Dege, and Baiyu Counties in Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province. Sichuan Province Cultural Office accessed the extent of the damage and determined how to go about saving and repairing the heritage with relevant departments immediately.



2010年4月19至23日，由WHC与中国全委会、住建部共同主办的UNESCO《世界遗产公约》实施情况第二轮定期报告亚太地区研讨会在山西太原举行。来自WHC、UNESCO北京、曼谷等办事处、ICOMOS、IUCN、ICCROM的代表及东亚、东南亚13个缔约国的26名代表出席会议，重点讨论了定期报告中突出普遍价值的陈述、遗产的真实性与完整性及管理等问题。

From April 19 to 23, 2010, the UNESCO Sub-regional Workshop on the second circle of periodic reporting on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention for the Asia and the Pacific Region was organized by the WHC, the Chinese National Commission For UNESCO, and the MOHURD in Taiyuan, Shanxi. Representatives of the WHC, the Beijing and Bangkok UNESCO offices, ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM, and twenty-six representatives of thirteen East Asian and Southeast Asian countries attended the workshop. The workshop mainly focused on the statement of Outstanding Universal Value in periodic reporting and briefly discussed the authenticity and integrity of heritage and difficulties in management.

2010年5月28日至30日，第四十七届国际风景园林师联合会代表大会首次在中国苏州举行。52个国际风景园林师联合会（IFLA）会员国代表和多国风景园林界代表围绕“人与天调，和谐共荣共融——传统的继承与可持续发展”这一主题进行了深入交流。会议期间还举行了以中国风景园林、文化与自然遗产为主题的展览和论坛。

From May 28 to 30, 2010, the 47th International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) World Congress was held in Suzhou, China. Fifty-two IFLA member states and landscape architecture professionals from different countries participated and discussed in detail the theme "Harmony and Prosperity - Traditional Inheritance and Sustainable Development". At the same time, several exhibitions and forums about landscape architecture, culture, and natural heritage in China were also held during the Congress.



2010年6月11日，联合国教科文组织世界遗产培训与研究中心（亚太地区）第二届管理委员会会议在上海同济大学旭日楼隆重举行。此次会议回顾了中心近两年来所取得的成果，并重点讨论了中心未来发展计划，同时深入分析了发展所面临的机遇与挑战。

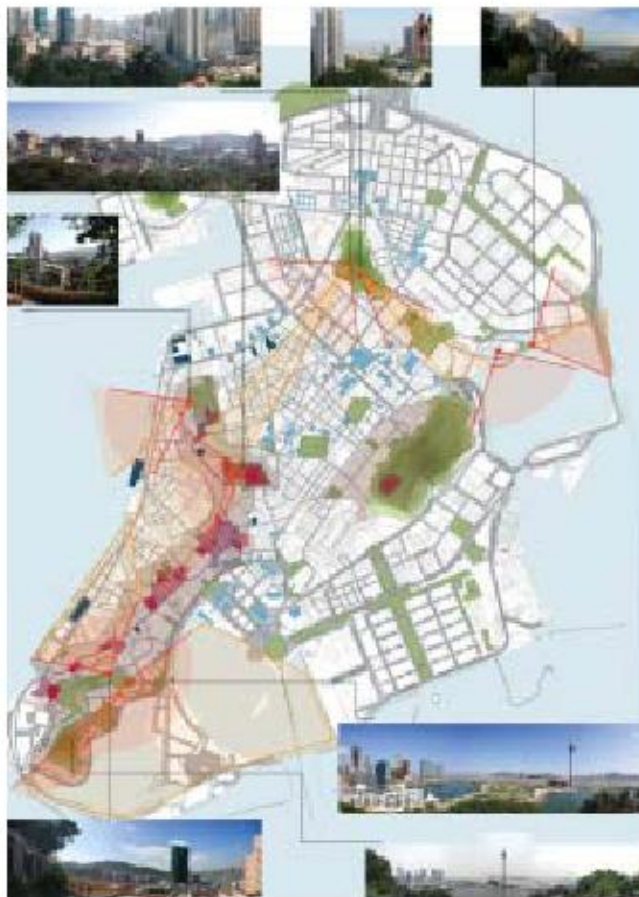
On June 11, 2010, the 2nd Session of WHITRAP Governing Board Meeting was held in Tongji University. The meeting reviewed the achievements of WHITRAP during the last two years, and focused on the discussion of the future development plan of WHITRAP, with an in-depth analysis on the challenges and opportunities for the development.

# 澳门历史性城市景观保护研究

## Macao Historic Urban Landscape Conservation Research

《澳门历史性城市景观保护研究》是2009年澳门特区政府运输工务司委托中国城市规划学会负责的《澳门总体城市设计研究》中的重要专题研究课题，由上海同济城市规划设计研究院承担完成。

Macao Historic Urban Landscape Conservation Research was undertaken and completed by Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute. It was one of the important topics in Macao Master Planning of Urban Design Research which was commissioned by the Secretariat for Transport and Public Works (Macao SAR) and undertaken by the Urban Planning Society of China (UPSC) in 2009.



20世纪90年代以来，越来越多的世界遗产城区的历史性城市景观(Historic Urban Landscapes)面临遭受过度开发的破坏。2008年，由于澳门历史城区的重要性和面临的巨大开发压力，世界遗产委员会指出澳门历史城区周边的高层建筑开发威胁到遗产的原真性和完整性，要求特区政府对此采取相应措施。

《澳门历史性城市景观保护研究》在梳理澳门特区的历史性景观资源以及保护所面临挑战的基础上，重点围绕2005年列入《世界遗产名录》的澳门历史城区展开。借鉴历史性城市景观保护的国际前沿理念，探讨如何合理引导历史城区的现代化需求，制定全面系统的保护措施，确保澳门的世界文化遗产得到永久性保护。

《维也纳备忘录》中指出：“历史性城市景观植根于当代和历史在这个场所出现的各种社会表现形式和发展过程。历史性城市景观的保护与保存既包括保护区内的文物古迹，也包括建筑群及其与历史地貌地形之间在功能、视觉、物质和联想等方面的重要关联。”《澳门历史性城市景观保护研究》针对澳门面临的高强度开发建设现状，从世界文化遗产与其周边更广阔城市范围之间的视觉联系入手，研究提出历史城区整体风貌控制、建设高度控制、眺望景观保护等历史景观的设计管理策略。在制度建设方面，建议建立景观影响评价、优美景观奖励等景观管理制度，以维护澳门历史性城市景观的特征，确保在快速发展背景下保护世界文化遗产突出的普遍价值。

《澳门历史性城市景观保护研究》分别对世界文化遗产及整个具有历史价值的城区提出保护管理策略，充分考虑了澳门居民的生活环境质量、旅游发展与遗产保护等现实问题，在文化旅游、创意产业等方面提出了综合性促进策略。

An increasing number of historic urban landscapes in World Heritage historic areas have faced damage since the 1990s. Due to the importance of the Historic Centre of Macao and tremendous development pressure, the World Heritage Committee noted in 2008 that the development of high-rise buildings around the Historic Centre of Macao threatens the authenticity and integrity of the city's heritage; the SAR Government was asked to take appropriate measures.

Macao Historic Urban Landscape Conservation Research is based on investigating Macao's historic landscape resources and the challenges in conservation currently being faced; the project will start with and focus on the Historic Centre of Macao, which was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2005. It will review cutting-edge international ideas about historic urban landscape conservation on how to reasonably guide the modernization needs of historic areas while establishing a comprehensive system of conservation measures and ensuring the conservation and permanence of World Cultural Heritage in Macao.

The Vienna Memorandum points out: "The historic urban landscape acquires its exceptional and universal significance from a gradual evolutionary, as well as planned territorial development over a relevant period of time through processes of urbanization, incorporating environmental and topographic conditions and expressing economic and socio-cultural values

pertaining to societies. As such, protection and conservation of the historic urban landscape comprises the individual monuments to be found in protection registers, as well as ensembles and their significant connections, physical, functional and visual, material and associative, with the historic typologies and morphologies." Macao Historic Urban Landscape Conservation Research focuses on the situation of high-intensity development and construction in Macao and starts from the visual connection between World Cultural Heritage and its broader surroundings. The research proposes the design management strategies of overall style control in historic areas, building height regulation, and landscape conservation, and the establishment of a landscape management system for landscape impact assessment and beautiful landscape awards, so that the characteristics of the historic urban landscape of Macao can be maintained and the conservation of the outstanding universal value of World Cultural Heritage amid rapid development can be ensured.

Macao Historic Urban Landscape Conservation Research discusses the strategy of conservation management for World Cultural Heritage and Historic Areas respectively. It also fully considers the actual issues about quality of living environment of Macao residents, tourism development and heritage conservation, and proposed comprehensive development strategies for cultural tourism and creative industries.



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# 日本荻町村落的社区保护

## Social Conservation of Ogimachi Village, Japan



白川乡和五屹山历史村落于1995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中的(iv)(v)二项。白川乡和五屹山村落地处山区，长期以来与外界隔绝。这些村落的居民以种桑养蚕为生，当地的农舍很有特色，在日本是独一无二的，它们比一般农舍略大，为两层结构，屋顶坡面很陡，用茅草覆盖。尽管经历了严重的经济动荡，荻町、相仓和菅沼这些村落依旧体现了当地人那种与自然生活方式和社会经济环境完美适应的传统生活方式。

Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama were inscribed on World Heritage List in 1995 based on Criteria iv and v. Located in a mountainous region that was cut off from the rest of the world for a long period of time, these villages with their Gassho-style houses subsisted on the cultivation of mulberry trees and the rearing of silkworms. The large houses with their steeply pitched thatched roofs are the only examples of their kind in Japan. Despite economic upheavals, the villages of Ogimachi, Ainokura and Suganuma are outstanding examples of a traditional way of life perfectly adapted to the environment and people's social and economic circumstances.

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本文选摘自孔萍博士2008年博士论文《活态遗产保护中的社会质量》，荷兰代尔夫特理工大学。

This article is excerpted from KONG Ping, 2008, Ph.D. dissertation on "Social Quality in the Process of Living Heritage Conservation", TU Delft, the Netherlands.



日本荻町村落占地45.6公顷，被评为世界遗产地后每年接待近1.4-1.5万名游客。过快的旅游发展给村落带来的压力也越来越大，主要包括废弃物处理、火灾威胁、交通和泊车限制等问题，这些问题导致自然环境的加速恶化，居民的私密性受到干扰，农田和工商业遭受废弃，社会质量有所退化。然而，通过荻町村落当地社团高度的自主管理模式，使游客需求和当地社会质量保障取得了一定的平衡，也为政府法律制度的实施起到了重要的作用。

在日本，荻町村落为“重要文化遗产保护区”，其传统民居、历史建筑和周围景观被视为“具有保存价值的实体”（法规《文化财保护法》第142条，1950年8月通过）。上述法规中严格限制了包括对民居外观的改变和修饰，村落土地以及在其他定居点的有形部分（如树木、围栏、花园、院子、路线、墙壁和楼梯等）的使用，以确保其完整性、和谐的价值观。同时，当地政府对合理且允许范围内的修复和维修予以经济补贴，反之，对任何违反法规的行为作出严厉地惩罚。在国家法律和当地监督的多重管理下，为村落的环境保护打下了坚实的基础。

荻町村落的保护工作主要依赖于由当地居民自发组成的各类独特的社会团体。在保护自然环境协会（APNESOV）中，共有25名代表，4至5名由国家政府、当地政府部门和公司代表组成，其余的是当地居民，他们代表了生活在不同地区的社区居民，包括妇女协会，青年协会，合掌屋屋主协会，土产和纪念品商店协会和民宿协会。

各协会不但提高了居民的参与保护工作的意识，还为自己家园的环境控制起到了重要作用。协会还为居民提供了多样化的就业机会，以不同形式积极地加入保护工作、旅游发展，从而实现经济发展和安全保障。

Being a World Heritage Site, Ogimachi village welcomes nearly 1.4-1.5 million visitors per year within a district of 45.6 ha. The main problems caused by mass tourism in Ogimachi village include litters, risk of fire, traffic and parking, leading to a deterioration of the physical environment, and disturbance of residents' privacy, abandoning farmland and commercial industries, resulting in the degradation of social quality. However, Ogimachi village achieved a certain balance between tourists' requirements and social quality through higher levels of autonomous engagement of local residents, who play an essential role and take different actions in line with the governmental legal framework.

As designated as "Important Preservation District for Cultural Properties", traditional residences, historic structures and the surrounding landscape are regarded as one valuable entity for preservation (Article 142 of the Law for Protection of Cultural Properties, enacted in August, 1950 and revised in July 1975). The applied Law sets very strict regulations with regards to changes and modifications of the facade, form and land-use as well as other tangible components attached to the settlement in order to present its complete and harmonious values, such as trees, fences, gardens, yards, routes, walls and stairs. Meanwhile subsidies are available for restoration and repairs of the mentioned elements and corresponding punishment for any violations. The national law implemented by the Board of Education laid down a firm basis for the preservation of physical environment.

The participation of local residents in the conservation of Ogimachi village relies on its unique social system composed of various cooperative social associations. In "Association for the Protection of the Natural Environment of Shirakawa-go Ogimachi Village" (APNESOV), there are 25 representatives, 4 to 5 are from the national government, local authorities and companies, the rest are local residents. They represent residents living in different neighborhoods, the women's association, the young men's association, association of Gassho-style houses' owners, the association of local products and souvenir shops, and the association of Minshuku.

The various associations improve the sense of participation and control of their home environment. The local associations offered diverse job opportunities and responsibilities for residents, who could participate in the conservation as well as tourism development in an active way and achieve high economic security.

### 澳大利亚遗产管理高级研修课程

由亚瑟港历史古城管理局和遗产与艺术专业实践研究院主办的两期高级研修课程将在澳大利亚亚瑟港举行。课程主要为遗产地工作人员提供实践机会，提高专业技能，并考察澳大利亚两处遗产地亚瑟港和煤矿历史遗迹。课程期间，澳大利亚国立大学文学院的Sharon Sullivan、Barry Jones、Joan Domicelj、Kristal Buckley、Jane Harrington、Michael Pearson等教授受邀就遗产的文化和环境主题发表演讲。

两期高级研修课程主题分别为：

- ◆ 保护世界文化遗产价值  
(2010年7月5-9日)
- ◆ 遗产地管理最佳实践  
(2010年9月27日-10月1日)

### “2010年文化遗产灾难性风险管理”培训

2010年9月13日至26日，由城市遗产防灾研究中心、日本东京立命馆大学联合举办的第5期“文化遗产灾难性风险管理”国际培训班将在日本举行。

本期培训涵盖遗产地的风险预测、灾后重建等一系列的问题，还将探讨灾害发生时，文化遗产抢救中牵涉到国际、地区、国家和当地之间的权益关系及各种挑战。

2010年1月12日海地地震再次警示了文化遗产自然灾害预防的重要性。因此，今年培训将突出复合型文化遗产及木构建筑应对地震和火灾的紧急应对措施及灾后重建的方法。

### 第二轮亚太地区定期报告培训研讨会在印度举行

2010年6月2日至5日，由联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心主办，印度联合国教科文全委会、印度考古局等相关地区教科文办事处协办的“第二轮亚太地区定期报告培训研讨会”在印度德拉东举行。

培训研讨会的主要目的在于：

- ◆ 阐释亚太地区各国遗产焦点问题，定期报告格式要求及上报程序；
- ◆ 通过本次培训，激发亚太地区国家级和地区级遗产地管理者参与定期报告的积极性；
- ◆ 为亚太地区世界遗产地突出普遍价值的草拟提供指导建议；
- ◆ 促进亚太地区各国实施《世界遗产公约》的经验交流与信息共享。

### Advanced professional development courses in heritage management at Port Arthur

The Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority and Institute for Professional Practice in Heritage and the Arts (IPPHA) will hold two professional development advanced short courses. The courses will provide an unparalleled opportunity for participants to build advanced skills while getting to know two of Australia's most outstanding heritage sites (the Port Arthur and Coal Mines Historic Sites). The course will be taught by a team of highly-regarded heritage professionals including Professor Sharon Sullivan, the Honorable Dr Barry Jones, Joan Domicelj, Kristal Buckley, Dr Jane Harrington and Michael Pearson. They will also be offered as topics in the cultural and environmental heritage stream of the Graduate Program in the Liberal Arts at the Australian National University.

The advanced professional development short courses are:

- ◆ World Heritage: Conserving Cultural Heritage Values (July 5-9, 2010 at Port Arthur)
- ◆ Best Practice in Managing Heritage Places (September 27-October 1, 2010 at Port Arthur)

### International Training Course on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage 2010 will be launched in Kyoto

From September 13-26, 2010, The Research Center for Disaster Mitigation of Urban Cultural Heritage, Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, Japan is organizing the 5th International Training Course on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage.

This session will start from the assessment of risk and damage to reconstruction after disaster, and will also bring forward the challenges of engaging various stakeholders at the local, national, regional as well as international levels for protecting cultural heritage during such severe situations.

The earthquake that occurred in Haiti on 12 January 2010 has once again shown that cultural heritage is highly vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquake and fire. In the light of this fact, this year's training course will focus on emergency response to and long-term recovery of wooden and composite cultural heritage from damage by earthquake and fire.

### Sub-regional training workshop on the second cycle of the periodic reporting in Asia and the Pacific

From June 2-5, 2010, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, in cooperation with Indian National Commission for UNESCO, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), and the relevant Field Offices of UNESCO, is organizing a sub-regional training workshop on the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting in Asia and the Pacific in Dehradun, India.

The objectives of the workshop are:

- ◆ To present and explain to the national Focal Points, the process and new format of the Periodic Report;
- ◆ To mobilize active participation of States Parties for the Periodic Reporting exercise in training of site managers at national and/ or sub-regional levels;
- ◆ To provide guidance to the States Parties on drafting Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for properties inscribed on the World Heritage List in the region; and
- ◆ To promote regional cooperation through exchange of information and experience in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

# 城市最佳实践区：工业建筑的再生实践

## The Urban Best Practices Area (UBPA): Witnessing the Regeneration of Industrial Buildings



上海世博会设置的“城市最佳实践区”是世博会历史上的一个创举，集中展示了全球有代表性城市为提高城市生活质量所进行的各种最佳实践，具有很高的创新意义和示范价值。

As a pioneering work in the history of the World Expo, the Urban Best Practices Area (UBPA) has been highly praised for its innovative meanings and demonstrative value. Best practices for enhancing the quality of life in cities all over the world are shown in detail at the UBPA.

2010上海世博会首次以城市为主题，在世博园区内，更有一片城中之“城”，演绎着人类城市发展进程中的智慧，这便是占地15公顷、汇集全球80个城市案例智慧与经验的城市最佳实践区。

城市最佳实践区内集中展示了四个主题的国际先进案例——宜居家园、可持续的城市化、历史遗产保护和利用以及建成环境的科技创新。其中，保留工业建筑的改造和利用占到总建筑面积的60%以上。

工业建筑具有大跨空间特征，较适合被改造为展馆。对工业建筑的改造和利用能够有效保存地区的历史脉络和集体记忆，减少建筑垃圾，符合绿色环保的发展理念，并能地区增添独特的文化底蕴和风貌特色。

以城市未来馆为例，其由南市发电厂的主厂房改建而成，建筑层高8层，总建筑面积达3万余平方米，是国内第一栋由老厂房改建而成的三星绿色建筑。设计师们秉持“再生性改造”原则，保留了老厂房的特征性元素，如屋顶的四个巨大的粉煤灰分离器、梯度厂房以及巨型烟囱，此外，厂房的形制关系延续了原先的比例关系；建筑的表面处理保持灰色基调。主厂房顶部带型长窗以上部分被拆除，代之以简洁的玻璃体，东立面局部设计了一条面向黄浦江的景观通道。这样，工业建筑的简洁粗犷和玻璃幕墙的精致通透体现了庄重和轻盈、沧桑和现代的融合。此外，城市未来馆还保留了很多原有设备：旧管道、旧行车、旧桁架……这些有着特殊美感、历史痕迹的物件，延续着人们的记忆，也让老厂房实现了“历史、现在和未来”的统一。

专家表示，对工业遗产进行保护并再生利用，确保了城市的延续性发展，这正是对“城市，让生活更美好”主题的最好诠释。城市最佳实践区中所探索的城市发展理念为未来城市的发展提供了范本。

Being the first World Expo on the theme of the city, the 2010 World Expo unveils an expanse of urban areas within the Shanghai metropolis. A 15-hectare area known as the Urban Best Practices Area (UBPA) is recognized as a cornucopia of wisdom and experience from 80 cities around the world on their visions of future urban life, showing all kinds of innovative ideas about the urban development process.

The UBPA is divided into four exhibition fields, namely Livable Cities, Sustainable Urbanization, Protection and Utilization of Historical Heritage, and Technological Innovation in the Built Environment. Sixty percent of the total building area has been transformed from existing industrial buildings.

Due to their large structures, industrial buildings can be easily adapted into pavilions. The renovation and utilization of these old structures makes possible the effective preservation of history and collective memory in the region, and helps to reduce construction waste, conforming not only with the philosophy of "going green", but also adding to the unique elements of local culture and landscapes.

The Future Pavilion, for example, was converted from the main house of Nanshi Power Plant. Covering a total area of over 30,000 square meters, the 8-story pavilion is the first three-star green building in China that has been converted from an old factory building. Embracing the principle of "Regeneration", designers retained the building's distinctive elements such as the four giant fly ash separators on the roof, the graded power houses, and the gigantic chimney. In addition, the original proportions of the building and the grey hue of its surface are preserved. The concrete part above the strip of windows was replaced by concise glass decorations; meanwhile, a sightseeing corridor looking onto the Huangpu River is arranged within a section of the east facade. In this way, the simple and crude style of the industrial building perfectly combines with the exquisiteness and transparency created by the glass walls, exhibiting a brilliant fusion of solemnness and lightness, history and modernity. In addition, much of the other equipment in the Future Pavilion has been preserved, such as old pipes, antique bicycles, and trusses, all of which not only refresh people's memory of the old days, but also connect the past, present, and future.

According to experts, the protection and utilization of industrial heritage ensures the sustainable development of cities - an excellent example of "better city, better life". The ideas proposed in the UBPA also provide us with a blueprint for cities in the future.

摄影：陈秋林  
Photographer: CHEN Qiulin



# 世博会“城市更新与文化遗产”主题论坛

Cultural Heritage and Urban Regeneration Forum at the 2010 World Expo

中国2010年上海世博会论坛分为:

1个高峰论坛:  
城市的创新与可持续发展

6个主题论坛:  
信息化与城市发展  
城市更新与文化遗产  
科技创新与城市未来  
环境变化与城市责任  
经济转型与城乡互动  
和谐城市与宜居生活

100场公众论坛:  
公众论坛是宣传推介上海世博会、吸引公众参与及全国全市参与办博的重要平台。

## EXPO 2010 Shanghai China Forums:

### One Summit Forum:

Urban Innovation and Sustainable Development.

### Six Theme Forums:

ICT and Urban Development  
Cultural Heritage and Urban Regeneration  
Science & Technology Innovation and Urban Future  
Towards a Low-Carbon City:  
Environmental Protection and Urban Responsibilities  
Economic Transformations and Urban-Rural Relations  
Harmonious City and Livable Life.

### One hundred Public Forums:

Public Forums is an important platform for Expo promotion and public participation in China. It also gives people an opportunity to learn about the Expo and be more actively involved in it.



由文化部、国家文物局、上海世博会执委会、联合国教科文组织和苏州市政府共同主办的中国2010年上海世博会“城市更新与文化遗产”主题论坛6月12日至13日在苏州举行。本次论坛提供了一个广阔的平台，来自世界各国的800位参会者就城市更新与文化遗产诸方面问题进行了广泛探讨，取得了丰硕的思想成果，也形成了一些兼具现实性、可操作性的政策主张。

本次主题论坛会期一天半，包括一个全体大会、六个平行分论坛和闭幕总结大会。在第一天上午举行的全体大会上，全国政协副主席厉无畏和国家文物局局长单霁翔，北京大学高等人文研究院院长、哈佛大学研究员社维明和法国著名建筑师保罗·安德勒（Paul ANDREU），分别以“创意产业——城市文化的创新与实践”、“文化遗产：让城市更美好”、“城市化与核心价值的文明对话”、“现代建筑与历史城市保护”为题作了主旨演讲。

论坛还分别围绕六个主题进行演讲和讨论：物质文化遗产保护、城市多元文化的融合与共生、城市文化创新与实践、非物质文化遗产保护、跨文化交流与城市文化变迁、文化生态等。

在本次论坛上，苏州提议并与海内外近20座历史名城共同成立了历史城市联盟，向世界发出了以保护文化遗产为主旨的“苏州展望”宣言，邀请更多具有深厚人文历史底蕴的城市一起为现代社会留住城市印迹。宣言呼吁：大力维护文化遗产尊严；保持地域特色，尊重民族传统；积极探索有效保护、有机更新的路径；推进各历史城市间的交流和合作。

The Cultural Heritage and Urban Regeneration Forum, the second theme forum at the 2010 World Expo, was held on June 12th and 13th in Suzhou. Co-organized by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, the Ministry of Culture, the Shanghai 2010 World Expo Executive Committee, UNESCO and Suzhou Municipal Government, the two-day forum attracted 800 participants from all over the world to discuss contemporary challenges to cultural heritage and urban regeneration, and led to some realistic and practical policies.

A plenary session, six parallel sessions, and a closing plenary made up the forum, which lasted for one and a half days. LI Wuwei, Deputy Chairman of the National CPPCC; SHAN Jixiang, Director of the SACH; DU Weiming, Director of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Humanities at Peking University and researcher at Harvard University; and Paul ANDREU, French Architect gave keynote speeches during the first day's plenary session, with topics such as Creative industry: Innovation and Practice of urban culture, Improve cities with Cultural Heritage, The Role of Traditional Culture in the Process of Urbanization, and Contemporary Architecture and Historic Urban Preservation, respectively.

The forum also included breakout sessions where discussions and speeches were held on six topics. They were, respectively: Tangible Cultural Heritage Protection, Integration and Co-existence of Diverse Urban Cultures, Urban Cultural Innovation and Practice, Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection, Cross-Cultural Communication, and Dialogue and Cultural Ecology.

During the forum, Suzhou proposed to set up an alliance and jointly issued, with about other 20 historic cities around the world, the Declaration for the Establishment of the Historical Cities Alliance -- Suzhou Outlook, inviting more cultural cities to join in preserving their historic and cultural significance in today's society. The declaration, aiming to protect world heritage, advocated that more efforts be made for the preservation of the dignity of cultural heritage, maintenance of regional characteristics and respect for national traditions, exploration of methods of effective protection and organic regeneration, and promotion of communication and cooperation among historical cities.





# 西湖申遗进入倒计时

## Countdown for the Inscription of West Lake on the World Heritage List



注：庐山和五台山此前是申报自然和文化双遗产，后被改判为文化景观遗产。

Note: Lu Mountain and Wutai Mountain in China were nominated for Natural and Cultural World Heritage, but were amended into the category of Cultural Landscape.

西湖作为国内首例申报“文化景观”类别的项目而备受关注。今年是西湖申遗的攻坚之年，自2007年申遗工作进入实质性启动阶段以来，已经取得了阶段性成果。

目前，西湖十景、文化遗存、周边环境等三个层面的申遗整治已基本结束，香格里拉饭店、华北饭店的外立面整治和抱朴道院的院舍整治正在进行之中。申遗文本已通过联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心初审，西湖申遗的具体时间表已经排定如下：

8月底或9月，世界遗产中心将委托国际古迹遗址理事会（ICOMOS）选派一位非中国籍的专家到西湖进行现场考评与验收。

10月底，考察专家将出具评估报告并递交至ICOMOS总部。与此同时，ICOMOS还会请若干位专家进行匿名书面评估，征求对申报项目的意见。

12月，ICOMOS召开小范围的评估会议，作出初步评估意见。如果专家们认为有价值，但在保护管理上还有不清楚的，在明年2月底前会通知杭州进行补报。

明年5月，ICOMOS召开大会，对所有申报点从专业角度进行集体讨论和表决。决定分为四等：一是同意列入，二是补充再报（即认定有价值，但在保护管理方面有所欠缺，需要补充），三是退回重报（也就是说，价值没讲清楚，但又不轻易否定，所以重新走一遍以前的程序），四是否决。

明年6-7月将在巴林召开第35届世界遗产大会，21个理事国将对所有申报点进行审议表决。

据了解，申请世界文化遗产的项目能满足OUV（突出普遍价值）6项要求中的1项即可，而西湖经过测评符合其中4项，分别是传播与影响价值、典范价值、人与环境互动价值和精神与文化价值，这无异为成功申报增添了重要砝码。而同时，原定2010年申报的丝绸之路因故推迟一年，也为西湖提前成功申遗创造了机会。



图片来源：杭州西湖博物馆  
Photo Source: Hangzhou Xihu Museum

West Lake has become renowned as the first site in China that is applying for World Heritage status in the category of "Cultural Landscape". 2010 is a crucial year for the West Lake application, which has been in progress since its initiation in 2007. Presently, the renovations of the "Ten Views of West Lake", cultural relics, and the surrounding environment have been almost finished. The renovations of the outside surfaces of Shangri-La Hotel and Huabei Hotel, and the buildings in Baopu Taoist Temple are still underway. The nomination text has already been submitted to the World Heritage Center for an initial examination by UNESCO, and a specific timetable for the West Lake nomination has been proposed as follows:

### End of August or September, 2010

World Heritage Center will entrust ICOMOS to select a non-Chinese expert to carry out a on-site evaluation for West Lake.

### End of October, 2010

An evaluation report will be issued by this expert and later submitted to ICOMOS headquarters. Meanwhile, ICOMOS will also invite a group of experts to make an anonymous written evaluation, seeking advice on the nominated projects.

### December, 2010

ICOMOS will hold a small-scale meeting and make a preliminary evaluation. If the experts can reach a consensus on the value of the nomination, even if some questions related to protection and management remain, they will notify Hangzhou and request supplementary information by the end of February, 2011.

### May, 2011

ICOMOS will hold a conference, have collective discussions, and vote from a professional perspective for all the nominations. There are four possible verdicts: 1) to agree to inscribe the property in the World Heritage List; 2) to require that the property be re-nominated (i.e., the value of the property would be confirmed, but the information related to protection and management are incomplete, and thus supplementary information is needed); 3) to withdraw the property and require a re-application (i.e., when the values are not clearly stated, and the application is not simply vetoed, the property has to apply again based on the legal process); 4) to veto the property.

### June or July, 2011

The 35th Annual Session of the World Heritage Committee will be held in Bahrain, at which time 21 member states will review and vote on all the nominations.

If the nominated projects meet at least one of the six criteria for Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), the nomination will be successful. This would be good news for the inscription of West Lake in the World Heritage List, since it has already met four criteria after assessment, including values of communication and influence, modeling effects, interaction between human beings and the environment, and spirits and culture, respectively. West Lake will be provided additional opportunities due to a one-year postponement of the Silk Road application, which was originally planned to be nominated in 2010.

# 世界遗产申报文件的格式和内容

## Nomination Format and Content of World Heritage

1. 申报文件的格式可从以下网站查询：<http://whc.unesco.org/en/nominationform>

1. The Nomination Format is available at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/nominationform>

2. 缔约国申报遗产时递交的对比分析不应和委员会专家咨询机构的主题研究相混淆。

2. The comparative analyses prepared by States Parties when nominating properties for inscription in the World Heritage List should not be confused with the thematic studies prepared by the Advisory Bodies at the request of the Committee.

《世界遗产名录》申报应依照规定格式<sup>1</sup>提交材料，其格式内容与要求如下：

### 1. 遗产确认

应清晰地定义申报遗产边界，清楚区分申报遗产和任何缓冲区（若存在）。

### 2. 遗产描述

遗产描述应包括遗产确认及其历史发展概述。应确认、描述所有的成因组成部分，如果是系列申报，应清晰描述每一组成部分。在遗产的历史和发展中应描述遗产是如何形成现在的状态以及所经历的重大变化。

### 3. 申报理由

本部分应指出遗产申报依据的标准，且须明确说明依据此标准的原因。基于该标准，缔约国提交的遗产《突出普遍价值声明》应明确说明该遗产为什么值得列入《世界遗产名录》。应提供该遗产与类似遗产的对比分析<sup>2</sup>，且附上完整性和/或真实性声明。

### 4. 遗产保护情况和影响因素

本部分应包括目前遗产保护情况的准确信息（包括遗产的物理条件和现有的保护措施）。同时也应包括影响遗产的因素描述（包括威胁）。

### 5. 保护和管理

保护：第五部分包括与遗产保护最相关的立法、规章、契约、规划、机制和/或传统各层面措施，提供保护措施实施操作方法的详尽分析。

管理：适宜的管理方案或管理体制很必要，应包括在申报文件中，并期望确保该管理方案或管理体制的有效执行。

### 6. 监测

在申报材料中，缔约国应包括衡量、评估遗产保护情况的关键指标、影响遗产的因素、现有遗产保护措施、审查周期及负责当局的名词。

### 7. 文献记录

应提供充实申报所需的文献记录。除了上述文件之外，还应包括照片、35mm幻灯片、图像库及官方形式照片。申报文本应以打印形式和电子文档提交（软盘或光盘）。

### 8. 负责当局的联系信息

应提供负责当局的详细联系信息。

### 9. 缔约国代表签名

申报材料结尾应有缔约国授权的官方代表签名。

（来源：2008年版《实施世界遗产公约操作指南》）

Nominations of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List should be prepared in accordance with the format<sup>1</sup>, which includes the following sections and requirements:

### 1. Identification of the Property

The boundaries of the property being proposed shall be clearly defined, unambiguously distinguishing between the nominated property and any buffer zone (when present).

### 2. Description of the Property

The Description of the property shall include the identification of the property, and an overview of its history and development. The History and Development of the property shall describe how the property has reached its present form and the significant changes that it has undergone.

### 3. Justification for Inscription

This section shall indicate the World Heritage criteria under which the property is proposed, together with a clearly stated argument for the use of each criterion. Based on the criteria, a proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the property prepared by the State Party shall make clear why the property is considered to merit inscription on the World Heritage List. A comparative analysis<sup>2</sup> of the property in relation to similar properties shall also be provided. Statements of integrity and/or authenticity shall be included.

### 4. State of conservation and factors affecting the property

This section shall include accurate information on the present state of conservation of the property (including information on its physical condition of the property and conservation measures in place). It shall also include a description of the factors affecting the property (including threats).

### 5. Protection and management

Protection: Section 5 shall include the list of the legislative, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/ or traditional measures most relevant to the protection of the property and provide a detailed analysis of the way in which this protection actually operates.

Management: An appropriate management plan or other management system is essential and shall be provided in the nomination. Assurances of the effective implementation of the management plan or other management system are also expected.

### 6. Monitoring

States Parties shall include the key indicators proposed to measure and assess the state of conservation of the property, the factors affecting it, conservation measures at the property, the periodicity of their examination, and the identity of the responsible authorities.

### 7. Documentation

All necessary documentation to substantiate the nomination shall be provided. In addition to what is indicated above, this shall include photographs, 35 mm slides, image inventory and photograph authorization form. The text of the nomination shall be transmitted in printed form as well as in electronic format (Diskette or CD-Rom).

### 8. Contact Information of responsible authorities

Detailed contact information of responsible authorities shall be provided.

### 9. Signature on behalf of the State Party

The nomination shall conclude with the original signature of the official empowered to sign it on behalf of the State Party.

(Source: Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of World Heritage Convention, WHC. 08/01, January 2008)



## 琅勃拉邦古城

### Town of Luang Prabang



琅勃拉邦市内50多座大大小小的寺庙和佛塔，见证了佛教对老挝深远的影响。佛教寺庙作为琅勃拉邦古城的主要特色，不但显示佛教文化在琅勃拉邦人心目中的地位，对宗教的虔诚，同时也是举行佛教仪式的民众集结地和文化教育中心。

In Luang Prabang, more than fifty distinctive temples and pagodas bear witness to the profound impact of Buddhism in Laos. The Buddhist temples in Luang Prabang demonstrate the locals' observance of the Buddhist religion and culture, which are very important to locals. Simultaneously, there are public assembly areas for holding Buddhist ceremonies and for use as cultural and educational centres.



老挝琅勃拉邦古城位于湄公河岸边，距离首都万象大约500多公里，是老挝现存最古老的一个城址，距今已有一千多年的历史，同时是历朝代首都的所在地。

琅勃拉邦是老挝佛教中心，琅勃拉邦皇宫寺院——香铜寺坐落在湄公河与南康江交汇处的琅勃拉邦城里，过去是皇室的专属寺庙，并曾经作为王室宗庙供奉着勃拉邦金佛。它浓缩了琅勃拉邦古老的寺庙建筑及代表了老挝建筑的典型风格，是老挝最美丽的寺庙之一。

老挝国家博物馆位于琅勃拉邦市内的普西山下，湄公河的东岸，原为寮国末代皇室家族居住，为法国殖民时期所兴建的皇宫。整座建筑为法式殖民风格，现改为博物馆。

古城内的寺庙、佛塔、民房以及法国殖民时期遗留下来的建筑，多个世纪以来，都展现着琅勃拉邦的独特魅力。琅勃拉邦古城民风淳朴，自然生态保护完好，没有过分商业化的人际关系，且有严格的开发和环境保护规定，所有建筑都不可以随意拆除、修缮或新建，被公认为东南亚传统与殖民风格保存最为完好的城市。

琅勃拉邦古城于1995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中的(iii)(iv)(v)三项。

世界遗产委员会的评语为：

琅勃拉邦古城是19世纪至20世纪欧洲殖民者建造的传统建筑与老挝城市结构相融合的突出典范。它独特的镇区保存十分完美，表现了两种截然不同的文化传统相互融合的关键阶段。

Luang Prabang is located on the Mekong riverbank, about 500 km away from Vientiane, the capital of Laos. It is one of oldest cities in Laos and has been the capital of every dynasty in Laos throughout the thousand-year history of the country.

Luang Prabang is the centre of Buddhism in Laos. Luang Prabang's royal temple, Wat Xieng Thong, is located in the town at the junction of the Mekong and Nam Khan rivers and was an exclusive royal temple in the past. It served as the royal ancestral temple and Prabang (Golden Buddha) was worshiped there. It also condenses and integrates the ancient temple architecture of Luang Prabang and represents the typical Lao architecture style. Wat Xieng Thong is one of the most beautiful temples in Laos.

The Lao National Museum is located on the eastern bank of the Mekong River under Phu Si Hill in Luang Prabang. Originally, the last royal family lived in the palace, which was built during the French colonial period. The palace was later converted into a national museum. The building itself features a mixture of French beaux arts styles and traditional Lao motifs.

Every temple, pagoda, house and historic building from the French colonial period adds to the unique charm of Luang Prabang. A simple lifestyle, an intact ecosystem, and limited commercial development are the special characteristics of Luang Prabang. Furthermore, there are strict regulations for development and environment conservation in Luang Prabang, and all the architecture can not be demolished, renovated, or reconstructed without permission. Therefore, Luang Prabang is recognized as the Southeast Asian city that best preserves the traditional and colonial styles.

Luang Prabang was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1995 on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (v).

#### Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:

*Luang Prabang is an outstanding example of the fusion of traditional architecture and Lao urban structures with those built by the European colonial authorities in the 19th and 20th centuries. Its unique, remarkably well-preserved townscape illustrates a key stage in the blending of these two distinct cultural traditions.*



# 天坛

## Temple of Heaven



天坛是我国明清两代帝王祭天祈谷的场所，位于北京市崇文区，始建于明永乐十八年（公元1420年），占地面积273公顷。天坛不仅是我国保存最完整的古代祭天建筑群，也是世界上规模最大的祭天建筑群。

天坛在建筑设计和营造上集明、清建筑技术、艺术之大成。其中，祈年殿、皇穹宇是圆形平面的木构殿宇建筑，它们形体巨大、工艺精制、构思巧妙，是中国古建中罕见的杰出实例。天坛又以大面积树林和丰富的植被创造了“天人合一”的生态环境，是研究古代建筑艺术和生态环境的实物，极具科学价值，是皇家祭坛建筑群中杰出的范例。

天坛于1998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(i)、(ii)和(iii)项，即：

标准(i)：天坛是建筑和景观设计之杰作，它朴素而鲜明地体现出对华夏文明的发展产生过深刻影响的一种极其重要的宇宙观。

标准(ii)：许多世纪以来，天坛所独具的象征性布局和设计对远东地区的建筑和规划产生了深刻的影响。

标准(iii)：两千多年来，中国一直处于封建王朝统治之下，而天坛的设计和布局正是这些封建王朝统治合法性的象征。

世界遗产委员会的评语为：

天坛建于公元15世纪上半叶，坐落在皇家园林当中，四周古松环抱，是保存完好的坛庙建筑群，无论在整体布局还是单一建筑上，都反映出天地之间（即人神之间）的关系，而这一关系在中国古代宇宙观中占据着核心位置。同时，这些建筑还体现出帝王将相在这一关系中所起的独特作用。



The Temple of Heaven, situated in the Chongwen district of Beijing, was the place where emperors paid homage to heaven and prayed for bumper harvests during the Ming and Qing dynasties. First built in the 18th year of the Yongle reign of the Ming dynasty, it occupies an area of 273 hectares. It is not only China's best-preserved ancient building complex for the consecration of heaven, but the largest building group of this nature in the world.

The artistic and architectural technique of the Ming and Qing dynasties reached its zenith in the design and construction of the Temple of Heaven. The Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests and the Imperial Heavenly Vault are both wooden structures, circular in plan and colossal in size. Their perfect designs and exquisite workmanship are unparalleled in ancient Chinese architecture. The many trees on the temple grounds were deliberately planted to create an environment where man and nature exist in harmony. The Temple of Heaven is the most outstanding example of imperial ritual and ceremonial buildings, and the best object for the study of ancient Chinese architecture and the concept of the ecological environment in the ancient days.

The Temple of Heaven was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1998 on the basis of criteria (i), (ii) and (iii):

**Criterion (i):** The Temple of Heaven is a masterpiece of architecture and landscape design which simply and graphically illustrates a cosmogony of great importance for the evolution of one of the world's great civilizations.

**Criterion (ii):** The symbolic layout and design of the Temple of Heaven had a profound influence on architecture and planning in the Far East over many centuries.

**Criterion (iii):** For more than two thousand years China was ruled by a series of feudal dynasties, the legitimacy of which is symbolized by the design and layout of the Temple of Heaven.

### Remarks from the World Heritage Committee:

*The Temple of Heaven, founded in the first half of the 15th century, is a dignified complex of fine cult buildings set in gardens and surrounded by historic pine woods. In its overall layout and that of its individual buildings, it symbolizes the relationship between earth and heaven - the human world and God's world - which stands at the heart of Chinese cosmogony, and also the special role played by the emperors within that relationship.*

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