

WHITRAP NEWSLETTER



World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region



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WHITRAP NEWS

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中心简介

Introduction



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World Heritage
Convention



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

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

世界遗产
公约

亚太地区世界遗产
培训与研究中心

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

焦点新闻

In Focus

我中心工作会议在中国苏州成功召开

2017年9月19日上午10时，在我中心秘书处的号召下，我三中心（北京、上海、苏州）的代表齐聚苏州，成功召开了“2017年三中心工作会议”。出席本次会议的代表有：秘书处周俭秘书长、李昕副秘书长，上海中心常务副主任陆伟，苏州中心主任吴琛瑜，北京中心闻丞。会上，三中心分别总结了上半年的工作情况、提出了之后具体的工作计划，共同研讨了三中心协同创新项目的开展。会后，中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会副秘书长周家贵与我中心的主要领导就我中心发展状况进行了座谈，周家贵副秘书长对我中心以往的工作表示了肯定，并期望我中心继续重视本职工作、推动三中心的协同办公，在中国、亚太地区乃至世界范围发挥更大的作用。

WHITRAP Coordination Meeting in Suzhou, China

Under the call of WHITRAP Secretariat, WHITRAP Beijing, WHITRAP Shanghai and WHITRAP Suzhou convened in Suzhou where the 2017 Coordination Meeting of three centres took place on the morning of September 19th, 2017. The representatives who attended the conference were: ZHOU Jian, Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, LI Xin, Deputy Secretary General of WHITRAP Secretariat, LU Wei, Executive Vice-Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, WU Chenyu, Director of WHITRAP Suzhou, and WEN Cheng, Representative of WHITRAP Beijing. At the conference, representatives of the three centres respectively summarised their work in the first half of the year, proposed future strategies, and discussed the development of new collaborative innovation project. After the conference, Mr. ZHOU Jiagui, Deputy Secretary-General of the Chinese National Commission of UNESCO, and the officials had a symposium on the development of WHITRAP. Mr. Zhou positively appraised WHITRAP's past performance. He praised notably the continued upholding of high standards, the advancement in the collaboration between the three centres, and WHITRAP's ability to play a more influential role in China, the Asia-Pacific region, and the world.



“城市年轮寻上海”系列遗产推广活动在中国上海成功举办

“城市年轮寻上海”系列遗产推广活动是由同济大学建筑与城市规划学院、我上海中心、上海颂鼎社会公益创新发展中心共同主办的文化遗产推广公益项目。该项目由同济建筑与城市规划学院的大学生志愿者团队与上海颂鼎社会公益创新发展中心的“公益启晨”项目团队负责具体策划和实施。

该系列推广活动迄今已成功举办两期。2017年10月14日，同济大学建筑与城市规划学院“城市年轮”大学生志愿服务团队开展了一次别开生面的城市徒步活动，带领参加活动的约二十组家庭漫步徐汇，穿行在大街小巷，历时约四个小时。这次活动不仅让小朋友和家长们锻炼了身体，还领略了徐汇建筑的独特风采，体会了凝聚在建筑中的老上海风情。2017年10月21日，第二期活动在上海四川北路及多伦路文化名人街顺利开展。活动以别开生面的游戏挑战形式为载体，历时约三个小时，由大学生志愿者带领着参加活动的四个小队近三十组家庭，一起游览四川北路、走进多伦路文化名人街，深入了解上海老建筑，了解上海历史文化遗产，感受城市的变迁，了解城市的历史，续写城市的年轮，这亦是“城市年轮”活动的宗旨。

'Urban Rings - Exploring Shanghai' Series Promotional Project for Cultural Heritage in Shanghai, China

'Urban Rings - Exploring Shanghai', a charitable promotional project for cultural heritage, is jointly sponsored by Tongji University's College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP), WHITRAP Shanghai and Shanghai Song Ding Social Public Welfare Innovation and Development Center. The project is planned and implemented by student volunteers from CAUP and the 'Gongyi Qichen' project team from Shanghai Song Ding Social Public Welfare Innovation and Development Center.

Two events of this series of promotions have already been launched successfully. On October 14th, 2017, the team of 'Urban Rings' student volunteers from CAUP of Tongji University carried out a spectacular urban walking event. During the 4-hour event, the team guided approximately 20



participating families through the varying streets of Xuhui District. The event not only provided exercise for the children and their parents, but also showcased the unique style of Xuhui architecture and the nostalgic old Shanghai style of the buildings. On October 21st, 2017, the second program of this series of promotions was initiated on North Sichuan Road and Duolun Road Cultural Celebrities Street in Shanghai. The event began with novel games, and lasted around three hours. Under the guidance of student volunteers, nearly 30 families grouped into four teams participated in the activity. They traveled along North Sichuan Road to Duolun Road Cultural Celebrities Street, learning about old buildings, and historical and cultural heritage sites in Shanghai. Feeling the changes of the city, understanding its history, and inheriting Shanghai's cultural heritage, this is exactly the purpose of 'Urban Rings'.

杭州国际友城“城市与创新”论坛及小型聚居区研究实地考察

2017年10月18日至20日，我上海中心的Anna-Paola POLA女士到杭州参加了“2017杭州国际友城‘城市与创新’论坛”，并收集了包含在世界遗产框架内的杭州西湖文化景观的村庄信息。

许多国际权威人士和专家出席了会议，为观众带来了众多城市创新的案例和实践（智能技术、创新型企业、电子商务、数据管理、共享服务、趋势分析、电子旅游技术等）。会议还讨论了文化作为推动经济资源的作用和通过智能技术发展文化的途径。

此次杭州的行程还包括了参观世界遗产西湖文化景观。Anna-Paola POLA在杭州西湖世界文化遗产监测管理中心的工作人员的支持下，参观了龙津，杨梅岭，满觉陇，梅家坞等村。

本次实地考察是我上海中心2017年开始的小型聚居区研究的一部分，是在联合国教科文组织支持下重点考量文化在促进可持续发展中作用的框架下展开的。

这项研究的目的是从遗产和可持续发展的角度展示中国村庄的现状：确定案例研究，提高对乡村和小城镇规划政策的理解，并在其区域内可持续发展的背景下，提高对小城镇文化作用的认知。

此外，这项研究还提供了中国和亚洲地区列入“世界遗产名录”的乡村和小城镇的清单，如杭州西湖文化景观。位于西湖周围群山环抱的8个村庄，居民近5000人，经济活动蓬勃发展，主要以龙井茶种植，生产和旅游为主。

'2017 Hangzhou Int'l Sister City Mayors Conference on City and Innovation', Hangzhou, China

From 18th to 20th October 2017, Anna-Paola POLA of WHITRAP Shanghai visited Hangzhou to take part in the 'Hangzhou Int'l Sister City Mayors Conference on City and Innovation 2017' and to collect information about the villages included within the boundaries of the World Heritage property of the West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou.

Many international authorities and experts attended the Conference, bringing the audience's attention to many examples and good practices of urban innovation (smart technologies, innovative enterprises, e-commerce, data management, sharing services, trend analysis, e-tourism technologies...). The Conference also discussed the role of culture as a driving economic resource and methods of developing culture through smart technologies.

The mission to Hangzhou also included visiting the West Lake Cultural Landscape World Heritage property. Anna-Paola, with the support of the staff at the Monitoring and Management Centre of Hangzhou West Lake World Cultural Heritage, visited the villages of Long Jin, Yang Mei Lin, Man Jute Long and Mei Jia Wu.

This field visit is a part of the Small Settlements Research which WHITRAP Shanghai began developing in 2017. Supported by UNESCO, this research is part of a larger reflection on the role of culture for sustainable development.

The objective of this research is to showcase the current situation of Chinese villages from the perspective of heritage and sustainable development. More specifically, the goal is to: identify case studies, improve understanding of planning policies for villages and small towns, and raise awareness about the cultural role of small settlements in the sustainable development of their regional contexts.

Furthermore, this research provides an inventory of villages and small towns inscribed on the World Heritage List from China and the Asia Region, one of which being the West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou. The eight villages located on the mountains around the West Lake, with approximately 5,000 inhabitants, have flourishing economies due to Long Jin tea cultivation, production and tourism.





世界文化遗产土司遗址（贵州海龙屯）培训班在中国遵义举行

2017年10月25日至26日，我上海中心在贵州省遵义市主办了联合国教科文组织“世界遗产与可持续旅游”中国试点项目（以下简称“试点项目”）——世界文化遗产：土司遗址（贵州海龙屯）培训班。贵州遵义市汇川区宣传部部长赵薇主持了开幕式。本次培训是汇川区首次针对海龙屯世界文化遗产保护的培训，除在汇川区政府的会场外，还在线同步设立了14个分会场，人民政府及各部门代表、董公寺、高坪街道办、海龙屯文化遗产管理局、遵义师范学院、汇川历史教研组、传奇文化（贵州）景区运营管理有限公司等逾200人听取了“试点项目”负责人韩锋教授的讲座。同时，海龙屯遗产保护近30名相关单位领导听取了“试点项目”资深研究专员解立博士关于“海龙屯土司遗址世界遗产价值阐释展示”、原国家旅游局人教司司长肖潜辉教授关于“海龙屯旅游可持续发展之道”的专题讲座，并结合课程内容分为两组就海龙屯遗产保护、价值研究、工作管理机制、旅游发展等问题提出了可能的解决方法。

World Heritage Tusi Site (Hailongtun, Guizhou) Training Courses in Zunyi, China

From October 25th to 26th, 2017, an event related to the UNESCO World Heritage and sustainable tourism pilot project in Tusi Site (Hailongtun, Guizhou), one of China's World Heritage sites, was successfully held in Zunyi City. This training is the first cultural heritage protection activity for Hailongtun in Huichuan District (Zunyi City, Guizhou Province). In addition to the main venue in Huichuan District Government, organizers also set up 14 additional online synchronised sub-venues. More than 200 individuals from various government departments, Dong Gong Temple, Gaoping Sub-district Office, Hailongtun Cultural Heritage Administration, Zunyi Normal University, Huichuan History Teaching and Research Team and Legendary Culture (Guizhou) Scenic Operation Management Co., Ltd. attended Professor HAN Feng's lectures. Furthermore, almost 30 leaders from related units in Hailongtun Heritage Protection benefitted from Dr. LI's explanation about 'World Heritage Value Interpretation of Hailongtun Tusi Site' and Professor XIAO Qianhui's lecture on "The Way of Sustainable Hailongtun Tourism Development". The participants were divided into two groups. Integrating the course content, they proposed potential solutions to the problems of Hailongtun heritage protection, value research, work management mechanism and tourism development. ZHAO Wei, Minister of the Advertising Department, hosted the opening ceremony.



西蒙尼·里卡博士被任命为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）副主任

我中心秘书长周俭教授宣布从2017年10月起，西蒙尼·里卡博士将担任我上海中心新任副主任。

西蒙尼·里卡本科毕业于意大利都灵理工大学建筑系，随后获得比利时鲁汶大学建筑与城市保护科学硕士学位，并于英国埃克塞特大学获得政治学博士学位。他曾在中东地区生活和工作多年，后于2008年在巴黎成立了一家私人顾问公司“RC Heritage”。西蒙尼·里卡曾在亚洲、非洲和欧洲担任咨询顾问，与教科文组织世界遗产中心和其他国际组织（ICCROM，阿迦汗文化信托基金会，世界银行等）合作并参与执行了1972年“世界遗产公约”。在“RC Heritage”公司期间，他为不同的缔约国起草了一系列世界遗产提名文件，贡献巨大；他监督制定了一系列重要文化遗产地和文化景观（许多是“世界遗产名录”在列地点）的管理计划；他为非政府组织，地方和国家政府以及国际组织等组织了建筑保护技术的培训课程并促进落实了“世界遗产公约”的课程。

Dr. Simone RICCA appointed as Vice-Director of WHITRAP Shanghai

The Secretary-General of WHITRAP, Prof. ZHOU Jian, announces the appointment of Dr. Simone RICCA as new Vice-Director of WHITRAP Shanghai from October, 2017.

Simone RICCA graduated in Architecture at the Polytechnic School of Turin (Italy), obtained a Master of Science Degree in Architectural & Urban Conservation at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium), and a Ph.D. in Politics at Exeter University (United Kingdom). He has lived and worked as a conservation architect in the Middle East for many years before moving to Paris, where he established a private Consultancy Company (RC Heritage) in 2008. Simone RICCA has worked as a consultant in Asia, Africa and Europe, collaborating with UNESCO World Heritage Centre and other international organisations (ICCROM, Aga Khan Trust for Culture, World Bank, etc.) involved in the implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention. With RC Heritage, he has notably supported the drafting of a series of World Heritage nomination files for different State Parties, supervised the elaboration of management plans for major cultural heritage sites and cultural landscapes (many included on the World Heritage List), and organized technical training courses on architectural conservation and on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention for NGOs, local and national governments, and international organisations.

第十届中国名镇（周庄）论坛在中国周庄举办

2017年11月4日至6日，由中国城市科学学会历史文化名城委员会以及中国城市规划学会历史文化名城学术委员会主办的第十届中国名镇（周庄）论坛在水乡周庄举行，共有来自全国的近百位专家学者及政府官员出席，以“回顾名镇保护实践，探索发展创新路径”为主题，探讨了中国名镇的创新性发展。中国名镇（周庄）论坛已经连续举办十届，成为中国名镇保护与发展的重要交流平台。

我中心秘书处副秘书长李昕博士主持了下午的分论坛，与六位嘉宾结合当下特色小镇与美丽乡村建设，就名镇保护实践、创新路径探索进行了全面、深入的交流。论坛期间，《中国旅游景区发展报告（2017）》发布，阮仪三城市遗产保护基金会周庄工作站也揭牌成立。

The 10th Chinese Famous Towns (Zhouzhuang) Forum in Zhouzhuang, China

From November 4th to 6th, 2017, the 10th Forum for Famous Chinese Towns (Zhouzhuang), organised by the Historical and Cultural City Committee of the Chinese Society of Urban Studies (CSUS), and the Historical and Cultural Academic Committee of the Urban Planning Society of China (UPSC) took place in Zhouzhuang, a historic water town. Near one hundred experts, scholars and government officials from across the country attended the forum. With the theme of 'reviewing protection practices of famous towns and exploring the path of development and innovation', the forum discussed the innovative development of China's famous towns. The Famous Chinese Towns (Zhouzhuang) Forum has been held for ten consecutive years, and has become an important exchange platform for the protection and development of towns and cities in China.

LI Xin, Deputy Secretary General of WHITRAP Secretariat, presided over the sub-forum in the afternoon, and, along with six guests, conducted a comprehensive and in-depth exchange of ideas on the protection practices and the innovative direction of constructing and beautifying unique small towns. During the forum, 'China Tourism Scenic Development Report (2017)' was released, and 'RUAN Yisan Urban Heritage Foundation Zhouzhuang Workstation' was established.

联合国教科文组织二类中心及教科文组织文化部门相关的 UNITWIN/UNESCO 教席协调会议在法国巴黎举行

2017年11月23日至24日，联合国教科文组织二类中心及教科文组织文化部门相关的 UNITWIN/UNESCO 教席协调会议于联合国教科文组织巴黎总部召开。

会议旨在为教科文组织文化部门、二类中心以及文化部门相关教席提供一个分享实践经验和知识的机会，并加强彼此之间在研究、能力建设及合作关系方面的，与联合国教科文组织核心理念相一致的高效合作网络。会议将“文化作为可持续发展的推动者”作为主题。2015年召开的第十五届《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》缔约国大会提议：二类中心和教科文组织教席应该在他们能力建设与相关研究中，优先处理与《关于将可持续发展愿景融入世界遗产公约的政策》(WHC/15/20/GA/INF.13) 的实施相关的议题。

于2017年11月24日下午，作为大会的后续活动，举行了两场主题研讨会，分别以“宣传和传播加强文化在‘2030议程’和‘新城市议程’中的作用”及“《2011年联合国教科文组织关于历史性城镇景观的建议书》”为主题。

在以《建议书》为主题的研讨会上，主要探讨了实施“历史性城镇景观（HUL）”方法的必要性，并且向与会者汇报了《联合国教科文组织“历史性城镇景观方法”手册》时下的准备进度。此《手册》旨在通过案例研究，突出多样化尺度下、在多重地理及形态的语境中的历史城镇景观关联性。

我上海中心研究项目专员 Anna-Paola Pola 女士从历史性城镇景观的视角，在研讨会对其在中国村落及小型城镇方面的研究成果做了创新性的案例展示。



UNESCO Category 2 Centers (C2Cs) and UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Meeting in Paris, France

On November 23rd and 24th, 2017, the Second Co-ordination Meeting between UNESCO C2Cs and UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs was held at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris.

The aim of the event was to exchange knowledge and good practices amongst participants and create effective networks among C2C and UNESCO Chairs for research, capacity building and partnerships in alignment with the core priorities of UNESCO.

The meeting followed the overarching theme of 'culture as an enabler of sustainable development'. The 15th session of the General Assembly of the State Parties to the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, in 2015, recommended that C2C and UNESCO Chairs should prioritise issues related to the implementation of the policy document for the *Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention* (ref.WHC/15/20/GA/INF.13) within their capacity-building and research initiatives.

In the afternoon of November 24th, 2017, two thematic workshops were organised – the first focusing on 'the Advocacy and Communication for Enhancing Culture's Role in the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda', and the second on the *UNESCO 2011 Recommendation on Historic Landscape (HUL)*.

The second workshop discussed the need for implementing the HUL approach and informed the participants about the ongoing preparation of a *UNESCO Manual on the Historic Urban Landscape Approach*. The initiative underlined the importance of case studies to highlight HUL relevance on diverse scales, and in multiple geographical and morphological contexts.

Anna-Paola POLA from WHITRAP Shanghai presented the Chinese villages and small towns research in a HUL perspective as an innovative case study.



我上海中心与联合国教科文组织代表团赴四川眉山考察并商谈 2018 年国际会议事宜

2017 年 11 月 23 日至 25 日，在我上海中心项目专员刘真女士和余秉钧先生陪同下，联合国教科文组织文化助理总干事执行办公室协调专员多琳·杜布瓦女士和联合国教科文组织文化助理总干事特别顾问吴忠先生赴中国四川省眉山市考察访问并商谈拟定于 2018 年在眉山召开的国际会议的事宜。

23 日至 24 日，在眉山市副市长冉登祥的陪同下，联合国教科文组织代表团先后考察了江口古镇、三苏祠、汉阳古镇、幸福村、复兴村和红星村。当晚，眉山市市委书记慕新海会见代表团，双方就 2018 年在眉山合作举办“文化在城乡发展框架下的作用国际会议”（暂定名）达成共识。会议将邀请 150 名国内外知名专家学者（其中外籍专家约 80 名），围绕历史城镇与传统村落保护、乡村振兴与城乡协同发展、文化传承与创新发展等内容展开探讨。

WHITRAP Visited the Historic Towns and Villages in Meishan, China, with a UNESCO Delegation

From November 23rd to 25th, 2017, accompanied by Ms. LIU Zhen, program specialists of WHITRAP Shanghai, and Mr. YU Bingjun, Ms. Dorine DUBOIS, Coordinator of Executive Office of UNESCO Assistant Director-General of Culture and Mr. WU Zhong, Special Advisor to the UNESCO Assistant Director-General of Culture, visited Meishan to discuss the preparation of an international UNESCO conference with the Meishan Municipal Government.

From the 23rd to 24th, accompanied by Mr. RAN Dengxiang, Deputy Mayor of Meishan City, the UNESCO delegation visited the ancient town of Jiangkou, Three-Su Temple, Hanyang Town, Xingfu Village, Fuxing Village and Hongxing Village. In the evening, Mr. MU Xinhai, Secretary of the CPC Meishan Municipal Committee, met with the delegation, and both sides reached a consensus on the 2018 International Conference on Culture in the Urban-Rural Framework (tentative name) to be held in Meishan. The conference will invite 150 well-known experts from all over the world, including around 80 foreign experts, to discuss the conservation of historic towns and traditional villages, rural rejuvenation and coordinated development of urban and rural areas, cultural heritage and innovative development, etc.



2017 “亚太地区文化遗产保护人力资源发展的现状与挑战”国际会议于日本奈良召开

2017 “亚太地区文化遗产保护人力资源发展的现状与挑战”国际会议于2017年12月19日至21日在日本奈良举办。会议由日本文化事务部、联合国亚太地区文化遗产保护合作办事处、文化遗产日本国家研究中心和 ICCROM 等单位共同主办。2017 年会议是对于此主题的第二次也是最后一次会议，主要目的是深化讨论2016年议题，并以多元化模式构建整个培训项目可行的发展方向。此外，会议也将丰富 ACCU 经由培训项目建立的合作网络。我上海中心常务副主任陆伟女士和副主任西蒙尼·里卡博士应邀出席会议并作案例报告。

我上海中心副主任西蒙尼·里卡博士在会上做了主题为“亚太地区人力资源发展”的报告展示。基于亚太遗产中心在过去十年内开展的各类活动和研究项目，他对亚太地区人力资源发展（HRD）的地区现状、挑战和趋势做了概述性介绍。他首先介绍了亚太遗产中心在人力资源发展领域受委托进行的一系列工作及战略性发展。其次，他对“地区能力建设战略”的介绍，展示了亚太地区现有的人力资源供给来源以及主要相关议题。最后，他提出未来的发展的机遇需求进一步的跨学科研究和合作项目。

'2017 Present Situation and Challenges Regarding Human Resource Development for Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region' Conference in Nara, Japan

The '2017 Present Situation and Challenges Regarding Human Resource Development for Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region' conference was held from December 19th to 21st, 2017, in Nara, Japan. The conference was jointly organised by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan (Bunkacho), Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO, National Institutes for Cultural Heritage, Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) etc. It was the second and last conference in the series dedicated to this topic. It aimed to deepen the discussion on the issues raised during the 2016 conference and to identify a new strategy for the development of ACCU training program. In addition, it provided an opportunity to develop the network developed through ACCU training programs. Ms. LU Wei, Executive Vice Director, and Mr. Simone RICCA, Vice Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, were invited to deliver a case study report in the conference.

Simone RICCA, Vice Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, made a presentation on "Human Resource Development in Asia and the Pacific Region". He provided a general introduction to the regional situation, highlighting new challenges and trends of Human Resource Development (HRD) in Asia and the Pacific region, based on the activities and research projects carried out at WHITRAP in the past 10 years. His presentation introduced the mandate of WHITRAP and its strategic development related to HRD, presented the Regional Capacity Building Strategy to illustrate existing HRD providers and the major issues in the region, and put forward future opportunities suggesting the need of developing further interdisciplinary studies and cooperation projects.



平遥古城申遗成功 20 周年纪念仪式在中国平遥举行

2017 年 12 月 3 日，平遥古城举行了申遗成功 20 周年纪念仪式。山西省副省长张复明参加纪念活动，来自联合国教科文组织和中国世界遗产、历史文化名城保护与发展方面的专家学者、世界文化遗产地代表等数百人齐聚平遥古城。我上海中心副主任西蒙尼·里卡博士（Simone RICCA）和同济大学教授邵甬也应邀出席活动并发言。

西蒙尼·里卡博士在致辞中表示，“平遥古城在高水平遗产保护和管理标准的定义上起到了重要作用，是中国、亚洲和世界各国的典范”，同时指出“城市遗产保护的当代视角，不仅仅是保护物质性的建筑和城市遗产，也包括其居住功能、社会价值和非物质遗产方面的保护，以及当地居民生活条件的改善。以可持续的方式复兴平遥古城，需要采用一种新的历史性策略，创造性地整合保护、旅游和发展三方面”。

在当日举行的“世界文化遗产平遥古城保护与传承论坛”上，邵甬教授也提到：在保护平遥古城的过程中，为更好地改善人民居住环境，提高人民生活水平，同济大学主持编制了《平遥古城保护规划》、《平遥古城管理规划》、《平遥古城传统民居保护修缮及环境治理实用导则》和“修缮基金管理办法”这四大日常保护管理的工具，为新时期“遗产保护”和“人居改善”双重目标提供了法定依据和公共政策。

纪念仪式上，平遥县委县政府决定将环古城的四条道路，以为平遥古城成功申遗做出突出贡献的四位功臣的名字命名，分别为“阮仪三街”、“王景慧街”、“罗哲文路”、“郑孝燮路”，以表达平遥人民对他们的无限感激。

Celebration of 20th Anniversary of the Inscription of the Ancient City of Pingyao on the UNESCO World Heritage List, Pingyao, China

On December 3rd, 2017, an event to celebrate the 20th Anniversary of the Ancient City of Pingyao on the UNESCO World Heritage List was held in Pingyao County, Shanxi Province in the presence of Mr. ZHANG Fuming, Deputy Governor of Shanxi Province. Chinese experts and scholars in the field of conservation and development of historic cities and world heritage gathered in the ancient city of Pingyao with representatives from the World Heritage Site. Dr. Simone RICCA, Vice Director of WHITRAP Shanghai and Prof. SHAO Yong from Tongji University were invited to attend the event and to deliver speeches.

Dr. RICCA underlined that 'Pingyao has played an important role in the definition of high conservation and management standards that serve as a model for China, Asia and the rest of the world.' And pointed out that: 'The contemporary vision of urban heritage preservation requires not only the safeguard of the material architectural and urban heritage, but also the preservation of its residential function, of its social and intangible aspects, and the improvement of the living conditions of its inhabitants. Revitalising the historic city of Pingyao in a sustainable manner requires therefore new holistic strategies capable to creatively integrate preservation, tourism and development.'

During the Forum on Ancient City of Pingyao Protection and



Heritage on the same day, Prof. SHAO Yong underlined that in order to improve people's habitation environment and living conditions in the process of protecting the Ancient City of Pingyao, Tongji University had compiled four tools for daily protection and management. They included *the Conservation Plan of the Ancient City of Pingyao*, *Management Plan of the Ancient City of Pingyao*, *Practical Guidelines for Conservation of Historic Courtyard Buildings and Environment in the Ancient City of Pingyao*, and *Incentives for the Conservation of Traditional Courtyard Houses in the Ancient City of Pingyao*, which provided legal basis and public policy for the dual objective of heritage conservation and rehabilitation in the new era.

In the celebration ceremony, the Pingyao County Government decided to name four roads and streets encircling the ancient city after the four great contributors who made outstanding contributions to Pingyao's successful inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List: Ruan Yisan Street, Wang Jinghui Street, Luo Zhewen Road and Zheng Xiaoxie Road respectively, to express the infinite appreciation from the people of Pingyao.

威尼斯学生在我上海中心研究中国近代历史中的遗产——工人新村

2017 年 11 月和 12 月，来自威尼斯建筑大学（IUAV）的学生 Carlo BALDIN 在我上海中心开展了一场关于他的硕士论文课题“上海工人新村”的实地研究。该项目是我上海中心与联合国教科文组织威尼斯遗产和城市更新主席（Enrico FONTANARI 教授）签署的协议的一部分。

此次合作涉及两个机构在中国历史街区城市更新的研究。第一批研究虹口地区的三名学生已经于去年十月在威尼斯顺利毕业，而 Carlo BALDIN 计划在 2018 年 3 月完成论文。

在其研究期间，Carlo BALDIN 对同济大学附近鞍山新村的 8 个新村进行了调查。他对鞍山新村的历史进行了研究，并明确了新村的公寓楼的不同类型、布局以及现今的用途和状况。此外，在我上海中心专门基于此主题，举行了几次会议。来自该领域几位同济大学的专家、研究人员和教授参加了会议，其中包括李颖春女士、杨辰先生、王衍先生等。

近年来，随着国际城市规划和遗产研究对社会主义住房区域关注度的提升，学界认识到这些社区在东欧到中国许多国家的城市规

划的历史中都发挥了重要作用。

如今，我们利用了这些新的概念工具和实用工具来定义这种现代城市遗产的相关性，同时来联想这些地区的保护和再发展，使其适应当代的需要。Carlo BALDIN 的工作旨在突出这些工人村的潜力（在位置、设施的使用、建筑空间与自然空间 / 开放空间之间的良好平衡几方面），在历史的城市景观视角下设计出新的规划模型。

Venetian Student at WHITRAP Shanghai Studies the Workers Villages, a Modern Heritage from Recent Chinese History

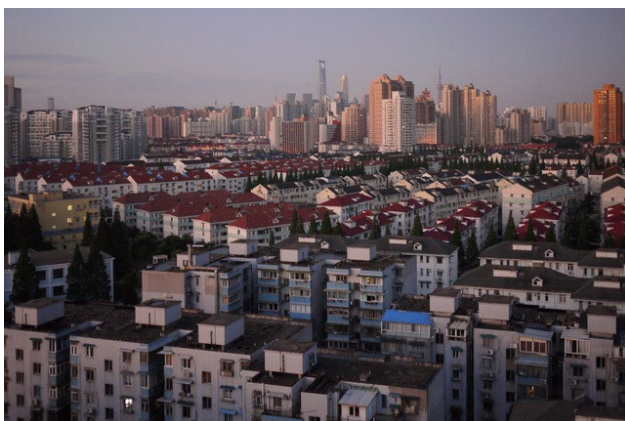
In November and December, 2017, Carlo BALDIN, a student from University of Architecture in Venice (IUAV), was hosted at WHITRAP Shanghai to conduct a field research for his master thesis on Workers Villages in Shanghai. The initiative is part of the agreement signed with the UNESCO Chair in Heritage and Urban Regeneration in Venice (Prof. Enrico FONTANARI).

The collaboration between the two institutions focuses on studies on urban regeneration for historic districts in China. A first group of three students working on the Hongkou District already graduated last October in Venice, and Carlo scheduled to complete his thesis in March 2018.

During his stay in Shanghai, Carlo completed a survey on the eight villages of Anshan Xin Cun near Tongji University. He studied the history of these districts, identifying different typologies of apartment blocks, urban layout, current uses and conditions. Several meetings were arranged at the WHITRAP centre with experts in the field, researchers, and professors from Tongji University, such as Ms. LI Yingchun, Mr. YANG Chen, Mr. WANG Yan.

Recently, international urban planning and heritage studies have expressed increasing interest in socialist housing, recognising the important role these districts have in the urban planning history of many countries, from East Europe to China.

The relevance of this modern urban heritage imposes the definition of new conceptual and practical tools to predict the preservation and redevelopment of these districts, and to adapt them to suit contemporary needs. Carlo BALDIN's work aims to highlight the potential of these workers villages (as far as location, access to facilities, balance between built and natural/open spaces are concerned), and to develop planning models for regeneration within a Historic Urban Landscape perspective.



丽江古城申遗成功二十周年研讨会在中国丽江举行

2017 年 12 月 18 日，丽江古城申报世界遗产成功二十周年暨遗产保护与旅游可持续发展研讨会在丽江举行，来自全球的近两百名政府、专家代表参加会议，我中心副秘书长李昕博士应邀出席。丽江申遗成功以来 20 年的发展道路获得各方高度评价，国家文物局原局长励小捷在致辞中指出：“丽江古城积极探索以旅游发展反哺遗产保护的新模式，在促进原住民和社区参与等方面进行了有益尝试，形成了联合国教科文组织所认可的‘丽江模式’”。李昕博士在致辞中指出：“丽江正处于转型升级的关键窗口期，中央应加大对丽江古城的转移支付力度，将丽江古城建成中国首个文化遗产国家公园，并把文化遗产与科技、创意更好结合起来，开启更高层次的丽江模式”。

Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Ancient City of Lijiang's Inscription on the World Heritage List, Lijiang, China

On December 18th, 2017, the Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Ancient City of Lijiang's Inscription on the World Heritage List and the 'Heritage Conservation and Sustainable Tourism Development Seminar' were held in Lijiang. The event was attended by nearly 200 government representatives and experts from all around the world. Dr. LI Xin, Deputy Secretary General of WHITRAP, was invited to attend. LI Xiaojie, Former Director of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, pointed out in his speech, 'Lijiang, the ancient city, actively explores a new mode of tourism development which feeds back to heritage protection, and effectively promotes the participation of the local community. Through this, the 'Lijiang Mode' recognised by UNESCO is formed.' Dr. LI Xin also commented: 'Lijiang is at a critical period of transformation. The Government should increase the input of resources to the ancient town of Lijiang, and build Lijiang into a leading cultural heritage national park in China, simultaneously better combining cultural heritage, technology and creativity. Thus, launching the 'Lijiang Mode' at a higher level.'



纪念中国首批世界文化遗产列入《世界遗产名录》三十周年座谈会在中国北京举行

2017年12月22日，国家文物局主持的“纪念中国首批世界文化遗产列入《世界遗产名录》三十周年座谈会”在故宫建福宫举行。文化部部长雒树刚、国家文物局局长刘玉珠、中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会秘书长杜越，有关专家、遗产地及 UNESCO 二类中心代表约 30 人参加座谈。与会代表围绕世界文化遗产保护传承的主题畅谈建议，雒树刚从扎实推进遗产申报与保护，加强遗产展示利用，建立保护国际合作工作机制等方面对今后工作提出了明确要求。我中心秘书长李昕博士在发言中指出：亚太遗产中心自 2008 年成立以来，在文化遗产保护国际交流中发挥了重要的桥梁作用，近年来通过推动政府－企业和居民的合作，积极探索文化遗产保护的创意协同发展的新模式。

The 30th Anniversary of China's First Inclusion on the UNESCO 'World Heritage List', Beijing, China

On December 22nd, 2017, the symposium hosted by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH) to commemorate the 30th Anniversary of China's First Inclusion on the UNESCO 'World Heritage List' was held in Jianfu Palace, Forbidden City. Approximately 30 people attended the symposium, including: LUO Shugang, Minister of Culture, LIU Yuzhu, Director of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, DU Yue, Secretary-General of the China National Commission for UNESCO, relevant experts, and representatives from heritage sites and UNESCO's Category 2 institutes. Under the topic of conserving the world's cultural heritage, LUO Shugang proposed clear requirements for improving the registration and protection of heritage sites, strengthening the exhibition function of heritage locations, and establishing a working mechanism for international cooperation. In his speech, Dr. LI Xin, Secretary-General of WHITRAP, pointed out, 'since the establishment of WHITRAP in 2008, the organisation has played an important role as a bridge in the international exchange of cultural heritage protection. In recent years, through encouraging cooperation between government enterprises and residents, WHITRAP has actively explored new, innovative methods of cultural heritage conservation.'



国务院报告将亚太遗产中心的设立列为我国文化遗产保护工作重要成效

2017年12月23日文化部部长雒树刚受国务院委托，向全国人大常委会第三十一次会议报告我国文化遗产工作情况，报告从总体成效、当前形势、下一步工作重点三个方面系统介绍了我国文化遗产保护的整体状况，并为未来工作指明了方向。值得一提的是，在关于我国文化遗产工作的主要成效部分，与国际组织的密切合作被放在了重要的位置，并特别指出“联合国教科文组织在我国设立了亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心”。

报告将“持续深化文化遗产对外和对港澳台交流合作”作为未来工作的一个重点，将进一步“推进与相关国际组织的深度合作，积极参与国际文化遗产保护事务”。这显示出国家对文化遗产国际交流的日益重视，为我中心的未来发展提供了更为广阔的机遇和舞台。

State Council's Report Lists the Establishment of WHITRAP as an Important Result of Cultural Heritage Protection in China

On December 23rd, 2017, LUO Shugang, Minister of Culture, was commissioned by the State Council to report on China's cultural heritage protection at the 31st meeting of the National People's Congress. The report focused on three aspects: the overall achievements, the current situation and the future direction, and systematically introduced the overall status of China's cultural heritage protection whilst pointing out the direction for future work. It is worth mentioning that on the subject of major cultural heritage achievements, close cooperation with international organisations was noted as a key contributor. The establishment of the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP) under the Auspices of UNESCO was of particular interest.

The report marked the 'continuous deepening of cultural heritage exchanges and collaborations with foreign countries and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan' as a focus of future work, and demonstrated further promotion of 'in depth cooperation with relevant international organisations and active participation in the protection of international cultural heritage'. This depicts China's increasing attention towards the international exchange of cultural heritage, and the increased opportunities and platforms it provides for the future development of WHITRAP.



来源：中国人大网
Source: <http://www.npc.gov.cn/>

“黄（渤）海湿地可持续发展和世界自然遗产 2017 盐城国际研讨会”在江苏盐城召开

'2017 Yancheng International Symposium on the Sustainable Development of the Yellow Sea (Bohai) Wetland and Natural World Heritage' in Yancheng, China

供稿 / 闻丞（北京中心专家） Written by WEN Cheng (Expert of WHITRAP Beijing)

2017 年 12 月 14 日，“黄（渤）海湿地可持续发展和世界自然遗产 2017 盐城国际研讨会”在江苏盐城召开。100 余位中外专家围绕黄（渤）海湿地的保护管理、申报世界自然遗产申报、可持续发展等议题开展交流研讨，推动黄（渤）海湿地可持续发展与世界自然遗产申报同时进入快车道。我北京中心自然遗产专家闻丞参加了这一研讨会。

2017 年 2 月，我北京中心自然遗产专家闻丞带领团队主笔，协助中国住房和城乡建设部撰写的“中国黄渤海海岸带申报世界遗产预备清单”正式提交联合国教科文组织。该预备清单列出了包括盐城珍禽保护区在内的十四处提名地，涵盖了大部分受到国际各界关注的重要候鸟停歇地。

闻丞在中国黄、渤海沿岸四省（辽宁、河北、山东、江苏）申报世界遗产协调会上指出，中国一侧的海岸带在地质、生态和生物多样性价值方面与韩国一侧的提名地相比有非常显著的特色，突出普遍价值世所公认。然而中国沿海的预备提名地数量多，保护管理任务重，而保护管理恰是世界遗产申报过程中的重中之重。以申报促管理，探索黄、渤海沿岸人与自然和谐共处的可持续发展之道，才是申遗任务的核心。

On December 14th, 2017, the '2017 Yancheng International Symposium on the Sustainable Development of the Yellow Sea (Bohai) Wetland and the Natural World Heritage' was opened at Yancheng, Jiangsu. More than 100 experts from China and abroad attended the symposium to discuss the management of wetland in the coastal area of the Yellow Sea (Bohai), world heritage nomination, and sustainable development. WEN Cheng, natural heritage expert from WHITRAP Beijing, participated in the symposium.

In February 2017, WEN's team helped the Ministry of Housing and Urban Rural Development in preparing the document 'Preparatory List for World Heritage Nomination of the Coast of Bohai Gulf and Yellow Sea of China', which was then submitted to UNESCO. There are 14 sites, including the avian conservation site in Yancheng, covering almost all the internationally recognised stopover sites for avian migration.

On a sub-forum coordinating the serial nomination in coastal provinces (Liaoning, Hebei, Shandong, Jiangsu), WEN Cheng pointed out that, firstly, the OUVs of the Yellow Sea have been fully recognised internationally, and secondly, the geological, ecological, and biological OUVs of the coast of Bohai Gulf and Yellow Sea in China significantly vary from those on the Korean coast. However, as there are numerous listed sites, there is added pressure on the protection and management system, which is an important aspect in the World Heritage Site nomination process. Thus, in order to progress, it is of the highest priority to realise the harmony between human and nature, as well as sustainability in the region.



图 1：闻丞和住建部遗产专委会成员张颖溢博士（左）和沿海湿地保护组织代表刘毅博士（右）

Figure 1: WEN Cheng, Dr. ZHANG Yingyi (left), Member of MOHURD Heritage Committee and Dr. LIU Yi (right), Representative of Coastal Wetland Conservation Organization.



图 2：来源于 360 百科 Figure 2: Source: <https://baike.so.com>

图 3：来源于互动百科 Figure 3: Source: <http://tupian.baike.com>

“绳其祖武、光耀世界——苏州园林保护管理 20 周年成果展”于中国苏州开幕

The Achievements Exhibition 'Based on Ancestral Steps & Build up World Glories — 20th Anniversary of Conservation and Administration of Suzhou Gardens'

供稿 / 蒋叶琴 (苏州中心办公室主任) Written by JIANG Ye-qin (Office Director of WHITRAP Suzhou)



让古老园林绽放青春华彩，让凝固建筑传播中国影响。为纪念苏州古典园林列入《世界遗产名录》20 周年，苏州市园林绿化管理局主办、我苏州中心承办的“绳其祖武、光耀世界——苏州园林保护管理 20 周年成果展”于 12 月 4 日在苏州革命博物馆开幕。

展览开幕式由中心主任吴琛瑜主持，苏州市园林绿化局副局长曹光树做了开幕致辞，苏州市委领导和专家学者参加了本次开幕式，并为授予苏州革命博物馆为“世界遗产青少年教育基地”举行了揭牌仪式。

苏州园林申遗成功 20 年来，苏州市以保护苏州园林的突出普遍价值为核心，汲取国内外先进经验，不断提升保护理念、创新管理手段，逐步探索出了一条适用于苏州古典园林科学保护、可持续发展的管理创新之路，进一步提升了苏州园林的影响力和美誉度。

“苏州园林保护管理 20 周年成果展”按照列入《世界遗产名录》以来的保护管理工作为主线，总结和回顾申遗成功 20 年来的工作，包括园林修复、遗产保护和文化弘扬等主题板块，展出大量历史照片和实物展品；展陈整体风格体现苏州园林的空间布局特色，以图文展示为主，辅以厅堂家具、苏派盆景、文创产品等展品，立体呈现苏州园林保护管理成果。

举办这次展览，既是对过去二十年来的遗产保护和园林管理工作的回望，也是为实现苏州园林群体性、完整性保护传承的展现，更是对未来继续加强苏州园林保护、实现可持续发展的展望。

本次展览在开幕之初即吸引了社会各界的广泛关注，新华网、苏州电视台等多家媒体进行了报道。本次展览对公众免费开放，展期持续一个月。

On December 4th, 2017, to mark the 20th anniversary of Suzhou Classical Gardens getting world heritage listing, the opening ceremony for the achievements exhibition entitled 'Based on Ancestral Steps & Build up World Glories — 20th Anniversary of Conservation and Administration of Suzhou Gardens' was launched at the Suzhou Revolution Museum, sponsored by Suzhou Gardens and Landscaping Bureau and hosted by WHITRAP Suzhou, so as to add youth and brilliance to the ancient gardens and broadcast the influence of China embodied in inflexible constructions.

With the honored attendance of leaders from Suzhou Municipal Government as well as distinguished experts and scholars, the opening ceremony was conducted by WU Chenyu, Director of WHITRAP Suzhou, and an opening speech was delivered by CAO Guangshu, Deputy Director of Suzhou Gardens and Landscaping Bureau, together with a celebration ceremony held for granting Suzhou Revolution Museum as one of its 'World Heritage Youth Education Base'.

Since the successful World Heritage nomination of Suzhou Gardens within the last two decades, Suzhou has been placing the conservation of the Suzhou Gardens at the core. Through drawing on both internal and external expert knowledge, continuously elevating the concept of protection, and innovative management, Suzhou has gradually developed a method of sustainable development which is applicable to the scientific protection of the classical gardens in Suzhou, and further enhanced the influence and reputation of the Suzhou Gardens. With its theme line set on the conservation and administration achievements since its getting listed into



曹局致辞
Director CAO addressed a speech



the World Heritage List, the exhibition of '20th Anniversary of Conservation and Administration of Suzhou Gardens' offers a conclusive work review of the previous twenty years' achievements presented in the following sections, such as garden restoration, heritage conservation, cultural promotion and so on. A multitude of historical pictures and real exhibits were on display. The overall style of the exhibition reveals the features of space layout in Suzhou gardens, mainly through picture-illustrated exhibitions with the assistance of exhibitions like room/hall furniture, Suzhou-school potted plants, cultural and creative products and so on. The purpose is to demonstrate the achievements in a vivid three-dimensional effect.

The exhibition is held to serve not only as a reflection on the past twenty years' achievements in heritage conservation and garden administration, as a representation of the integrated conservation and inheritance of Suzhou gardens classified in one group, but also as a vision for the prospect of further protection and sustainable development of Suzhou gardens.

Widespread public attention and high attendance has been attracted by the exhibition since its opening, and news reports have been made by medias such as Xinhua Net, Suzhou Broadcasting Station and so on. Free access is open to the public during its planned one-month exhibition period.

太平洋岛国遗产 / 环境影响评估国际培训班

Workshop on Heritage/Environmental Impact Assessments for the Pacific Island States

供稿 / 西蒙尼·里卡 (上海中心副主任) 译 / 杨震 (实习生)

Written by Simone RICCA (Vice Director of WHITRAP Shanghai) Translated by YANG Zhen (Intern)



2017年11月20到28日,太平洋岛屿国家遗产/环境影响评估国际培训班在斐济群岛举行,会议由我中心和联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心联合主办。这场亚太地区能力建设项目得到了得到了教科文组织咨询机构、斐济教育部和太平洋遗产中心的支持,以及荷兰教育、文化和科学部的赞助。课程主面向文化和/或自然遗产保护和管理的专业人员。来自13个国家(库克群岛,密克罗尼西亚联邦,斐济,基里巴斯,马绍尔群岛,瑙鲁,纽埃,帕劳,巴布亚新几内亚,萨摩亚,所罗门群岛,汤加和瓦努阿图),共24位学员参加了这次培训班。

培训班分两个地点举行:在斐济首都苏瓦和坐落于斐济的世界遗产地“莱瓦卡历史城镇”的奥瓦劳岛。其中在苏瓦举办了开幕式,斐济教育、文化和艺术部常务秘书Iowane TIKO先生出席开幕式。

斐济教育部遗产与艺术部门从筹备伊始到课程中的大力支持、斐济同僚的热情款待、以及太平洋文化的独特魅力,使得这次课程对我中心及所有与会者而言,都是一次独一无二而充实的经验。教科文组织世界遗产中心的代表与各国、地区当局官员,太平洋国家代表和讲师展开了专业的讨论。他们都为课程的圆满举办都贡献了自己的力量,使我们能够对太平洋地区面临的特殊性和挑战具有全面的了解。

此次能力建设课程的主要目的,是根据“2016-2020年太平洋世界遗产行动计划”及近期该地区的保护状况报告的结果,向太平洋国家的专业人员提供保护当地自然和文化遗产所需的相关知识。该课程涉及到了自然和文化遗产两方面,目的是在太平洋国家的具体需求

The Workshop on Heritage/Environmental Impact Assessments for the Pacific Island States, organised by WHITRAP and UNESCO World Heritage Centre, was held in the Fiji Islands from November 20th to 28th, 2017. This regional capacity-building program was supported by the UNESCO Advisory Bodies, the Ministry of Education of Fiji, and the Pacific Heritage Hub, and was sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands. It targeted professionals involved in cultural and/or natural heritage conservation and management, and was attended by 24 participants from 13 Pacific States (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu).

The workshop took place at two locations: in the Fiji capital Suva, where the official opening was notably held with the participation of Mr. Iowane TIKO, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts of Fiji, and in the island of Ovalau, where the World Heritage property of Levuka Historical Port Town is located.

The support and commitment of the Department of Heritage and Arts of the Fiji Ministry of Education throughout the planning and implementation phases of the workshop, and the extraordinary hospitality of Fijian colleagues, typical of Pacific culture, made this workshop a unique and very enriching experience for WHITRAP and for all the participants. The technical discussions amongst resource persons, local and national authorities, UNESCO World Heritage Centre representatives, and participants from the Pacific countries, greatly contributed to the success of the program, and gave a comprehensive overview of the unique challenges faced by the Pacific region.

The main aim of this programme was to provide professionals in the Pacific States with knowledge necessary for safeguarding their natural and cultural heritage, in line with the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2016-2020 and the results of the recent State of Conservation reports from the region. The course addressed both natural and cultural heritage

和语境下，为与会者提供一整套打通自然与文化、为自然与文化所共享的遗产保护理念。

Carolina CASTELLANOS 女士（国际古迹遗址理事会，简称 ICOMOS）和 Maria MUAVESI 女士（世界自然保护联盟，简称 IUCN）献出了他们宝贵的专业知识，为我中心开发了此次课程的核心内容。上海中心副主任西蒙尼·里卡先生为课程贡献了理论讲座和实践性练习中阐述和讨论的内容。

为期十天的课程介绍了国际上公认的一些遗产定义及整套遗产保护方法，还提供了关于遗产保护的背景知识，包括“世界遗产体系”和“世界遗产公约”的基本原则和工作机制。在莱芜卡的几天课程时间内，报告着重于环境和遗产价值评估的方法。通过一些国际性案例的展示、实地考察及对现有资源的回顾（通过电子文档发放给每位学员）。课程还促进了这些学员，去和其他一些面临相似的自然、人文环境及挑战的国家和地区的相关机构，进行经验和信息上的交流。

课程通过演讲，个案研究和实际练习的方式，结合了理论与实践。课程也给学员们提供了一个向讲师和其他学员介绍他们所参与项目的遗产地（世界遗产、暂定名单上的遗产或国家遗产）的机会。同时，课程给予学员介绍他们国家现行的遗产管理体系的机会。

讲座的导引部分侧重于为参会者打下在遗产影响评估的背景和方法上的理论基础，也介绍了一些基础性概念，如普遍突出价值和世界遗产监测程序。这些概念有助于帮助学员迅速理解两个主要遗产保护工具：管理规划和（环境和遗产）影响评估，并突出两种方法的相似性和特殊性。

然后，该课程介绍了遗产影响评估和环境影响评估。世界遗产委员对于评估和减缓发展项目对该地区遗产的价值的潜在影响的需求日益增加，以验证如何将其纳入太平洋岛国国家遗产维护战略，并适应太平洋小岛屿发展中国家（SIDS）的具体需求和背景。

培训特别强调了遗产专家如何准确识别遗产地的价

in order to respond to the specific needs and context of the Pacific States, providing participants with a shared set of concepts bridging the separation between nature and culture in heritage preservation.

The core of the teaching curriculum was developed for WHITRAP by the invaluable expertise and knowledge of Ms. Carolina CASTELLANOS (ICOMOS) and by Ms. Maria MUAVESI (IUCN). Vice-Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, Dr. Simone RICCA, contributed to the theoretical lectures, and to the elaboration and discussion of practical exercises.

The ten-day workshop introduced internationally defined concepts and methodologies, providing background knowledge on heritage conservation, including basic principles and the working mechanisms of the 'World Heritage System' and of the 'World Heritage Convention'. During the days spent in Levuka, the focus was placed on the presentation of the 'Environmental and Heritage Impact Assessments' methodologies. With international examples, practical exercises on site, and a review of the existing set of resources (which were made available to all participants in digital format). The workshop also contributed to developing the exchange of experiences and information amongst participants and institutions from the Pacific active in similar cultural and natural environments, and facing similar challenges for their preservation.

The course combined both theory and practice through lectures, case studies, and practical exercises. The participants had the opportunity to present the sites they are directly involved with (World Heritage properties, properties on Tentative Lists, or national heritage sites) to the resource persons and to their colleagues, and to discuss the management systems currently applied in their home countries.

Introductory lectures are centred on building the participants' theoretical foundations about the background and methodology of HIA, providing base knowledge on concepts such as Outstanding Universal Value and World Heritage monitoring processes. They provide a rapid review of the two principal heritage-safeguarding tools, Management Planning and Impact Assessments (both Environmental and Heritage), pointing out similarities and specificities in their methodologies and processes.

The course then presented the HIA and EIA tools — which are being increasingly demanded in the region by the World Heritage Committee for evaluating and mitigating the potential impacts of development projects on the values of heritage properties — to verify how they can be integrated within national heritage safeguarding strategies to respond to the specific needs and context of Pacific Small Islands Developing States (SIDS).





值和特性的方法，并在面对不受控制的发展、旅游业加剧或气候变化等情况下，有效地保护遗产。学员分成四组进行实践练习以加深他们对理论概念的理解。

在莱芜卡的小组任务是本次培训班的重要环节。当地专家向学员们介绍莱芜卡历史港口镇的基础信息、对当地社区的意义、以及现有的资产保护和管理机制。在实地考察期间，斐济专家们帮助各个小组了解遗产地的文化和自然背景，并促进了学员与居民的互动和数据收集。当地居民还好客地组织了奥瓦劳岛的旅行和在附近传统村庄里的晚餐。这不仅使对于学员有了更佳的经验，而且还给予他们有关当地文化和遗产的重要补充信息。

第一次实地考察确定了，在面对当前保护和管理方面的挑战时，传递世界遗产莱芜卡历史港口镇重要性的“属性”。基于太平洋典型的文化与自然的关联，学员不仅要关注世界遗产地，更要考虑到其缓冲区和更广区域。在成果展示后续的讨论中，学员们提出了与初步建议相关的属性列表和保护管理遗产地的关键问题 / 挑战的模型。

第二个练习提出了一系列“理论性”发展项目，其可能会影响世界遗产莱芜卡历史港口镇和 / 或其缓冲区和更广区域。这些项目主要涉及旅游业发展、交通基础设施和工业 / 城市发展。学员们制定了每个拟议项目的模型，确定了其可能产生的影响，进行了影响评估，并提出了初步结论和建议，学员们在苏瓦最后一次培训期间讨论了这些结论和建议。



The workshop specially emphasised the ways in which heritage professionals can accurately identify the values and attributes of heritage sites, and effectively safeguard them in the face of, for instance, uncontrolled development, intensified tourism or climate change. To develop understanding of theoretical concepts, the participants were divided into four groups to carry out two practical exercises.

The group work on the site of Levuka was an essential component of the workshop and was completed by lectures delivered by local experts presenting general information about Levuka Historic Port Town, its significance for the local community, and its existing property conservation and management mechanisms. Fijian experts supported each group during the field visits to improve the understanding of the site's cultural and natural background, and to facilitate data collection and interaction with the residents. The generosity of the Fijian hosts also permitted the organisation of a series of tours through the island of Ovalau, and evening dinners in nearby traditional villages which not only enhanced the participants' experience in Levuka, but also provided important additional information about local culture and heritage.

The first field exercise concerned the identification of the 'attributes' that convey the significance of Levuka Historical Port Town, and of the current challenges faced in terms of conservation and management. Considering the culture to nature linkages typical in the Pacific, participants were asked to focus not only on the inscribed World Heritage property but also to take into account its buffer zone and its wider setting. During the presentations and the following discussions, the proposed lists of attributes, and the matrix of key issues/challenges identified for its conservation and management, were correlated with preliminary recommendations.

The second exercise proposed a series of 'theoretical' development projects which could potentially have an impact on World Heritage property Levuka Historical Port Town and/or on its buffer zone and wider setting. These projects notably concerned tourism development, transportation infrastructure and industrial/urban development. The participants developed a matrix of each proposed project, identifying their potential impact, undertook an impact assessment, and drew preliminary conclusions and recommendations which were discussed during the final workshop session in Suva.

我中心助力 4 座中国城市加入“教科文创意城市网络”

WHITRAP Assisted Four Cities in China to Join the UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN)

供稿 / 李昕（秘书处副秘书长） 张卓（秘书处行政助理）

Written by LI Xin (Deputy Secretary General of WHITRAP Secretariat) ZHANG Zhuo (Administrative Assistant of WHITRAP Secretariat)

从 2017 年 6 月 16 日到 10 月 31 日，经过四个月严格而复杂的国际评审程序，我国的长沙（媒体艺术之都）、青岛（电影之都）、武汉（设计之都）及澳门特别行政区（美食之都）从 83 座申请城市中脱颖而出，正式加入联合国教科文组织“创意城市网络”（UNESCO Creative Cities Network）。依据 2017 年该网络通过的新战略，2019 年起每个国家最多提交两项申报，因此四座城市全部列入可谓空前绝后的巨大成功，至此我国总计 12 座城市加入该网络，成为该网络中城市最多的国家（英国以 10 座城市位居第二）。

申报教科文创意城市网络是一项涉及申报文本、国际公关等多个方面的复杂系统工程，在中国联合国教科文全国委员会的统筹指导下，我中心副秘书长李昕博士与各申报城市精诚合作，不仅主持完成了长沙、青岛、武汉三座城市的申报文本，并为它们（含澳门）提供了覆盖申报全流程的公众咨询，为所有中国城市的成功申报提供了强有力的专业技术支持。

申报成功是我国城市日益强大综合实力的体现，同时也意味着一个新的国际起点，面对日新月异的国际形势，我国城市普遍存在国际参与度不高、经济贡献大于智慧贡献等问题。为此，我中心于 2016 年 12 月发起成立中国“联合国教科文组织创意城市网络”研究与发展联盟，旨在推动城市跨界合作与交流，为我国城市参与教科文有关国际规则制定、谋求更多国际话语权方面做出新的贡献。

After four months (from June 16th to October 31st, 2017) of rigorous and complex international assessment procedures, Changsha (City of Media Arts), Qingdao (City of Film), Wuhan (City of Design) and Macao Special Administrative Region (City of Gastronomy) stood out from the 83 candidate cities and officially joined the UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN). According to the new strategy adopted by the network in 2017 (effective from 2019), each country can only submit a maximum of two applications. It is an unprecedented success that all four cities were listed. At present, 12 cities in China have joined the network, making China the country with the most cities in the network (the United Kingdom ranks second with ten cities).

Applying for the UCCN is a complex systematic project involving many elements, such as application documents, international and public relations, etc. With guidance from the China National Commission for UNESCO, Dr. LI Xin, Deputy Secretary General of WHITRAP Secretariat, cooperated with each candidate city. Not only did he lead the completion of the application documents of Changsha, Qingdao, and Wuhan, he also provided them (including Macao) with public relations consulting covering the whole application process, furnishing all Chinese cities with effective professional support for the successful application.

This achievement embodies China's strong ability and standing, and also indicates a new beginning to face the ever-changing international situation. Some issues still remain, such as the prevalence of limited international participation, and an unbalanced relationship between economic and intellectual contribution. Consequently, WHITRAP initiated the establishment of the 'Research and Development Alliance of China's UNESCO Creative Cities Network' in December 2016. The Alliance aims at promoting cross-border urban cooperation and exchange, making new contributions to Chinese cities' participation in formulating UNESCO international regulations, and developing a stronger voice on global issues.

长沙：一座闪耀着媒体艺术火花的城市创意舞台

千百年来长沙被誉为“星城”，她沿有“东方莱茵河”美誉的湘江展开，集山、水、洲、城于一体，是一座闪耀着媒体艺术火花的城市创意舞台和实验室。

1900 年前，蔡伦在这里点燃“创意之火”，造纸术为人类文化记录提供了全新媒介，极大推动了世界文化的传播与交流；1400 年前，李旼在这里点燃“烟火”，将战场上的火药变成极富创意的媒体艺术，成为人类献给天空的最美情诗。1980 年以来，长沙出品的电视、演艺、视频节目等闪耀世界荧屏，为长沙赢得“快乐之城”的美誉。

今天，在数字技术的驱动下，数字视频、数控烟花、数字灯光等新媒体艺术的“灯火”闪耀湘江两岸，城市建设、产业发展与市民生活的互动融合构建了有机交互的城市创意生态圈，使长沙成为一座开放式的、以市民为中心、辐射全球的城市媒体艺术创意舞台。

Changsha: A Creative City Stage Sparkling with Media Arts

For thousands of years, Changsha has been renowned as 'Star City'. Meandering along the Xiangjiang River, which enjoys the reputation of 'Rhine of China', the mountains, water, continent and city merge into one singular form. Changsha is a creative city platform and laboratory which shines with the spark of media arts.

1900 years ago in Changsha, CAI Lun lit the 'Fire of Creation', the craft of papermaking provided a new media for recording human culture, and greatly promoted the dissemination and exchange of world culture; 1400 years ago, LI Tian set off the 'Fireworks' here, transforming gunpowder on the battlefield into a highly creative art medium, and made fireworks the most beautiful love poem dedicated to the sky. Since 1980, Changsha has produced television, performing arts, and video shows which have spread all over the world, aiding Changsha in winning the highest honor of 'China's Happiest City'.

Today, driven by the arousal of digital technologies, digital video,



武汉：老城新生——设计驱动的现代山水创意城市

作为长江城市文明的起源，武汉坐落于长江与京广铁路交汇处的中国地理中心，拥有湖泊 166 个占全市总面积的四分之一，被誉为“江城”和“东方芝加哥”。作为一种触媒，设计贯穿于武汉城市发展的历史，在不同历史时期以不同方式推动了自然地理、社会经济和文化的有机融合，塑造了武汉独特的城市风貌与精神气质。

在传统经济时代，基于独特的山水条件，武汉秉持人与自然和谐相处的哲学理念，成为中国传统山水城市的典范。近代以来，武汉吸收西方城市建设理念和规划思想，使得自身的经济区位优势日益彰显，形成了中西合璧的城市历史景观，迅速崛起为一座融于自然山水的现代城市。

近年来，武汉在传承历史文脉的同时不断创新，积极践行以人为本（Design of the people, by the people and for the people）的可持续设计理念，以设计促进文化与各个层面城市要素的互动融合，文化、科技与创意设计的结合在增加城市魅力与经济活力的同时，带动了武汉的整体复兴和人民生活品质的改善，武汉日益成为一座国际化的现代山水创意城市。



digital fireworks and digital lighting shine on the banks of the Xiangjiang River. This interaction between urban construction, industrial development and civil life builds a harmonious urban ecosystem for creativity. This makes Changsha an open and people-oriented Urban Creativity Platform which radiates multi-media art.

Wuhan: Reborn Ancient Town, Design-driven City of Modern Landscape Design

As the point of origin of the Yangtze civilization, Wuhan is located at the geographical confluence of the Beijing-Guangzhou Railway and the Yangtze River. It has 166 lakes which constitute a quarter of the total area of the city, and is reputed as 'Jiangcheng (River City)' and the 'Oriental Chicago'. Design penetrates the history of urban development in Wuhan. In different historical stages, it promotes the harmonious integration of natural geography, social economy and culture in different ways, and shapes Wuhan's unique urban style and spiritual temperament.

In the traditional economic era, based on its unique landscapes, Wuhan upheld the philosophical concept of the harmonious coexistence between human and nature and has become an example of traditional Chinese landscaping in cities. In modern times, Wuhan has absorbed the ideas and the notions of construction and planning in western cities and has made its own economic advantages increasingly apparent. A historical landscape of the city where both Chinese and western cultures fit together has been formed, and Wuhan quickly emerged as a modern city integrated with natural landscapes.

In recent years, Wuhan has been innovating while inheriting its historical context and actively executing the design philosophy of 'sustainable design of the people, by the people and for the people'. The city uses design to accelerate the interactive fusion of culture and urban elements at all levels. The combination of culture, science, technology and creative design not only adds to the city's charm and economic vitality, but also promotes the overall revitalisation of Wuhan and the improvement of the quality of life. Wuhan is developing as an international creative city of the modern landscape.

青岛：从天然影棚、电影之城，到电影之都

纵观世界，只有那些规模适中，并同时满足电影在自然、经济、文化等方面近乎苛刻的综合要求的城市才有可能与之长久结缘，而后在岁月的历史打磨中将电影融入她的城市基因，从而内化为其最重要的城市文化特色，成为人们心目中的电影之都。除好莱坞、戛纳、悉尼之外，能满足这些条件的城市屈指可数，得益于自然的恩赐与历史的眷顾，自然、产业和人文等全方位的支持使青岛成为与这些标准最为接近的中国电影之都。

青岛，一座为电影而生的城市，它的自然、经济和人文条件与电影如此契合，在中国无出其右者。在过去一百多年中，电影与青岛彼此相互成就，共同成长，完美演绎了城市与电

Qingdao: From the Natural Film Studio and City to the Film Capital

Around the world, it is only possible for cities to establish a long-lasting bond with Film if they are modest in scale, and simultaneously satisfy the strict requirements of nature, economy and culture in film. These cities then integrate Film into their city genes, and after being refined through time, internalise Film as their most important urban culture, thus becoming widely-accepted film centers. In addition to Hollywood, Cannes and Sydney, only a handful of cities can reach these standards. Thanks to the gifts from nature, the blessings of history, and support from a full range of natural, industrial and cultural conditions, Qingdao became the best up to standards 'City of Film' in China.

Qingdao, a city born for Film, whose natural, economic and cultural

影之间无法分割的共生关系。青岛，不仅被誉为天然摄影棚，更成为中国电影最主要的摇篮之一，城市也随着电影的发展而迅速崛起。

电影不仅融入青岛这座城市的每一个角落，更已深深浸入她的灵魂与市民的日常生活之中，成为青岛最重要和独特的城市文化品牌。今天，在新的全球格局和视野指引下，这座中国电影之城已重新起航，一座明日的以创意为魂的世界电影之都呼之欲出……

conditions are so congruent with filmmaking that it is unrivaled in China. In the past one hundred years, Film industry and Qingdao have grown and prospered together, perfectly interpreting the inseparable symbiosis between the city and Film. Not only has Qingdao been hailed as a natural studio, it has also become one of the most important cradles of Chinese movies, rising rapidly with the development of film industry.

Film is not only integrated into every corner of Qingdao, but it has also deeply immersed itself into the soul of the city and the daily life of its citizens. This becomes the most important and unique urban cultural brand of Qingdao. Nowadays, under the guidance of new global landscaping and vision, this 'City of Film' in China has sailed anew. A world-renowned 'City of Film' concentrated on creativity is almost formed.



相关信息 Further Information

1. 简介 Abstract

联合国教科文组织创意城市网络 (UNESCO Creative Cities Network, 简称 UCCN) 建立于 2004 年，旨在加强地方所拥有的文化产业的创造性、社会和经济潜力，从而促进教科文组织的文化多样性。创意城市网络旨在促进城市间的国际合作，鼓励城市在联合国教科文组织关于优先进行“文化和发展”与“可持续发展”的全球战略框架下，建立共同发展的伙伴关系。

创意城市网络旨在提升发达国家和发展中国家城市的社会、经济和文化发展。城市申请加入该网络，既可促进当地创意产业发展，又可通过参与教科文组织推动文化多样性的活动共享经验和成果。

联合国教科文组织创意城市网络涵盖七个创意领域：手工艺品和民间艺术、设计、电影、美食、文学、媒体艺术和音乐。

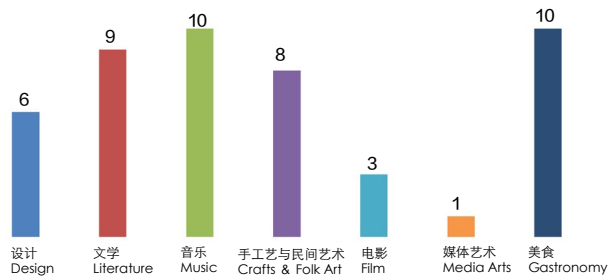
Launched in 2004, the UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN) aims to enhance the creative, social and economic potential of cultural industries held by local factors, and therefore promote UNESCO's goals of cultural diversity. The UCCN strengthens cooperation with and among cities that have recognised creativity as a strategic factor of sustainable development on an economic, social, cultural and environmental level.

By joining the Network, cities commit to sharing their best practices, developing partnerships which promote creativity and cultural industries, strengthening participation in cultural life, and integrating culture into urban development plans.

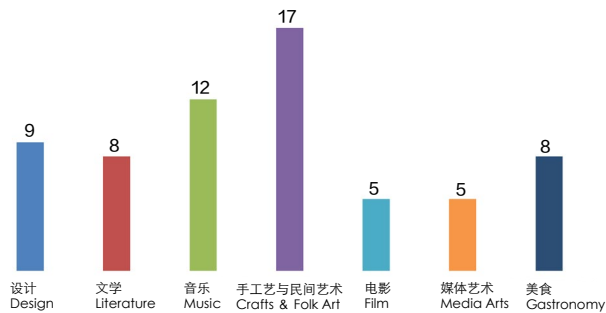
The UNESCO Creative Cities Network covers seven creative fields: Crafts and Folk Art, Design, Film, Gastronomy, Literature, Media Arts, and Music.

2. 数据更新 Up-to-date Data

I 2015 年及 2017 年新增城市子类别对比 Contrast of New Member Cities in 2015 & 2017

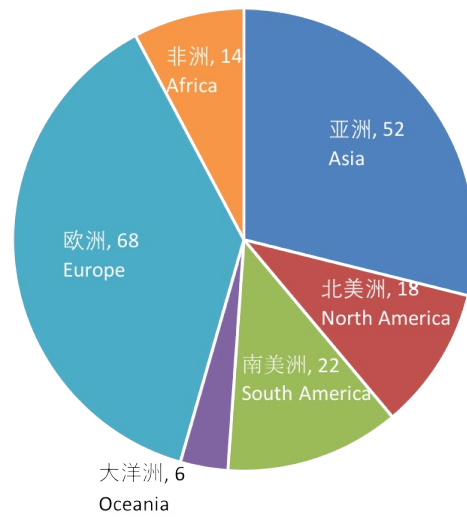


2015 年新增城市结构分析
Structural Analysis of New Member Cities in 2015



2017 年新增城市结构分析
Structural Analysis of New Member Cities in 2017

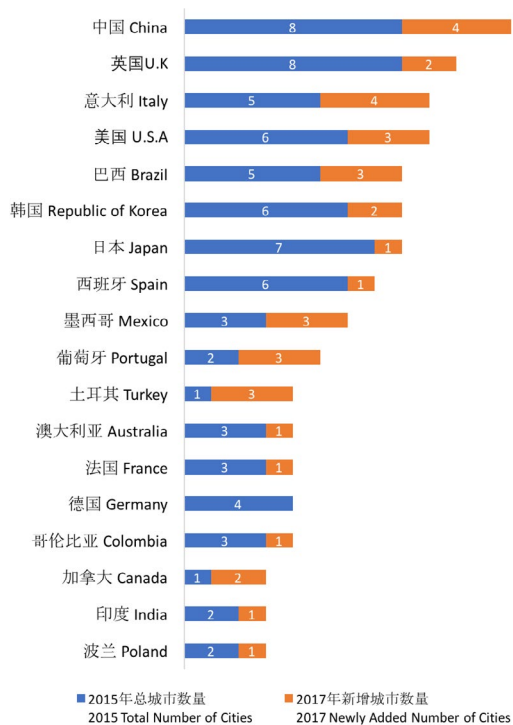
II 洲际分布 Intercontinental Distribution



IV 中国 12 座创意城市列表 China Creative Cities List

城市 City	类别 Category	入选年份 Time
深圳 Shenzhen	设计之都 City of Design	Nov, 2008
成都 Chengdu	美食之都 City of Gastronomy	Mar, 2010
上海 Shanghai	设计之都 City of Design	Mar, 2010
杭州 Hangzhou	手工艺与民间艺术之都 City of Crafts and Folk Art	Apr, 2012
北京 Beijing	设计之都 City of Design	May, 2012
顺德 Shunde	美食之都 City of Gastronomy	Dec, 2014
苏州 Suzhou	手工艺与民间艺术之都 City of Crafts and Folk Art	Dec, 2014
景德镇 Jingdezhen	手工艺与民间艺术之都 City of Crafts and Folk Art	Dec, 2014
青岛 Qingdao	电影之都 City of Film	Oct, 2017
长沙 Changsha	媒体艺术之都 City of Media Arts	Oct, 2017
武汉 Wuhan	设计之都 City of Design	Oct, 2017
澳门 Macao	美食之都 City of Gastronomy	Oct, 2017

III 国家排名 National Rankings



“夏约课程在同济——

本杰明·穆栋教授系列讲座”在我上海中心举办

'Chaillot Courses at Tongji: Professor Benjamin MOUTON's Lecture Series on Heritage Conservation' at WHITRAP Shanghai

图文供稿 / 张鹏 (同济大学建筑与城市规划学院副教授)

Written and Photo by ZHANG Peng (Associate Professor of College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University)



2017 年 10 月至 11 月，同济大学顾问教授、建筑与城市规划学院城乡建成遗产高峰团队外籍 PI 本杰明·穆栋教授为学院师生带来了系列讲座。此次系列讲座由同济大学建筑与城市规划学院和我上海中心共同主办。穆栋教授将一门夏约的核心课程“历史建筑的结构与加固”引入同济，让同济师生有机会接触到法国建筑遗产保护的先进理念与技术方法。

前三次讲座围绕历史建筑保护中的不同技术问题展开。首次讲座“历史建筑的病害”分人为因素、环境因素、缺乏适应性、缺少结构设计、使用期改变五部分对历史建筑病害的种类与机制进行了全面分析，并对城乡环境改变后场所精神的丧失和历史建筑的处置方略进行了讨论。第二次讲座“砖石的保护”则以砖石这一西方和中国近代建筑最常见的历史材料类型为例，讨论了水作为首要病害发生作用的模式，以及防潮、排盐和清洁等典型处理办法。第三次讲座“结构加固”，从结构理论与实践的发展历史入手，讨论了结构失效的四大原因，并以丰富的案例重点讲解了应对不同结构问题的加固策略。

本杰明·穆栋教授的第四次讲座主题是他作为修缮负责人 14 年之久的巴黎圣母院。讲座分为哥特建筑、巨人的时代、传承者的贡献三个部分，重点探讨了从 12 世纪到 21 世纪，建筑师们在不同理念的指导下，为这座伟大建筑所做的不同贡献。

本杰明·穆栋教授是美国建筑师学会荣誉院士，曾任法国文化与交流部文物建筑总监、ICOMOS 副主席、法国建筑学会主席、巴黎圣母院修缮负责人等职。

From October to November, 2017, Prof. Benjamin MOUTON, a consultant professor at Tongji University, presented a series of lectures to faculty members and students of the College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP). CAUP and WHITRAP Shanghai jointly organised this series of lectures. Prof. Benjamin Mouton introduced a core course of the Ecole de Chaillot on 'Structure and Reinforcement of Historic Buildings' to Tongji University, giving Tongji teachers and students the chance to get in touch with the advanced concepts and technical methods of French architectural heritage conservation.

The first three lectures centered on the different technical issues in the conservation of historic buildings. The first lecture, 'Cause of Damage', was a comprehensive analysis of the types and mechanisms of historic building deterioration due to factors such as environmental reasons, lack of adaptability, lack of structural design, and changes of the service period. The absence of 'Genius Loci', and different design strategies after the changes from historic settings were also discussed. The second lecture, 'Conservation of Masonry', took masonry, the most common type of historical material in Western historic buildings, as an example, and discussed the effect of water as the primary cause of decay, introducing methods of humidity reduction, salt-draining, and different cleaning approaches. The third lecture, 'Reinforcement of Structures', presented the history of structural theory and practice, discussed the main causes of structural failure, and focused on reinforcing strategies to deal with different structural problems with the support of a wealth of case studies.

The fourth lecture by Professor Benjamin MOUTON focused on the Notre-Dame de Paris, the magnificent French heritage building he has been working on for over 14 years. The lecture was divided into three parts: Gothic Architecture, the Age of Giants, and the Successor's Contribution. It focused on the different contributions made by architects to this great building from the 12th to the 21st century under the guidance of different principle and concepts.

Prof. Benjamin MOUTON is an honorary fellow of the American Institute of Architects. He has served as the Inspector of Heritage Building, French Ministry of Culture and Exchange, Vice-President of ICOMOS, Chairman of French Architecture Institute and the Chief Architect of the conservation project of Notre Dame in Paris.

2017 年学术讲座一览

Academic Lectures in 2017

• 2017 年 1 月 18、19 日

主题：区域维度的城市化：中国与美国的比较
居住区的空间范围和空间构成：战后南方的隔离
主讲人：John R. LOGAN

• 2017 年 3 月 27 日

主题：社会美学与城市生活：人类学家看待规划困境
主讲人：Michael HERZFELD

• 2017 年 4 月 9 日

主题：从“保护”到“创新”——法国夏约学校与拉维
莱特国立建筑学校的教学与实践
主讲人：Bruno MENGOLI
Mireille GRUBERT

• 2017 年 4 月 12 日

主题：35 座新城：历史、现代和未来
主讲人：Ingrid TAILLANDIER

• 2017 年 5 月 19 日

主题：建立乡村社区弹性的旅游研究
主讲人：William STEWART

• 2017 年 10 月 26 日, 11 月 3、9、13 日

主题：“夏约课程在同济”建筑遗产保护系列讲座之
· 历史建筑的病害
· 砖石建筑的保护
· 历史建筑的结构加固
· 巴黎圣母院：从十二世纪到二十一世纪
主讲人：本杰明·穆栋

• 2017 年 10 月 31 日

主题：阿尔罕布拉宫的历史与保护
主讲人：Fernando VEGAS
Camilla MILETO

• 2017 年 11 月 2 日

主题：历史城市中的建筑适应性再利用和新住宅设计
主讲人：Fernando VEGAS
Camilla MILETO

• 2017 年 12 月 8 日

主题：遗产地管理的理念：从 1972 年世界遗产公约到
2011 年历史性城镇景观建议书
主讲人：西蒙尼·里卡

• January 18th & 19th, 2017

Theme: The Regional Dimension of Urbanization: A
Comparison on China and the U.S
The Spatial Scale and Spatial Configuration
of Residential Settlement: Segregation in the
Postbellum South
Speaker(s): John R. LOGAN

• March 27th, 2017

Theme: Social Aesthetics and Urban Life: How
Anthropologists view the Dilemma in Planning
Speaker(s): Michael HERZFELD

• April 9th, 2017

Theme: From 'Protection' to 'Creation': Education and
Practice of Ecole de Chaillot and ENSA Paris la
Villette
Speaker(s): Bruno MENGOLI
Mireille GRUBERT

• April 12th, 2017

Theme: 35 New Cities: Historical, Modern, Future
Speaker(s): Ingrid TAILLANDIER

• May 19th, 2017

Theme: Tourism Research to Build Rural Community Resilience
Speaker(s): William STEWART

• October 26th, November 3rd, 9th & 13th, 2017

Theme: Chaillot Courses at Tongji:
· Cause of Damage
· Conservation of Masonry
· Reinforcement of Structures
· Notre Dame of Paris: XII to XXI Century
Speaker(s): Benjamin MOUTON

• October 31st, 2017

Theme: Alhambra. History and Conservation
Speaker(s): Fernando VEGAS
Camilla MILETO

• November 2nd, 2017

Theme: Adaptive Reuse and New Housing in the Historic City
Speaker(s): Fernando VEGAS
Camilla MILETO

• December 8th, 2017

Theme: The Concept of Site Management: from the
1972 World Heritage Convention to the 2011 HUL
Recommendation
Speaker(s): Simone RICCA

展览预告

Forthcoming Exhibition

二十二城：从二战时期到二十一世纪的历史城市规划
时间及地点：2018 年 3 月 16 日 - 2018 年 4 月 5 日，四平路 1239 号一二九大楼同济大学博物馆

我上海中心正在筹备一场关于世界上最负盛名历史古镇的总体规划的展览。

对于城镇历史地区保护的具体个性化分析和操作干预，从 1950 年代末期发展至今，仍在世界各地实施。目的是保护和恢复历史性城市的核心。这个部分的城市被认为是由建筑物，开放空间和居民组成的统一的整体，而不是一个一个独立的纪念碑。

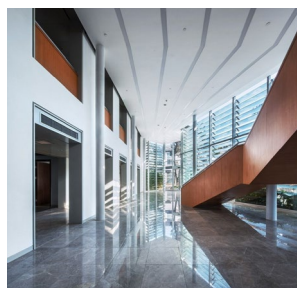
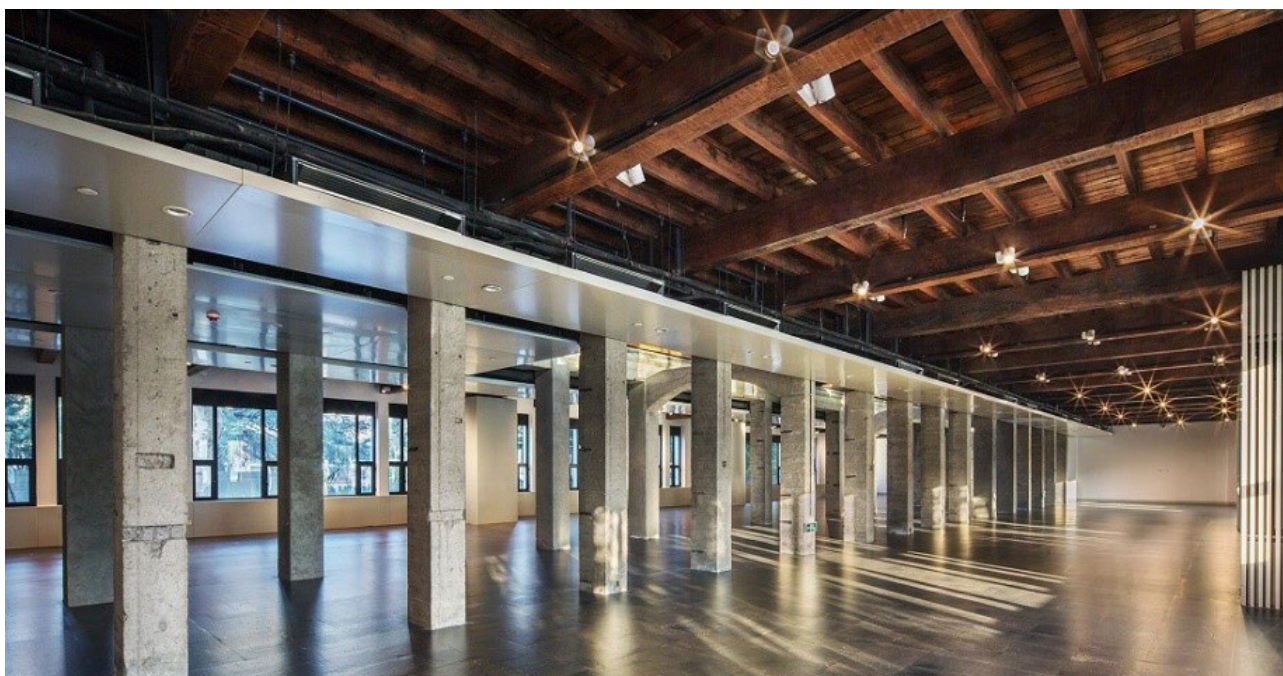
本次展会将对 22 个从博洛尼亚到切斯特，从巴格达到库斯科，从北京到悉尼等等的总体规划案例进行检验和对比。兹定于 3 月 16 日在同济大学博物馆（四平路 1239 号一二九大楼）开展，展会将持续一个月。

'Planning the Historic City 1946-2000' Exhibition
March 16th - April 5th, 2018 at the Tongji University Museum (Building 129, 1239 Siping Road)

WHITRAP Shanghai is preparing an exhibition on the masterplans of the world's most famous and important historic towns.

The individualised process of analysis and operational intervention for the preservation of historic town areas was developed from the late 1950s, and remains meaningful until today. The aim is to preserve and restore the core of historic cities as an ensemble composed of buildings, open spaces and local inhabitants, and not just of individual monuments.

The exhibition will examine and compare 22 cases of Masterplans from Bologna to Chester, from Baghdad to Cuzco, from Beijing to Sydney... The opening is scheduled on 16th March at the Tongji University Museum (Building 129, 1239 Siping Road), and the exhibition will last one month.



“神宿之岛” 冲之岛及宗像相关遗产群

The Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites

译 / 曾峥 陆含芝 (实习生) Translated by ZENG Zheng LU Hanzhi (Intern)



遗产类型：文化遗产

所在地区：日本

入选年份：2017

遴选标准：(ii) (iii)

Category: Cultural Heritage

Location: Japan

Date of Inscription: 2017

Criteria: (ii) (iii)

“神宿之岛” 冲之岛及宗像相关遗产群位于日本西部沿海地区。这个系列的文化遗产，共有八个组成部分，它们都与从四世纪延续至今的对神宿之岛的崇拜有关。这些组成部分包括：宗像大社的冲津宫，（包括整个冲之岛以及在日本群岛和朝鲜半岛之间海峡的三处礁石）；位于大岛的宗像大社冲津宫遥拜所和中津宫；以及位于九州主岛的宗像大社边津宫和新原·奴山古坟群。

冲之岛是非常独特的考古遗址，它历经沧桑却几乎完好无损，它揭示了四到九世纪古代自然崇拜仪式的发展历程。在这里发现的祭品，不仅体现了崇拜仪式的重要性，也为东亚国家 500 年间的发展交流提供了有力证据。而祭品精美的质量和庞大的数量，使得其考古价值也非常突出。从七世纪到九世纪，在大岛和九州的主要岛屿也进行了类似于冲之岛的仪式。冲津宫，中津宫和边津宫以及他们曾经的仪式遗址，今天仍作为宗像大社的宗教场所使用。冲津宫遥拜所建立于十八世纪，是异地敬拜神圣岛的地方。于五世纪和六世纪建造的新原·奴山古坟群则遗留了宗像氏族成员的生活迹象。而这个氏族的成员正是冲之岛仪式的执行者，他们将其发展传承至今，并使其成为一种宗教传统。

神道是日本现存的本土信仰体系，已经演变了数千年之久。它的许多信仰植根于神话传说中的《古事记》和《日本书纪》以及神祇宗教系统，所有这一切都成型于七世纪以来的古代日本。没有书面记录显示这些信仰的存在早于八世纪，但是在冲之岛的仪式考古遗址可以追溯到四世纪后半叶。500 年间，岛上早期仪式的发展，展现了日本本土信仰是如何形成的。研究表明，神祇仪式体系的初始要素早在七世纪之前就存在，而其内容的重大转变发生在七世纪。这些仪式遗址的研究进一步证

The Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites in the Munakata Region is located in the western coastal area of Japan. It is a serial cultural property that has eight component parts, all of which are linked to the worship of a sacred island that has continued from the fourth century to the present day. These component parts include Okitsu-miya of Munakata Taisha, which encompasses the entire island of Okinoshima and its three attendant reefs in the strait between the Japanese archipelago and the Korean peninsula; Okitsu-miya Yohaisho and Nakatsu-miya of Munakata Taisha, located on the island of Oshima; and Hetsu-miya of Munakata Taisha and the Shimbaru-Nuyama Mounded Tomb Group, located on the main island of Kyushu.

Okinoshima has unique archaeological sites that have survived nearly intact, providing a chronological account of how ancient rituals based on nature worship developed from the fourth to the ninth centuries. It is of outstanding archaeological value also because of the number and quality of offerings discovered there, underscoring the great importance of the rituals and serving as evidence of their evolution over a period of 500 years, in the midst of a process of dynamic overseas exchange in East Asia. Rituals similar to those performed on Okinoshima were conducted on Oshima and the main island of Kyushu from the seventh to the ninth centuries. Okitsu-miya, Nakatsu-miya and Hetsu-miya, together with their ancient ritual sites, continue to serve as places of worship today as the shrines of Munakata Taisha. Okitsu-miya Yohaisho is a place to worship the sacred island from afar that had been established by the eighteenth century. The Shimbaru-Nuyama Mounded Tomb Group, which dates to the fifth and sixth centuries, offers evidence concerning the lives of members of the Munakata clan, who performed the Okinoshima rituals and developed the religious tradition that has been passed down to this day.

Shinto is the living indigenous belief system of Japan that has evolved over millennia. Many of its beliefs are rooted in the mythological narratives of the Kojiki and Nihonshoki together with the Jingi ritual system, all of which took shape together with the ancient centralized state of Japan from the seventh century onward. No written records about these beliefs survive that date earlier than the eighth century, but

实，这一进程确实从较早的时间开始。

冲之岛坐落在从九州北部到朝鲜半岛的沿海线路上，自古以来一直是海上航行的地标；其令人敬畏的外观更是吸引了当地人，将其作为神宿之岛崇拜。在四世纪后期，由于日本与古代中韩之间的外交日益活跃，祈祷航海平安和外交顺利的仪式开始在冲之岛举行。在宗像氏族的合作下，这些仪式被认为是“国家仪式”，是超越了当地的规模和意义的仪式。事实证明，冲之岛的仪式风格经历了四个阶段的演变，没有其他任何考古遗址，可以像它一样提供一个如此清晰的古代仪式演变的历程。此外，考古调查已经挖掘出了岛上包括来自海外的大约八万个祭品，精美的质量和庞大的数量前所未有。冲之岛独特的考古遗址，保存状况良好，不仅显示了仪式随着时间的推移而发生的变化，而且还显示了古代日本外交的特质。

即使古代的仪式不再在岛上举行，冲之岛仍旧被视为一个神圣的岛屿，十七世纪之前都无人居住。直到十七世纪中期，神社才在最初举行仪式的巨大岩石中建成。目前的冲津宫神社是在 1932 年重建的，并且供奉了女神田心姬神。

对岛的崇拜引申出了一系列严苛的禁忌，时至今日，仍然需要遵守。前往岛上的所有游客在上岸前，都必须在海里裸浴（在日语中被称为 misogi 的做法），洗净自己身上所有的污秽；妇女不准访问该岛；所有访问岛的人都禁止说出他们在那里看到或听到的任何东西；游客禁止从岛上拿走任何物品，就算是一根棍子，一棵草，或者一粒石头；游客在岛上禁止吃任何四足动物；并且必须避免某些不合时宜的“禁忌词”（Imikotoba），且使用其他词语替代。这些禁忌使得冲之岛被保存到现在，且得以举行与古代几乎一模一样的仪式。如今，会有一位宗像大社的祭司全天候在神社进行宗教服务，十天轮一次班。宗像地区的渔民是冲之岛的虔诚崇拜者，他们为能够长期担任神圣岛屿的监护人而感到自豪。他们献祭所捕获的鱼，以乞求丰厚的渔获量和航海的平安。冲津宫每年的大型节日也在岛上举行，最多允许 200 名普通男子前往冲之岛参观并祷告。

标准 (ii)：

在冲之岛原本执行的古代仪式中可以看出，这个遗产地揭示了四世纪到九世纪东亚人民文化价值观的交流。宗像地区的人民积极参与，位于冲之岛所在的日本群岛和朝鲜半岛间海峡地区的外交，齐心抵抗航海的危险。因为初期的日本国认为冲之岛的女神是这些海洋贸易路线上极其重要的守护神，很多从国外带回来的祭品都是使用了当时的最新技术的。古仪式的变化反映了当时日本国中心建成时期，东亚地区活跃外交的特性。从东亚大陆带回来的文化和珍贵文物大大促进了日本在政治、社会和宗教领域的进步。

标准 (iii)：

这个遗产地是一个崇拜神宿之岛的传统文化的特例，它已经从古代演变至今，而冲之岛已经是 1500 多年的



the ritual archaeological sites on Okinoshima date back to the latter half of the fourth century. The development of early ritual forms on the island over that 500-year period reveals much about how indigenous Japanese beliefs first formed. Research indicates that prototypical elements of the Jingi ritual system existed prior to the seventh century, and that a major shift in its content occurred during the seventh century. Studies of these ritual sites further confirm that such a process was indeed underway from an earlier time.

Okinoshima is situated along the marine route stretching from northern Kyushu to the Korean peninsula, and since ancient times has served as a landmark for marine navigation; its awe-inspiring appearance attracted the worship of local people as a sacred island. In the late fourth century, as overseas exchanges between Japan and the ancient Chinese and Korean dynasties grew increasingly active, rituals to pray for safe ocean voyages and successful overseas exchange were first performed on Okinoshima. These are considered to have been “state rituals,” exceeding local rituals in scale and significance with the cooperation of the Munakata clan. It turns out that the ritual style on Okinoshima underwent four phases of transition; no other archaeological sites have been found that offer such a clear chronological account of how ancient rituals evolved over time. Furthermore, archaeological surveys have led to the excavation of some 80,000 votive offerings on the island, an unprecedented number of objects of exquisite quality, some of which were originally brought from overseas. The unique archaeological sites on Okinoshima have been preserved in good condition, and show not only how the rituals changed over time but also the nature of overseas exchanges in ancient Japan.

Even when the ancient rituals had ceased to be performed on the island, Okinoshima continued to be regarded as a sacred island and remained largely uninhabited until the seventeenth century. By the middle of the seventeenth century shrine buildings had been constructed amidst the huge rocks where rituals had been initially conducted. The current Okitsu-miya shrine buildings were rebuilt in 1932 and enshrine the goddess Tagorihime.

The worship of the island led to a set of strict taboos that are still in effect today. All visitors to the island must purify themselves of all defilement by bathing naked in the sea (a practice called misogi in Japanese) before landing there; women are not allowed to visit the island; all those who visit the island are prohibited to speak of anything they have seen or heard there; visitors are forbidden to remove any object from the island, even a stick, a blade of grass, or a stone; visitors are prohibited to eat any four-legged animal while on the island; and certain inauspicious “taboo words” (imikotoba) must be avoided and alternate words used instead. These taboos have allowed Okinoshima to be preserved down to the present day nearly as it was when ancient rituals were performed there. Today a priest of Munakata Taisha is stationed at all times on Okinoshima, one priest at a time in ten-



崇拜对象了。值得注意的是，考古遗址几乎完好无损地保存在岛上，并且按时间顺序说明了从四世纪后半叶到九世纪末五十年的时间里，仪式的演变如何变化。在这些仪式中，大量的宝贵文物被存放作为祭品。祈祷航海平安的自然崇拜是这些仪式的基础，逐渐形成的人们对人格化神的崇拜，是今天仍在持续的传统，位于大岛市冲之岛以及九州主岛的三个宗像大社的三个宗像女神。宗像氏族建立并传承了日本群岛与亚洲大陆之间的外交传统文化，而证明他们存在的最有力的证据就是新原·奴山古坟群。宗像地区的人民今天仍然坚持遵守严苛的禁忌，限制入岛，并在远方崇拜它，在大岛的冲津宫遥拜所就是很好的证据。

day shifts, performing daily religious services at the shrine buildings. The fishermen of the Munakata region are devout worshippers of Okinoshima, and proud of having long served as guardians of the sacred island. They make offerings of fish they have caught to pray for good catches and safe fishing expeditions. The Okitsu-miya Grand Festival is also held on the island each year, providing a maximum of 200 ordinary men with a special opportunity to visit Okinoshima and offer prayers there.

Criterion (ii) :

This property sheds light on the exchange of human cultural values in East Asia from the fourth to the ninth centuries, which is evident from the changes in the ancient rituals that were originally performed on Okinoshima. The people of the Munakata region actively engaged in overseas exchanges in the strait between the Japanese archipelago and the Korean peninsula where Okinoshima is situated, defying the danger of crossing the sea. Because the nascent Japanese state regarded the goddesses associated with Okinoshima as extremely important guardian deities of these marine trade routes, many important objects that were made using the latest technology at that time were brought from abroad and deposited as votive offerings on the island. The changes in ancient rituals reflect the nature of the process of dynamic overseas exchange that was taking place in East Asia as a centralized Japanese state was forming. Culture and precious objects brought back from the continent greatly contributed to Japan's advancement in the political, social, and religious realms.

Criterion (iii) :

This property is an exceptional example of the cultural tradition of worshipping a sacred island, as it has evolved and been passed down from ancient times to the present. Okinoshima has been the object of worship for more than 1,500 years. Remarkably, archaeological sites have been preserved on the island nearly intact, and they provide a chronological account of how the rituals performed there changed over a period of some five hundred years, from the latter half of the fourth to the end of the ninth centuries; in these rituals, vast quantities of precious votive objects were deposited as offerings. Nature worship formed the basis of these rituals to ensure maritime safety, from which evolved the worship of the personified deities of the Three Goddesses of Munakata at the three shrines of Munakata Taisha, located on Okinoshima, Oshima, and the main island of Kyushu, a tradition that continues to this day. The strongest evidence for the existence of the Munakata clan who founded and passed down this cultural tradition in support of overseas exchange between the Japanese archipelago and the continent of Asia is the Shimbaru-Nuyama Mounded Tomb Group. The people of the Munakata region today still uphold strict taboos limiting access to the island and worshipping it from afar, as the presence of Okitsu-miya Yohaisho on Oshima makes clear.

达乌里景观 (外贝加尔山脉)

Landscapes of Dauria

遗产类别: 自然遗产

所在地区: 蒙古、俄罗斯

入选年份: 2017

遴选标准: (ix) (x)

Category: Natural Heritage

Location: Mongolia, Russia

Date of Inscription: 2017

Criteria: (ix) (x)



达乌里生态区是世界上唯一一个, 复合生态系统从环北方针叶树叶林生物量转变到温带大陆性草原生物量, 都完全处于自然条件下的地区。其特点有: 不断循环改变的气候梯度 (从湿冷的针叶树叶林气候到严重的大陆半干旱草原气候); 适应了循环改变的极端生活条件的多样生态系统和物种。该遗产地象征了复合生态区的“草原仓库”, 包括具有独特景观特征的大小湖泊和湿地。

丰水期和干旱期的周期性气候变化, 是导致封闭的托利湖盆地供水量和动植物生存条件极端改变的原因。生态系统和物种种群在生态交错群落的适应, 是一个持续的, 具有全球重要性的生物生态过程。

该遗产地的大草原湖泊是超过三百万只从东亚到澳大利亚迁徙的水鸟的主要栖息之所, 是世界上最重要、最长的迁徙路径之一。这一地区一共观测到过 16 种登记在自然保护联盟红名单上的濒危鸟类。这一地区对保护黄羊的大规模自然跨境迁移路线非常重要, 黄羊在这里的迁徙活动是中亚地区仅存的壮观迁徙景象。

标准 (ix):

“达乌里景观”是代表在多样化的生态系统和物种的演进中, 不断行进的生物生态过程的杰出例子: 在一个相对较小的环境区域里, 包含了具有重大意义和广泛生物多样性的草原, 森林草原以及湿地。

标准 (x):

这个相对较小的区域包含草原, 森林草原以及隐域湿地, 对许多动植物 (包括许多稀有濒危物种) 来说是极其重要的栖息地, 尤其是被列入国际红皮书的全球罕见地方物种——黄羊 (蒙古瞪羚)。同时, 这里也是东亚 - 大洋洲候鸟迁徙路线上的一个主要经停地。

The Daurian ecoregion is the only region in the world where the transition of the ecosystem complex from the circumboreal taiga forest biome to the temperate continental grassland biome remained completely under natural conditions. It is characterized by a cyclic changing gradient of climate conditions from cold humid taiga forest climate to strong continental semiarid steppe climate, by extraordinary diversity of different ecosystems and species, which are adapted to extreme cyclic changes of life conditions. The proposed property represents the “steppe compartment” of the complex ecoregion; it includes large and small lakes and wetlands in a unique landscape feature.

Cyclic climate changes of wet and dry periods are the reason for extreme changes of water supply in the closed Torey Lakes basin as well as extreme changes of life conditions for plants and animals. The adaptation of ecosystems and species populations in the ecotone is an on-going biological and ecological process of global importance.

The nominated property with the large steppe lakes is the key resting place for more than 3 million migrating birds within the East Asian-Australian flyway of waterfowl, one of the most important and longest flyways all over the world. A total of 16 globally endangered bird species inscribed in the IUCN Red List have been observed in this territory. The territory is of key importance for conservation of natural massive transboundary migration routes of dzeren, which is the last grandiose phenomenon of this type in Central Asia.

Criterion (ix):

The nominated property “Landscapes of Dauria” is an outstanding example representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution of the diversity of ecosystems and species within a relatively small environmental area, which includes grassland steppes, forest-steppes and wetlands of high significance and a wide range of biodiversity.

Criterion (x):

This relatively small territory which comprises grassland steppes, forest-steppes and intrazonal wetlands is extremely important habitats for wide range of animals and plants including a number of rare and endangered species, especially dzeren (Mongolian Gazelle), a globally rare endemic species listed in the International Red Data Book. It is also a major stopover place for migratory birds on the Asian-Australasian Flyway.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 | 封面图片 /Cover photos |
| 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 5 |
1. 中国遵义 Zunyi, China
 2. 中国杭州 Hangzhou, China
 3. 中国丽江 Lijiang, China
 4. 斐济莱瓦卡 Levuka, Fiji
 5. 中国苏州 Suzhou, China

来源: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1448>

For more information, please refer to the webpage: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1448>



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