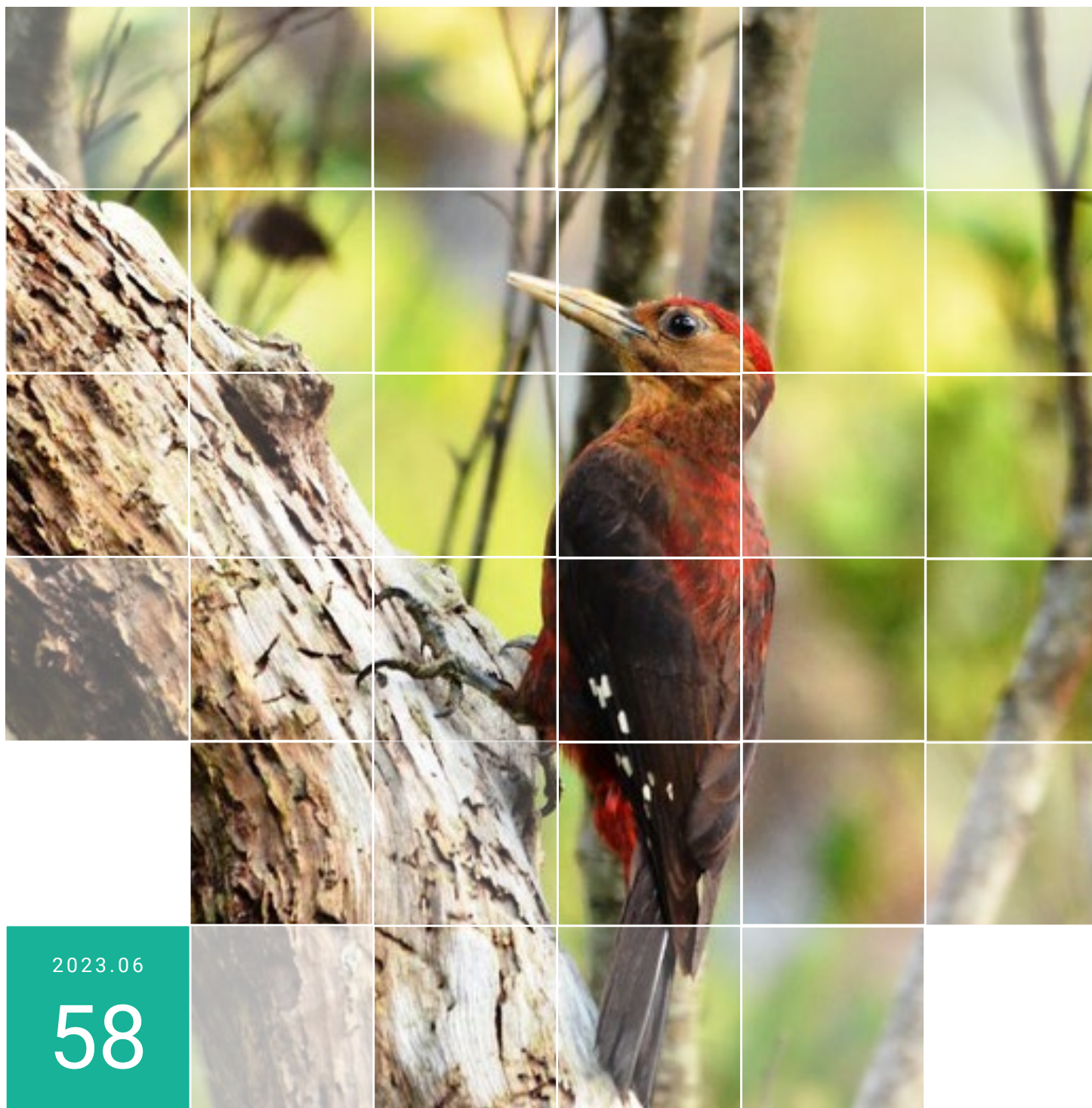


WHITRAP 中心简讯

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心



2023.06

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联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心(WHITRAP)是联合国教科文组织的二类国际机构,是第一个在发展中国家建立的遗产保护领域的专业机构。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。

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心由北京、上海、苏州三个分中心构成。上海分中心(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;北京分中心(北京大学承办)主要负责自然遗产保护、考古挖掘与遗址管理以及文化景观管理;苏州分中心(苏州市政府承办)主要负责传统建筑技术和修复、保护材料以及历史园林的修复与维护。

中心轮值秘书处现设于上海,主要负责根据中心理事会确定的计划和指示,协调和指导中心工作。

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“世界遗产影响评估” 导师培训班

李泓 管毅 (实习)
WHITRAP 上海分中心



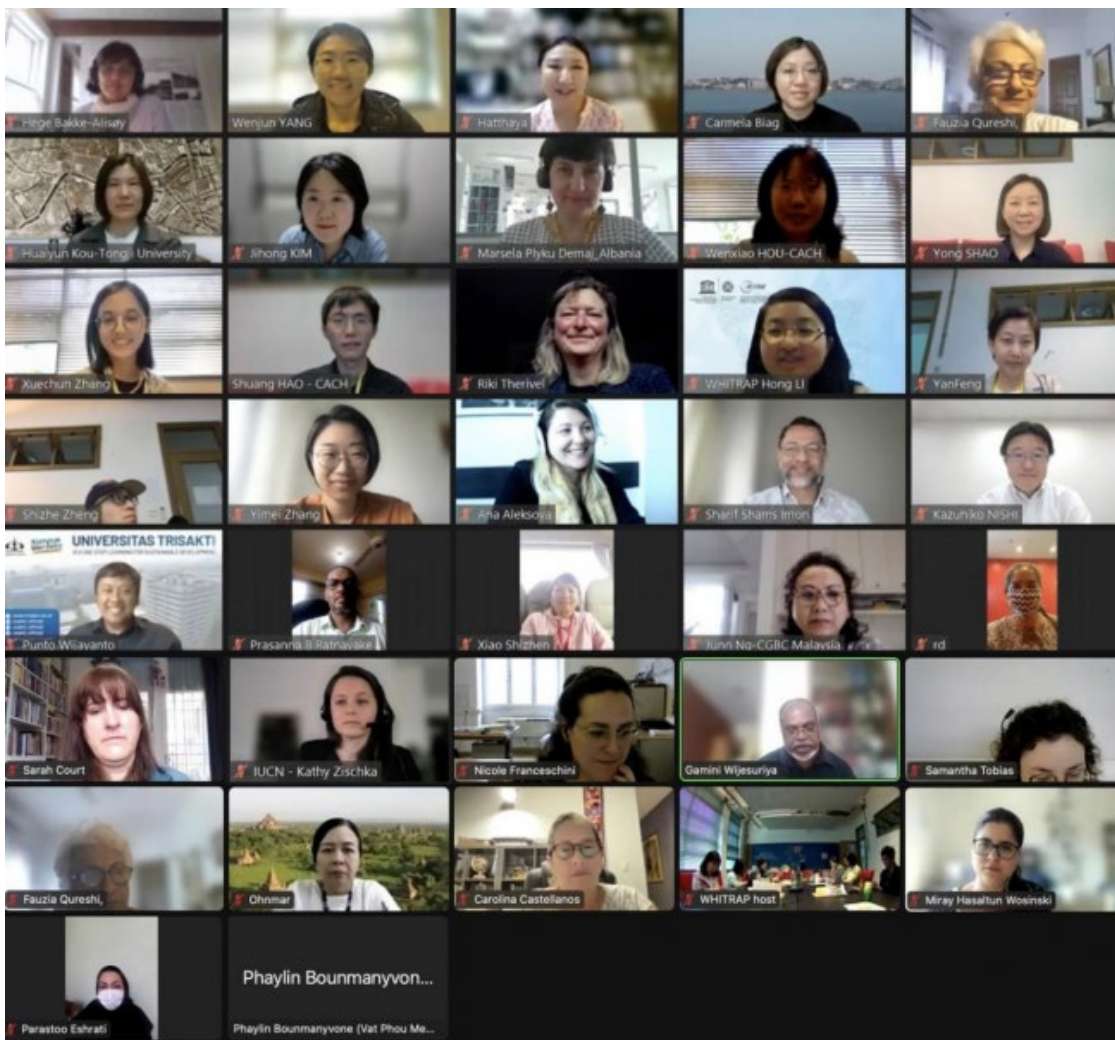
“世界遗产影响评估”导师培训班于2023年5月8日至10日举行。此次培训由国际文物保护与修复研究中心 (ICCROM) 联合世界自然保护联盟 (IUCN) 成立的世界遗产领导力项目与我上海分中心共同组织。此次为期三天的培训班采取面向国际嘉宾的线上会场与面向中方参会人员的线下会场相结合的举办方式，其中线下会场增加了案例分享与《世界遗产背景下的影响评估指南和工具包》中文版审校两大特别环节。此次培训共邀请了在世界遗产影响评估领域具有实践研究经验的8名导师和25名来自18个国家的参会人员，包括中国、日本、韩国、马来西亚、菲律宾、印度、缅甸、挪威、阿尔巴尼亚等，其中来自亚太地区的参会者占比达到80%。



由8名导师组成的课程团队在培训中进行了在线展示与发言，包括 Carolina Castellanos 女士 (我上海分中心专家和顾问)、Sarah Court 女士 (世界遗产领导力项目影响评估专员)、Nicole Franceschini 女士 (世界遗产领导力项目官员)、Eugene Jo 女士 (世界遗产领导力项目主管)、李泓女士 (我上海分中心项目专员)、Riki Therivel 女士 (Levett-Therivel 主任)、Gamini Wijesuriya 先生 (ICCROM 特别顾问、我上海分中心特别顾问) 和 Kathy Zischka 女士 (IUCN 世界遗产保护官员)。25名参会者由 ICCROM、我上海分中心以及亚太地区相关机构推荐。

此次培训为期三天，每天都讨论了不同议题。5月8日举行了开幕式，我上海分中心执行主任邵雨教授发表了开幕致辞。Nicole Franceschini 女士和李





泓女士向参会者表示欢迎并介绍了整个培训流程。随后，课程团队对于世界遗产背景下的影响评估作出介绍，包括《世界遗产背景下的影响评估指南和工具包》、战略环境影响评价、影响评估的方法论和术语，并进行讨论交流。

基于第一天的背景内容介绍，培训第二天的议程主要聚焦于参会者在影响评估方面的经验分享与交流。此外，课程团队还就影响评估的初始阶段步骤展开了进一步的讲解，例如，如何触发影响评估、甄别筛查与范围界定，并操作演示了如何在能力建设环境中使用《影响评估指南》的附录工具。

在培训的最后一天，课程团队和参与者针对能力建设的活动设计与选择、以往影响评估能力建设活动中的疑难问题以及影响评估的相关问题进行了广泛讨论。在最后的特别环节中，课程团队和中方

参会人员就《世界遗产背景下的影响评估指南与工具包》中文版审校相关疑问交换了意见。

此次为期三天的培训是世界遗产背景下影响评估能力建设的新起点，旨在让参与者更好地理解《影响评估指南》，帮助参与者提升在影响评估能力建设活动中的知识、方法和技能储备，促进文化遗产管理、保护经验与实践的广泛交流。

2023 “世遗漫谈”：遗产影响评估的早期干预

管毅(实习) 李泓, 翻译: 叶语(实习)
WHITRAP 上海分中心



5月26日,我上海分中心举办了第三期“世遗漫谈”活动,主题是“影响评估的早期干预”。七位专家应邀参加了此次活动,其中来自中国、德国和加拿大的三个案例引起了讨论。总共有25位听众参加了此次会议。活动分两部分进行:案例介绍和圆桌讨论。

首先,李泓女士(我上海分中心项目专员)介绍了HeritAP(亚太遗产实践者联盟)和第三期“世遗漫谈”的主题——影响评估早期干预活动。HeritAP是一个由我上海分中心主办的遗产从业人员、团体和机构组成的网络,会定期组织活动,如年会和“世遗漫谈”来讨论常见的问题和相应的做法。本次活动的主题来源第一次“世遗漫谈”中抛出的问题“影响评估普遍过晚”,第三次“世遗漫谈”将通过三个案例和一次圆桌讨论重新思考管理系统中的影响评估。

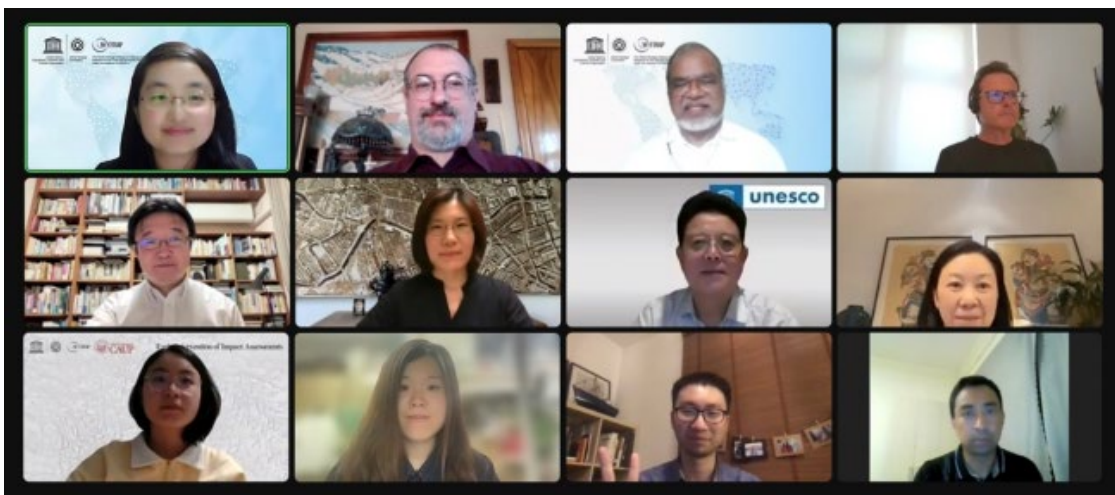
案例介绍环节中,分别介绍了三个来自德国、中国和加拿大的案例,案例中分析了不同体系下的早期干预和文化遗产的影响评估。

Michael Kloos先生(莱茵瓦尔应用技术大学教授教授,联合国教科文组织历史性城镇景观与遗产影响评估教席)重点介绍了积极使用遗产影响评估工具进行城市和区域规划。他首先介绍了《世界遗产公约》的实施和影响评估的情况。随后,他指出如何整合交通、服务基础设施和当代建筑是世界遗产的一个共同问题。然而,由于缺乏立法和与规划过程的相互联系与融合,遗产影响评估无法被用作世界遗产管理的工具。以莱茵河中上游河谷项目为例,他介绍了影响评估的系统化方法,包括价值特征要素的制图分类、三维模型和监测咨询委员会。

Kloos先生最后说,世界遗产影响评估需要通过国家、地区和国际法律与城市规划、自然和文物保护紧密结合。

寇怀云女士(同济大学建筑与城市规划学院副教授)分享了关于在中国无锡城市更新中早期阶段应用遗产影响评估的案例。她首先介绍了中国城市更新和遗产保护的三个主要的转变作为背景介绍。随后,以东街历史街区的东亭医院扩建计划为例,从视觉、交通、历史结构和社会层面评估了东亭医院扩建计划对历史街区的影响。按照联合国教科文的遗产影响评估指南,确定了该地区的价值和属性,并根据调查结果进行了定性分析。结论是拟议的医院扩建将损害东街历史区的功能定位和历史环境。在反思这个案例时,寇教授指出,在选址计划被批准后,虽然后续会有控制性规划的审批程序,但从选址阶段就运用了遗产影响评估方法为其早期干预提供了宝贵的机会。

Marcus Réginald Letourneau先生(LHC遗产规划与考古学公司总监)介绍了加拿大的遗产影响评估。他首先指出,加拿大是一个联邦国家,因此每个省都负责管理自己的遗产。然后,他通过案例指出了加拿大遗产影响评估过程中存在的诸多问题,如认为遗产影响评估只作为审批的条件以及缺乏遗产影响评估的要求。由于缺乏监管执法,当下的遗产影响评估是远远不够的,Letourneau先生建议需要一个保护管理计划或临时保护计划(TPP),它可以识别文化遗产的潜在风险,并为建设提供适当的监测和指导。发言的最后,他用一个1815年的建筑案例来补充说明,遗产影响评估在保护遗产方面是不够的,必须通过更多关于遗产影响评估的规定和遗产保护程序的立法。



在第二场圆桌讨论中，由 Gamini Wijesuriya 先生（我上海分中心和 ICCROM 的特别顾问）主持，七位专家就如何提高影响评估的早期干预并将其纳入管理系统进行了深入的讨论。

关于世界遗产进程如何促进影响评估的早期干预，景峰先生（联合国教科文组织曼谷办事处文化组主任）强调，在世界遗产管理体系中，反应监测有助于遗产影响评估的过程。在审查遗产保护状况报告时，委员会关注这些评估的可靠性和及时性，因为这会影响到对遗产突出普遍价值（OUV）的保护。要在发展需求、社区生活质量和遗产保护之间取得平衡是很有挑战性的。因此，需要专门的工具来协助缔约国履行其职责，如实施遗产影响评估并将其纳入遗产保护过程。

随后，李女士、景先生和 Wijesuriya 先生就什么样的项目需要向世界遗产中心报告进行了讨论。景先生指出，根据《操作指南》第 172 段的规定，原则上影响世界遗产突出普遍价值的项目，都需要汇报，这已有许多实际案例。所以遗产地管理机构在遗产地 / 地方起着至关重要的作用，他们必须审查和评估项目对遗产地的潜在影响，并做出决定，根据《操作指南》向世界遗产委员会报告。Wijesuriya 先生补充说，很难界定哪些东西要送去世界遗产中心和咨询机构审查。但是，第 172 段的意图是避免任何潜在的对突出普遍价值和价值特征要素的负面影响。

关于不同行政级别和部门之间的合作，李女士提出三个问题：如何建立部门之间的合作，如规划和文化遗产部门？从国家到地方的系统如何运作？以及影响评估团队的资质是什么？

西和彦先生（日本文化厅文化遗产国际合作办公室文化财产首席高级专家）认为与其他部门的合作取决于文化遗产的类型。如果规划部门和文化遗产部门，甚至和当地居民之间已经有了沟通的平台，那么历史街区保护制度就是一种由规划部门和文化部

门相结合的法律程序。对于遗产保护系统外的单一遗址或建筑，提高规划和文化遗产人员之间的合作和沟通能力是关键。

LETOURNEAU 先生指出，在加拿大，很多遗产影响评估实际上是由顾问和较大的工程公司或跨国公司在省或地方级别进行的，并不是在国家级别进行的。加拿大国家公园只监督联邦管辖的区域，这意味着加拿大国家公园对省和市的问题提供建议，但无权做出决定。审查不仅仅是国家层面的问题，也是省和地方层面的问题。遗产影响评估不是环境评估或规划的强制性部分，所以造成了一个巨大的问题，即没有对制定和审查遗产影响评估的人进行的相关培训。

关于遗产影响评估的教学、培训和能力建设，寇教授根据研究生的遗产影响评估教学课程表达了自己的观点。Kloos 先生介绍说，世界遗产是建筑遗产保护本科和硕士学习课程的一部分，里面包括了遗产影响评估和其他课程。年轻一代对世界遗产的意识也在增强，这也是一个很好的机会。他还赞赏新的《世界遗产背景下的影响评估指南和工具包》对于教育方面也具有重要作用。

景先生强调，既然有了遗产影响评估的《指南和工具包》，就应该把它作为能力培训框架的一部分，利用现有的网络和所有现有的机构，如二类中心，进行能力建设和培训活动。

最后，李女士代表我上海分中心和 HeritAP 对所有专家的参与和讨论表示感谢。我上海分中心已将影响评估作为一个重点主题项目，并将开始进一步的能力建设活动，不仅是培训，还有一些从地方到国家层面的试点研究和指南，以更好地促进专业人员之间的沟通，应对遗址的管理和保护。

我上海分中心在 世界双遗产地黄山考察调研

穆星宇, WHITRAP 上海分中心
方媛, 黄山世界遗产管理办公室



2月21至23日,我上海分中心项目主管穆星宇博士到访黄山,就黄山世界文化与自然双遗产地保护管理建设开展考察调研,并结合我上海分中心研究课题《气候变化议题下中国世界双遗产地的国际政策应对研究》的黄山试点工作展开深入探讨。

在了解到黄山法规制度、生态保护、遗产监测、协同管理、价值传播等体系建设情况后,穆博士赞赏了黄山世界遗产保护管理工作,她认为,黄山有些做法和经验已走在国际前列,值得深入研究,同时,她建议应系统梳理黄山经验,而不仅限于个别案例的介绍。



穆博士还和黄山世界遗产管理部门就后续合作等事宜开展了沟通交流,她表示将通过纳入世界遗产国际机构出版的工具包等方式,在联合国教科文组织应对气候变化的系列行动中介绍黄山做法与经验,将其作为国内优秀的案例典范代表由联合国教科文组织面向全世界遗产地进行推广。

我北京分中心参加第一届 “甘肃对话”市长论坛

吕嘉欣(实习)
WHITRAP 北京分中心



2023年3月14至15日,第一届“甘肃对话”市长论坛在兰州举行。论坛首次齐聚来自联合国教科文组织、世界银行、甘肃省文化和旅游厅及直属单位、世行贷款甘肃丝绸之路经济带文化传承与创新项目相关市和县(市、区)、高校学院、甘肃世界文化遗产地、重点文旅企业的代表及地方社区超过130位负责人、专家及广大利益攸关者,展开开放创新的对话。

北京大学考古文博学院副院长、我北京分中心常务副主任张剑葳教授参与此次论坛,和与会嘉宾深入探讨了文化赋能城市建设的新途径、新方案。

此外,在12至13日“城市、文化、创造力”框架能力建设培训中,张剑葳教授受邀进行授课,通过对文化相关概念、准则和国际公约的细致讲解,进一步阐释了文化在可持续发展中扮演的角色。张教授亦分享了世界遗产的社会公众参与案例,以期甘肃能够从中获得一些发展灵感。

“世界遗产影响评估”讲座 在杭州西湖举办

李泓
WHITRAP 上海分中心

3月16日,受杭州西湖风景名胜管理委员会邀请,我上海分中心项目专员李泓做了“世界遗产影响评估”专题讲座。管委会副主任陈林,机关各部门及基层事业单位40余名相关负责人参加了此次讲座。

讲座包含了世界遗产管理机制与世界遗产影响评估两方面。为了保护世界遗产,维护《世界遗产名录》的可信度,世界遗产委员会加强了对世界遗产的监测管理工作。李泓老师详细介绍了反应性监测与定期报告两种监测体系,对比了国内和国外影响世界遗产的十大因素。然后,以三个被除名的世界遗产(欧曼阿拉伯羚羊保护区、德国德累斯顿易北河谷及英国利物浦海上商城)为例,李泓老师说明了世界遗产保护管理的重要性,强调影响评估是遗产管理的重要手段。在介绍世界遗产评估环节,李泓老师主要围绕2022年《世界遗产背景下的影响评估指南及工具包》,详细阐释了《指南》中11个影响评估操作步骤及内涵,补充分析了加拿大、日本、英国、澳大利亚、中国香港等国家和地区不同的影响评估机制,以及中国从文物影响评估到文化影响评估的历程和未来进一步的发展方向。

下午,文物遗产局、杭州西湖世界文化遗产监测管理中心与李泓老师进行了座谈交流,就遗产影响评估工作中遇到的实际问题与难点展开研讨,为后续影响评估工作中所需攻坚的难点、痛点提供了思路。



青年遗产联盟 Vol.10: 非物质文化遗产创新的伦理

吕嘉欣(实习)
WHITRAP 北京分中心



2023年3月25日,由我北京分中心发起的“青年遗产联盟”在我北京分中心的办公室召开了第十场学术沙龙活动,主题为《非物质文化遗产创新的伦理》。本场沙龙的嘉宾为浙江大学百人计划的研究员 Philipp Demgenski、中国民族博物馆副研究馆员吴洁、Studio Atlas 的主理人周贞微。伴随着遗产保护运动在全球范围内的展开,今天的遗产学科交叉意味浓厚。我北京分中心希望借助当下的这种多元性、开放性和突破性,邀请来自不同母学科的学者进行交流碰撞,让青年学者在继承自己学科传统的同时又有立意出新、勇于突破的一面。

我苏州分中心顺利完成《世界 文化遗产苏州古典园林 2022 年度监测报告》

蒋叶琴 颜汇悦
WHITRAP 苏州分中心

3月,根据国家文物局关于做好2022年度世界文化遗产监测年报编报工作的通知要求,在各遗产园林管理单位的积极配合下,我苏州分中心顺利完成《世界文化遗产苏州古典园林2022年度监测报告》编报工作。

我苏州分中心严格按照中国文化遗产研究院监测总平台要求,对照各项内容和指标数据,汇总了遗产保护管理现状、遗产地基本信息概述、分项报告以及监测工作自评四个大项和机构与能力建设、遗产本体保护、遗产影响因素、保护项目及研究等18个类别36项指标数据,详细、客观地反映了苏州古典园林在保护、管理、监测等工作中取得的新成绩。

2022年,根据世界文化遗产预防性保护和监测管理的工作要求,围绕保护世界遗产突出普遍价值的核心目标,我苏州分中心一方面坚持日常监测与专项监测相结合,有针对性地开展了研究性监测,实施了苏州古典园林植物病虫害、水质、假山、植物景观等专项监测,提升了遗产监测的针对性、应用性。另一方面,不断完善法律法规,完成《苏州园林分类管理办法》并报苏州市政府审议,提升保护工作的规范性。同时完善苏州园林遗产要素数字库建设,积极挖掘园林文化资源的衍生价值,拓展遗产展示的途径和方法,促进苏州古典园林的保护、传承及合理利用。

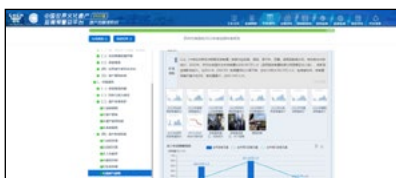
《世界文化遗产苏州古典园林年度监测报告》是对世界文化遗产苏州古典园林保护管理工作的全面总结、分析和评估,是苏州中心落实世界遗产保护监管责任的体现,《报告》为进一步提升各遗产园林的保护管理水平提供了科学系统的数据参考。

我苏州分中心完成 《2022年度苏州园林保护 管理报告》编制

蒋叶琴 颜汇悦
WHITRAP 苏州分中心

2023年3月,我苏州分中心编制完成《2022年度苏州园林保护管理报告》。为切实加强对苏州园林群体保护监管,2022年我苏州分中心组织工作人员,分小组、分片区对全市108处《苏州园林名录》园林开展了监管巡查,详细记录了园林保护现状并录入监管信息系统。《报告》全面反映了苏州园林群体保护管理和利用情况。

从总体来看,苏州园林群体保护管理状况良好,保护维修、日常管理、活化利用等方面工作有序开展,各园林进一步加强对园林的保护管理。一是开展了园林本体的保护维修和病害治理:太仓南园开展了古建筑保护修缮和景观提升项目,多数园林有序开展了对建筑、假山、碑刻等要素的保护修缮。二是加强了园容原貌提升和养护治理:艺圃、狮子林园林有针对性地开展了园林水环境整治提升,退思园、顾炎武故居等园林加强了对古树名木的保护,畅园等园林开展了园林周边环境的整治。三是开展了内容丰富的园林活化利用活动:不断推进园林文化以多种形式进行展示传播。四是展现了苏州园林的社会服务功能:有序组织开展了多场丰富多彩的文化公益活动、文明志愿服务,进一步传播和弘扬了江南园林文化。



我苏州分中心开展 “舟行江南”全民阅读活动

蒋叶琴 颜汇悦
WHITRAP 苏州分中心

在全国读书日到来之际,4月23日,我苏州分中心为苏州吴门桥街道、姑苏区教体文旅委举办的“舟行江南”全民阅读活动提供公益课程,来自苏州沧浪小学的35个学生参加了本次活动,在运河上吟诵春日江南、研读园林诗词。

活动现场,我苏州分中心的工作人员为学生们带来了一场“诗游运河 舟行江南”的水上课堂讲座。学生们围坐在古运河游船上,近距离欣赏大运河沿线的遗产点,了解大运河的历史人文和苏州园林的诗词文化。随后学生们在老师的带领下共同体验手绘,在扇面上书写对诗词意境的感悟。活动结束后我苏州分中心向学生们赠送了《苏州园林手绘立体折页》,折页通过立体绘本的形式沉浸展示园林隽永的诗意之美。

苏州园林是江南文化的典型代表,青少年可以通过阅读园林相关的书籍拓展知识面,我苏州分中心将精心雕琢,继续推出园林文化相关的公益宣教活动。



我上海分中心赴法签订 四方框架合作协议

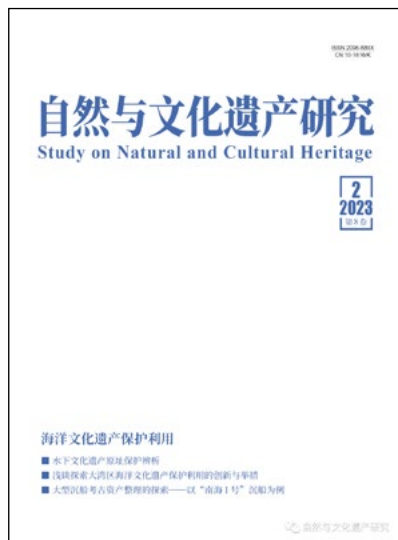
同济大学外事办公室



2023年4月24日,我上海分中心、同济大学建筑与城市规划学院与法国建筑遗产之城、法国建筑科学院签署在建筑、城市与景观遗产保护与发展领域的四方框架合作协议,以方便、发展、强化、组织各方之间的合作。

《自然与文化遗产研究》 2023年第二期发布

吕嘉欣(实习)
WHITRAP 北京分中心



《自然与文化遗产研究》第二期于2023年4月出版。本期以海洋文化遗产保护利用为题,分别从理论、应用、具体案例三个维度阐释了海洋文化遗产研究、保护利用的发展现状。

王晶的文章《水下文化遗产原址保护辨析》以《保护水下文化遗产公约》为切入点,围绕水下遗产原址保护与提取打捞两种保护形式,深入探讨了二者之间的辩证关系,就水下遗址的保护内涵、保护形式所引发的关于权责管理、程序措施等问题作了举例分析。文章最后对未来管理者在保护工作实施中需要注意的问题也作了总结,希望从普查、监测、预防性保护等方面加强国际和国内的合作。

在《浅谈探索大湾区海洋文化遗产保护利用的创新与举措》中,作者詹长法和王子铭通过实验数据、实践活动为海洋文化遗产保护工作者提供了技术路径、理念创新等方面的参考案例,使我们从理论到实践,对大湾区海洋文化遗产的保护利用工作有了全方位的认识。与此同时,作者将海洋文化遗产的保护与利用同文旅融合的产业政策相结合,为海洋遗产服务社会、惠及民生提供了新思路。

在《大型沉船考古资产整理的探索——以“南海I号”沉船为例》中，肖达顺通过亲身经历，讲述了考古工作者在沉船整体打捞之后的艰巨任务，如遗物的清理、提取、保护、存放等工作。此外，作者结合自身经验，引用学界“考古资产”概念，倡议将“南海1号”考古活动的信息和过程作为资产对待，把对考古资料和考古史料的整理作为保护文化遗产完成性的重要工作对待。文章还从团队建设、考古报告的标准化体系构建、历史文献与考古资料辩证关系角度等方面，为大型沉船考古资产的整理工作提出了建议。

我们期待，本期专题阐释的海洋文化遗产研究、保护利用的发展现状以外，将来可以在公众心中形成保护水下遗产的自觉意识，与更多的研究者共同充实完善沉船遗址考古资产的保护和传承利用。

我北京分中心参与复旦大学首个联合国教科文组织教席揭牌仪式

朴俐娜
WHITRAP 北京分中心



5月7日，“遗产研究的本土化与国际化”国际研讨会暨联合国教科文组织“活态遗产与社区发展”教席启动仪式在复旦大学举行。会上，复旦大学首个联合国教科文组织教席项目（UNESCO Chair Programme）——“活态遗产与社区发展”教席正式揭牌。我北京分中心常务副主任张剑葳和主任助理李光涵出席了本次启动仪式，并做主旨发言。

此次揭牌的“活态遗产与社区发展”教席将联合英国、新西兰、日本、韩国、新加坡、马来西亚、南非及中国等10个国家的20余家高校、文博机构和基金会，聚焦中国和世界范围内欠发达地区的活态遗产保护传承与社区可持续发展，将在科学研究、社会实践、学生培养、文化交流等各领域展开工作。

我北京分中心启动福建古代交通体系调查与研究（闽北段）第二阶段调查

朴俐娜
WHITRAP 北京分中心

2023年2月，福建省古代交通体系（闽北段）研究课题正式启动。本课题受福建省考古研究院委托，由北京大学考古文博学院和我北京分中心组织团队，邀请厦门大学社会与人类学院及泉州师范学院中国泉州文化遗产研究院共同参与。2023年4月，第二期田野调查正式启动。北京大学、厦门大学及泉州师范学院师生共分为四组，分别对建阳区、建瓯市、武夷山市、松溪县、政和县和浦城县的古道进行现状调研和数据搜集工作。至5月上旬，田野调查部分已全部完成，各小组将对收集到的一手资料进行数据处理与计算机制图，修改并完善现有图文资料，最终形成阶段性调研报告。



意大利威尼斯市代表团 访问苏州园林

蒋叶琴 颜汇悦
WHITRAP 苏州分中心



5月18日，意大利威尼斯市原副市长 Laura Fincardo 女士一行访问苏州园林，这是继2022年10月线上活动的延申，在我苏州分中心的陪同下，市园林和绿化管理局局长曹光树接待来访并与来宾在留园进行了座谈交流。双方畅叙两城友情，围绕加强苏州古典园林和意大利威尼斯古城遗产地的文化交流合作等话题进行了深入探讨。

自1980年威尼斯缔结成为苏州第一个国际友好交流城市以来，双方持续开展国际交流合作，在各领域都取得了丰硕成果，成就了延续至今的友好交往佳话。近年来，市园林局与意大利在遗产保护、旅游服务、园林文化、青少年教育等方面都开展了卓有成效的文化交流活动。

面向未来，苏州园林将注重加强中外的民心相通、文明互鉴、互利共赢，主动挖掘深厚的文化内涵和遗产价值，充分利用国际交流平台所赋予的多元传播能力，在中外文化交流机制的建立、活动品牌的打造、内涵要素的提炼等方面发挥更大作用，进一步扩大苏州园林文化在世界范围的影响。

中国联合国教科文组织 全国委员会副秘书长崔莹 来访我上海分中心

周冀云
WHITRAP 上海中心



5月31日下午，中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会副秘书长崔莹一行对我上海分中心进行调研。同济大学副校长娄永琪，我上海分中心执行主任邵甬、常务副主任陆伟在文远楼三楼接待并开展了小型座谈会。

会上，娄永琪副校长详细介绍了同济大学对我中心自成立以来的支持；邵甬就我上海分中心和秘书处的已有工作及未来规划进行了汇报。

本次调研中，崔莹副秘书长对同济大学的大力支持表示感谢，也对我上海分中心和秘书处的工作及良好发展给予了充分肯定。同时，她希望我上海分中心继续发挥好国际平台的作用，并与其他国际机构进行更深层次的合作。

我中心参加第八届联合国 教科文组织世界遗产相关 二类中心机构年度协调会议

罗希
WHITRAP 上海分中心



2023年5月31日至6月2日，由 UNESCO-WHPIC（联合国教科文组织国际世界遗产地禅师与展示中心）和韩国文化遗产管理局组织的“第八届联合国教科文组织世界遗产相关第二类中心机构年度协调会议”在韩国世宗市举行，主题是“遗产阐释促进可持续发展”。

会议分为三个分会，每个分会主要涉及以下主题：

分会一：什么是世界遗产阐释与展示？

分会二：回顾二类中心机构在2019年至2022年的一些独立或联合的活动：在新冠病毒疫情影响下所面临的困难和取得的进展。

分会三：世界遗产能力建设战略和咨询机构。

我中心多位代表出席了会议，我上海分中心项目主管 Marie-Noël Tournoux 女士在会上对我中心参与的联合国教科文组织《世界遗产公约》第三轮定期报告、遗产地管理、能力建设、遗产阐释以及遗产影响评估等做了介绍。

亚太地区的世界遗产



黎巴嫩展厅 © Wassim Naghi

拉希德·卡拉米国际博览会场馆——的黎波里

资料整理、翻译：陈筱妍（实习）
WHITRAP 上海分中心

国家：黎巴嫩

类别：文化遗产（濒危）

列入世界遗产名录时间：2023

标准：II、IV

突出普遍价值（OUV）

拉希德·卡拉米国际博览会场馆建于黎巴嫩第二大城市、北部省的省会的黎波里，由奥斯卡·尼麦耶在1962-1967年间设计，1975年建造完成。国际博览会的主体建筑是一个巨大的长方形有盖展览空间（即大天幕楼，英文名 the Grand Canopy），在里面可以自由布置多个国家的展馆。国际博览会建筑群的入口在大天幕的南端，那是一个巨大的坡道，通向一排高耸的柱廊，在那里游客可以欣赏整个建筑群。在“巴西热带花园”中，融合了一系列教育、娱乐和文化设施，

这些设施通过水池和人行通道连接起来。在北边，一个具有仪式感的坡道通向露天剧场，上面是一个巨大的拱门，这座拱门象征了通往现代的大门，是的黎波里市的地标建筑。

建筑的设计中使用了当地传统建筑元素，表达了新独立的阿拉伯人民想要参与现代化普遍进程的愿望。尽管该建筑由于混凝土老化，大部分结构和一些构件的完整性也已经濒临破坏，但是鉴于其规模、大胆的结构形式、建筑表达方式、巨大的现代主义公共空间和花园、与国民独立后的身份建构的联系，拉希德·卡拉米国际博览会场馆——的黎波里仍然是20世纪阿拉伯国家现代建筑中最具代表性的作品之一。



从北面看场馆总体情况 © Jad Tabet

标准 II

拉希德·卡拉米国际博览会场馆以一种非凡的形式展现了巴西现代主义概念如何成功融入阿拉伯近东文脉环境，是建筑领域文化交流的鲜明案例。建筑师奥斯卡·尼麦耶与黎巴嫩工程师、施工方的合作使他们在建造大型复杂钢筋混凝土建筑和混凝土外壳上获得宝贵经验，而新一代的黎巴嫩建筑师又受到尼麦耶巴西现代主义的启发，这一点体现在多个他们之后在黎巴嫩或近东地区的作品中。

标准 IV

奥斯卡·尼麦耶在的黎波里的这一地标性建筑项目是一座世界博览会建筑的杰出范例，它出现在新独立的阿拉伯国家，旨在展现民族自豪感和积极加入全球现代化进程。它构成了一个大型现代主义展览建筑群的杰出范例，界定了一种以简洁克制为特点的建筑类型，其中一座大型单体建筑容纳展厅，一系列小型建筑满足社会变革和教育性功能。

信息来源：

联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心官网
(<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1702>)、
中国古迹遗址保护协会公众号

奄美大岛、德之岛、 冲绳岛北部及西表岛

资料整理、翻译：陈筱妍（实习）
WHITRAP 上海分中心



象鼻犀蝗 © MOEJ

突出普遍价值（OUV）

奄美大岛、德之岛、冲绳岛北部及西表岛是一个占地 42,698 公顷的系列遗产，由四个不同岛屿上的五个部分组成（德之岛有两个组成部分）。受黑潮和亚热带高压系统的影响，该遗产地属于温暖潮湿的亚热带气候，常年覆盖着常绿亚热带阔叶雨林。

中新世晚期，欧亚大陆的裂张运动形成了冲绳海槽，并产生了由许多小岛组成的群岛。小岛上的陆生物种因而变得孤立，在小岛上进化，形成了独特而丰富的生物群。该遗产地的岛屿上有着许多特有的陆生脊椎动物群和植物群，且这些物种无法在这些岛屿或相邻的陆地之间穿越。

因此，在保护许多特有物种和全球濒危物种的行动中，该遗产地在世界范围内都具有很高的价值，包含了一些仅存的、最重要、最有意义的自然栖息地，以就地保护群岛中部和南部独特且丰富多样的生态。

标准 X

该遗产地包含的自然栖息地对就地保护该遗产所在群岛的中部和南部独特且多样的物种具有非常重要的意义。构成该遗产地的五个部分被列入“200 处保护全球生物多样性最重要的生态区”。该遗产地的亚热带雨林是该地区现存最大的雨林，拥有非常丰富的动植物资源，至少有 1819 种维管植物、21 种陆生哺乳动物、394 种鸟类、267 种内陆水域鱼类、36 种陆生爬行动物和 21 种两栖动物。其中包括日本生物多样性热点约 57% 的陆生脊椎动物，包括 44% 的日本特有物种，以及 36% 的日本全球濒危脊椎动物。

仅在奄美大岛和德之岛群岛发现的奄美短耳兔和冲绳岛北部特有的不会飞的冲绳秧鸡，是被列入国际自然保护联盟濒危物种红色名录的物种，奄美短耳兔是琉球兔属中唯一的种，在世界任何地方都没有近亲。当地的长毛鼠形成了一个特有的现生长毛鼠属，由三个岛屿各自特有的三个物种组成，而西表猫只栖息在西表岛。

国家：日本

类别：自然遗产

列入世界遗产名录时间：2021

标准：X

当地有许多分类群的特有物种和特有分布。例如，188 种维管植物和 1,607 种昆虫是该遗产地四个岛屿上的特有物种。陆生哺乳动物（62%）、陆生爬行动物（64%）、两栖动物（86%）和内陆水蟹（100%）的特有比率也很高。有 20 个物种被确定为“具有独特进化意义的全球濒危动物（EDGE）”，其中包括冲绳长毛鼠、琉球叶龟和琉球脸虎。

信息来源：

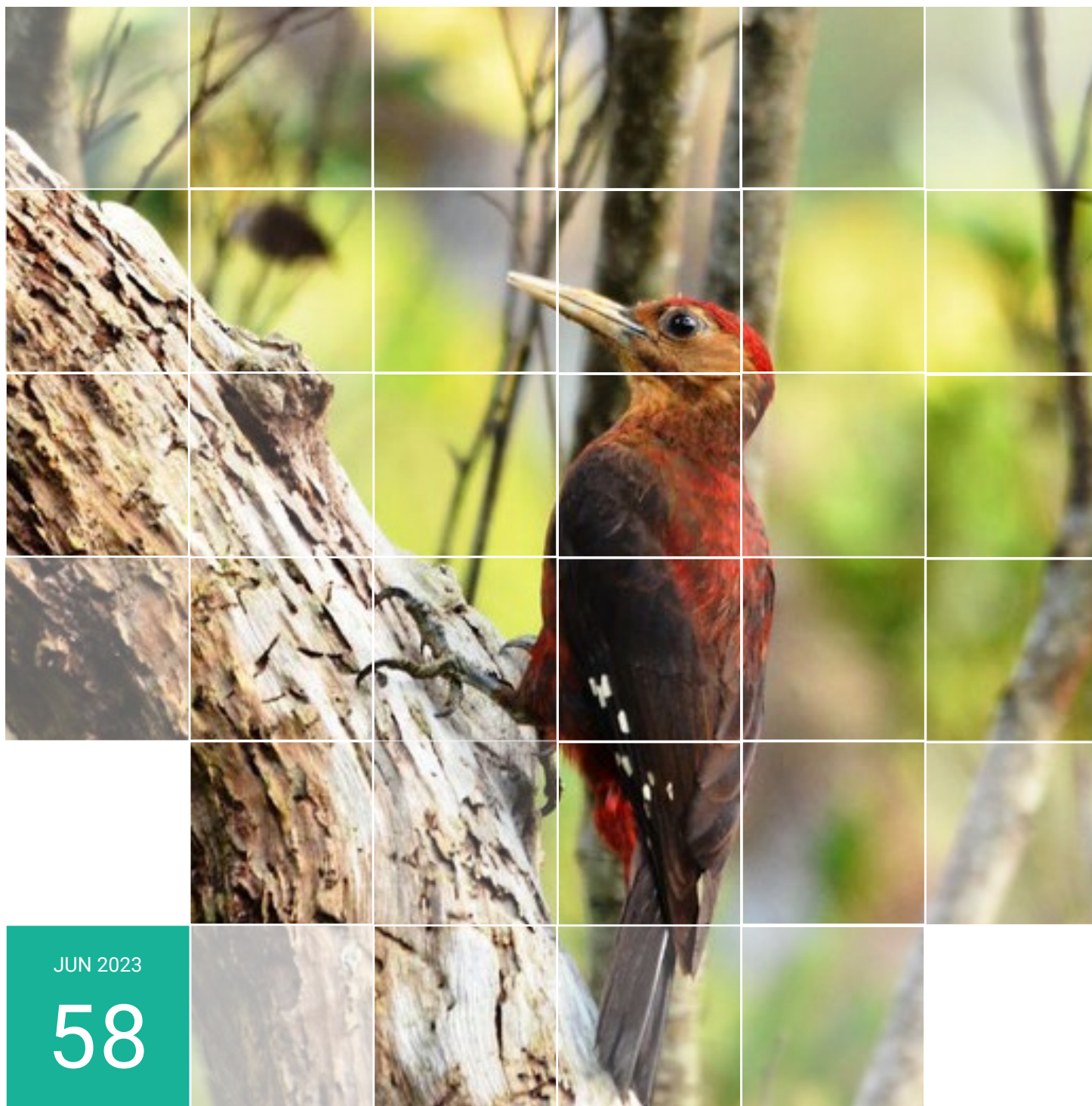
联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心官网
(<https://whc.unesco.org/cn/list/1574>)



红树林（西表岛中间河） © MOEJ

WHITRAP NEWSLETTER

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



JUN 2023

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Tokunoshima Island, Northern part
of Okinawa Island, and Iriomote
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The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (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 in Beijing, Shanghai, and 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, is in charge of traditional architectural craftsmanship and restoration, conservation materials analysis, and historic garden restoration and maintenance.

The rotating secretariat is now located in Shanghai and is mainly responsible for coordinating and guiding the work of WHITRAP according to the plans and instructions determined by the Governing Board.

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THE TRAINING OF RESOURCE PEOPLE ON IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN A WORLD HERITAGE CONTEXT

Li Hong, Guan Yi (Intern)
WHITRAP Shanghai



The Training of Resource People on Impact Assessment in a World Heritage Context took place from 8 to 10 May 2023, organised by the ICCROM-IUCN World Heritage Leadership (WHL) programme and the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO, Shanghai Centre (WHITRAP Shanghai). This three-day training was delivered through hybrid sessions, including an international online venue and an offline venue for Chinese participants at WHITRAP Shanghai. Two special sessions, including case sharing and a review of the Chinese translation of the *Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context*, were held in the offline venue. There are 8 resource persons and 25 participants with practical and/or research experience in the field of impact assessments for World Heritage. Participants came from 18 countries including China, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, India, Myanmar, Norway, Albania, etc., with countries in the Asia-Pacific region accounting for 80% of the total.

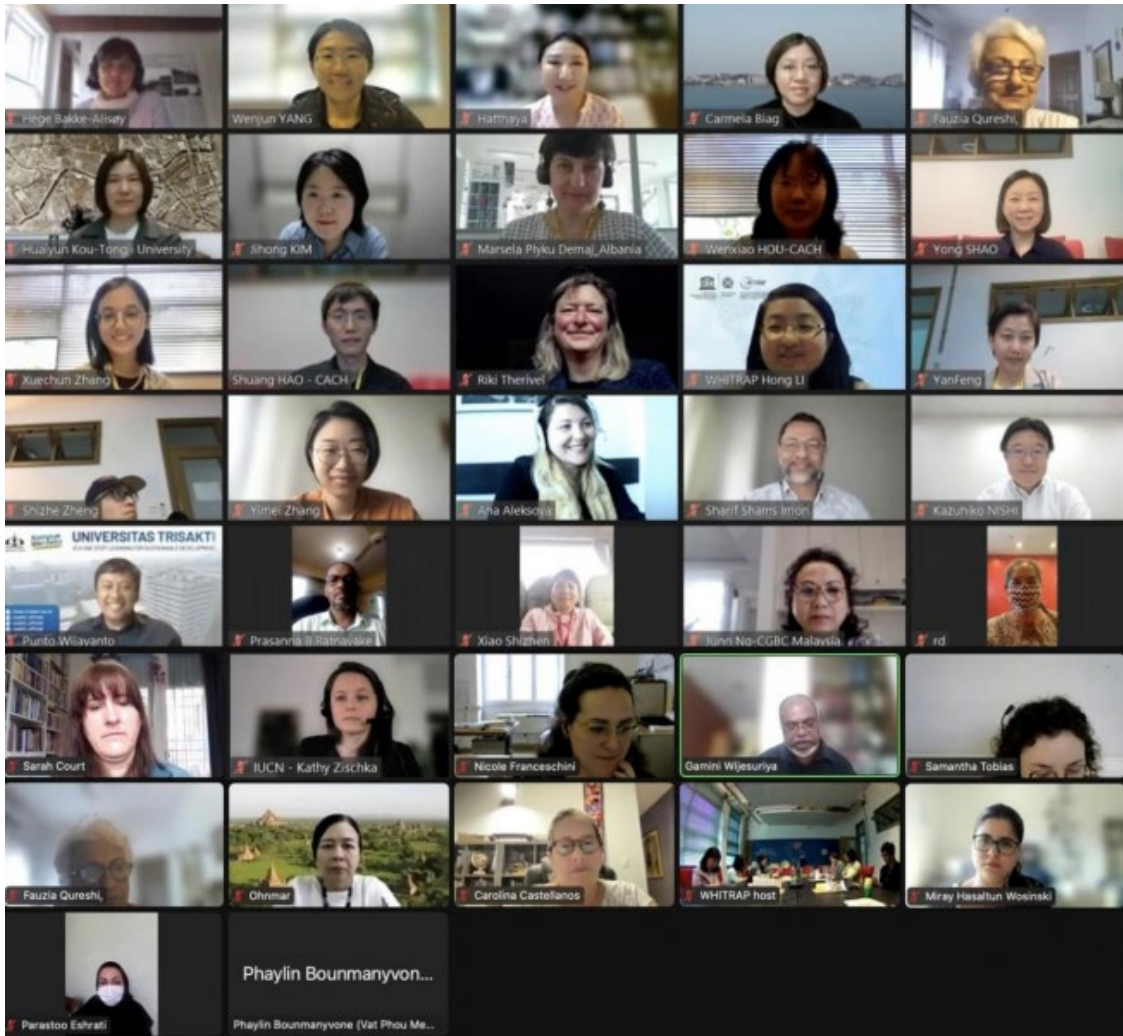
The course team, consisting of 8 resource persons, made online presentations and gave speeches during the training, including Ms Carolina Castellanos (WHITRAP expert and consultant), Ms Sarah Court (Impact Assessments Focal Point, World Heritage Leadership), Ms Nicole Franceschini (Programme Officer, World Heritage Leadership), Ms Eugene Jo (Programme Manager, World Heritage Leadership), Ms Li Hong (Programme Specialist, WHITRAP Shanghai), Ms Riki Therivel (Director, Levett-Therivel), Mr Gamin Wijesuriya (Special Advisor to the Director-General of

ICCROM; Special Advisor to the Director of WHITRAP Shanghai) and Ms Kathy Zischka (World Heritage Conservation Officer, IUCN). Participants were recommended by ICCROM, WHITRAP Shanghai or relevant institutions working in the Asia and the Pacific region.

The three-day training consisted of various sessions. An opening ceremony was held on 8 May, and Prof Shao Yong from the College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, gave an opening speech. Ms Nicole Franceschini and Ms Li Hong welcomed and introduced the whole training. The course team presented the Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context, including the *Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context*, and an overview of the methodology and terminology of Impact Assessments and Strategic Environmental Assessments.

After the general introduction on the first day, the next day's lectures focused on sharing participants' experiences of impact assessments. The course





team also gave further presentations on the first steps of impact assessment, such as triggering an impact assessment, screening and scoping, and demonstrated how to use the tools in the Impact Assessments Guidelines.

On the last day of the training, the course team and participants had an extensive discussion on the design, implementation and difficulties of capacity building, as well as on impact assessments issues. Finally, there was a special session to discuss the review of the Chinese translation of the Impact Assessments Guidance between the course team and Chinese participants.

The three-day training is a new start in the capacity building of resource people on Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context. It aims to provide participants with a better understanding of the IA Guidelines, to equip them with up-to-date

knowledge, methodological approaches and skills in the development of capacity-building activities on impact assessments, and to promote the exchange of experiences and practices in heritage management and conservation.



2023 HERITAP CHAT ON EARLY INTERVENTION OF IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Guan Yi (Intern), Li Hong
WHITRAP Shanghai



On 26 May, WHITRAP Shanghai organised the 3rd Online Heritage Asia-Pacific (HeritAP) Chat on "Early Intervention of Impact Assessments". Seven experts were invited to participate in the activity and three cases from China, Germany and Canada were presented to stimulate discussion. A total of 25 participants joined the session. The activity was conducted in two parts: cases presentation and free chats.

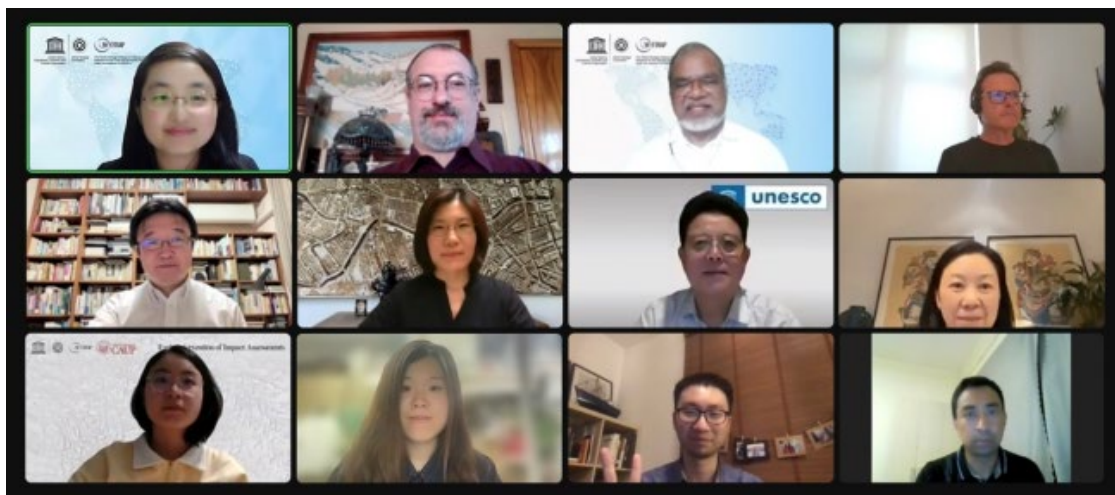
Ms Li Hong (Programme Specialist, WHITRAP Shanghai) opened the meeting with an introduction to HeritAP and the 3rd HeritAP Chat on Early Intervention of Impact Assessments. HeritAP serves as a network of heritage practitioners, groups and institutions supported by WHITRAP Shanghai. It organises regular activities, such as an annual meeting and a HeritAP Chat on a specific topic, to share common issues and good practices. Based on the issue raised at the first HeritAP Chat that IA is sometimes too late, the third HeritAP Chat will rethink impact assessments in the management system through three case studies and an open chat.

During the case presentation session, three cases from Germany, China and Canada were presented to illustrate the possibility of early intervention by different departments and impact assessments on cultural heritage properties.

Mr Michael Kloos (Professor, RheinMain University, UNESCO Chair on Historic Urban Landscapes and Heritage Impact Assessments) focused on the use of heritage impact assessments as a proactive tool in

urban and regional planning. He began by introducing the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and the situation for impact assessments. He then highlighted that the integration of transport, service infrastructure and contemporary architecture is a common issue in World Heritage properties. However, the lack of embedding in legislation and linkage with planning processes prevented HIA from being used as a proactive tool for World Heritage management. Using the Upper Middle Rhine Valley project as an example, he presented systematic approaches, including cartographic and photographic attribute mapping, a virtual 3D model and a monitoring advisory council. Mr Kloos concluded that HIAs need to be closely linked to urban planning, nature and monument conservation through national, regional and international legislation.

Ms Kou Huaiyun (Associate Professor, College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University) presented a case study in Wuxi City on the application of HIA in the early stage of urban regeneration in China. She first introduced three major changes in urban regeneration and heritage conservation in China as a background. Then, using the expansion plan of Dongting Hospital in Dongjie Historic District as an example, the team assessed the impact of the expansion plan on the historic district in terms of visual, traffic, historic fabric and social dimensions. Following UNESCO's HIA guidelines, they identified the values and characteristics of the district and conducted a qualitative analysis based on the findings. They concluded that the proposed hospital expansion would be detrimental to the functional orientation and historic environment of the Dongjie Historic



District. Reflecting on this case, Ms Kou pointed out that an additional step of regulatory plan adjustment is required after the site selection plan is decided, which provides a valuable opportunity for early HIA intervention.

Mr Marcus Réginald Letourneau (Managing Principal, LHC Heritage Planning & Archaeology Inc.) presented Heritage Impact Assessments in Canada. He began by pointing out that Canada is a federal state and that each province is responsible for managing its own heritage. He then identified numerous problems with the HIA process in Canada, such as the perception that HIA is only a condition of approval and the lack of a requirement for HIA. Since HIA is far from sufficient due to the lack of regulatory enforcement, Mr Letourneau suggested the need for a conservation management plan or a temporary protection plan (TPP), which can identify potential risks to cultural heritage and provide appropriate monitoring and guidance for construction. The presentation concluded with a case study of a structure built in 1815, which complemented the point that HIA is not sufficient to protect heritage and that more legislation on the requirements of HIA and the heritage conservation process is needed.

During the free chat session, moderated by Mr Gamini Wijesuriya (Special Advisor of WHITRAP Shanghai and ICCROM), seven expert speakers deepened the substantive discussions on how to improve the early intervention of impact assessments and embed them in the management system.

In terms of the ways in which the World Heritage system promotes early intervention of impact assessments, Mr Jing Feng (Chief, Culture Unit, UNESCO Bangkok Office) emphasized that in the World Heritage management system, reaction

monitoring helps the inclusive process of HIA. When reviewing the State of Conservation Reports, the Committee is concerned about the reliability and timeliness of assessments for projects that may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. It is challenging to balance the needs of development, the quality of life of communities and the protection of heritage. Therefore, specific tools are needed to assist States Parties in fulfilling their obligations, such as the implementation and integration of HIA into the heritage conservation process.

Ms Li, Mr Jing and Mr Wijesuriya then discussed what kind of projects needed to be notified to the World Heritage Centre. Mr Jing pointed out that there are practical examples where any project affecting World Heritage OUV should be notified in accordance with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*. The Site Management Authority has a crucial role at the site or local level and they need to review and assess the potential impact of the project on the property and decide to report to the World Heritage Committee as defined in the *Operational Guidelines*. Mr Wijesuriya added that it's very difficult to define what should be sent to the WHC and for consideration by advisory bodies. But the intention of paragraph 172 is to avoid any potential negative impact on OUV and attributes.

With regard to the cooperation between different levels of government and sectors, Ms Li raised three questions: How do we build cooperation between sectors such as planning and heritage? How does the system work from the national to the local level? And what are the qualifications of the impact assessments team?

Mr Kazuhiko Nishi (Chief Senior Specialist for Cultural Properties, Office for International Cooperation on Cultural Heritage, Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan)

thought that cooperation with other sectors depended on the type of cultural heritage. The historic district protection system is a kind of legal process that combines the planning sector and the cultural sector, where there is already a discussion table between the planners and the cultural sectors or even the local people. As for an individual site or a building outside the system, it's crucial to improve the cooperation and communication capacity of planning and cultural heritage practitioners.

Mr Letourneau pointed out that in Canada many HIAs are actually done by consultants and large engineering and multinational firms at the provincial or local level rather than at the national level. The National Parks in Canada only oversee the areas under federal jurisdiction, which means it occasionally comments on provincial and municipal issues, but only as a commenting agency with no decision-making authority. Review is not only a national issue but also a provincial and local issue. HIA is not a mandatory part of environmental assessments or planning, which is a major problem, as there is no recognised training for the people who prepare and review HIAs.

Regarding teaching, training and capacity building of HIA, Ms Kou expressed her view based on the course involving HIA with graduate students. Mr Kloos introduced that World Heritage is part of the undergraduate and graduate courses in Architectural Heritage Conservation Programme, including Heritage Impact Assessments and other relevant courses. And the younger generation is more aware of World Heritage, which is also a great opportunity. He also appreciated that the new *Guidance and Toolkit* is an important concrete step forward that can also be used for education.

Mr Jing stressed that now that the *HIA Guidance and Toolkit* is available, it's very important to integrate them as part of the competence framework, capacity building and training activities, using the existing network and all the existing institutions, such as the Category 2 Centres.

Finally, on behalf of WHITRAP Shanghai and HeritAP, Ms Li appreciated the participation and discussion of all experts. WHITRAP has set impact assessments as a priority thematic programme and will start further capacity-building activities. WHITRAP will organise not only training but also some pilot research and guidelines for the local and national level practitioners to better facilitate communication among professionals and improve the management and conservation of heritage.

IN FOCUS

WHITRAP Shanghai conducted a field survey on Mount Huangshan, a Mixed World Heritage Site

Mu Xingyu, WHITRAP Shanghai;
Fang Yuan, Huangshan World Heritage Management Office;
Translated by **Zhu Wei, Zhu Yanhan**



From 21 to 23 February, Dr Mu Xingyu, Project Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, visited Mount Huangshan, a World Cultural and Natural (mixed) Heritage site, and conducted a field survey on its conservation and management. She also discussed in detail the incorporation of the site as a pilot project relating to WHITRAP Shanghai's research on "International Policy for China's World Heritage Sites under Issues of Climate Change".

Dr Mu appreciated the local efforts in heritage conservation and management after learning about the site, including the regulation system, ecology protection, heritage monitoring, collaborative management, value transmission, etc. She believed that some practices and experiences in Huangshan have been at the forefront internationally and are worthy of in-depth study. She also suggested that the Huangshan experience be systematically clarified, not just limited to the presentation of individual cases.



Dr Mu also communicated with the Huangshan World Heritage Management Department on the follow-up cooperation and other issues. She said that she would include Huangshan's practice and experience in the toolkits published by World Heritage-related international institutions as a part of UNESCO's actions on climate change. In addition, the knowledge would be shared as a representative of excellent Chinese cases to inspire other World Heritage sites around the world.

WHITRAP Beijing attended the First "Gansu Dialogue" Mayors' Conference

Jenny Lu Jie (intern)
WHITRAP Beijing



The First "Gansu Dialogue" Mayors' Conference was held in Lanzhou on 14-15 March. The conference is the first major opportunity to bring together more than 130 leaders, experts, and a wide range of stakeholders from UNESCO, the World Bank, Gansu Provincial Government, seven project cities, counties and districts of the *Gansu Revitalisation and Innovation Project*, universities and vocational institutions, heritage sites, enterprises and local communities.

Prof Zhang Jianwei, Deputy Director of the School of Archaeology and Museology of Peking University and Executive Deputy Director of WHITRAP Beijing, attended the forum and discussed in-depth with other

experts on the new ways and new plans for culturally empowering urban construction.

In addition, Prof Zhang Jianwei also delivered a lecture during the capacity building training on the "Cities, Culture and Creativity" Framework on 12-13 March. He further explained the role of culture for sustainable development through a detailed explanation of culture-related concepts, norms and international conventions. Prof Zhang also shared the case studies of public participation in World Heritage, with a view to providing Gansu with some inspiration for development.

A training on "World Heritage Impact Assessments" was held at the West Lake, Hangzhou

Li Hong
Translated by **Ye Yu** (intern)
WHITRAP Shanghai

On 16 March, the Management Committee of Hangzhou West Lake Scenic Area invited Ms Li Hong, Programme Specialist of WHITRAP Shanghai, to give a training session on "World Heritage Impact Assessments". Chen Lin, Deputy Director of the Committee, and 40 people in charge of various departments and grassroots units attended the training.

The training focused on two aspects of the World Heritage Management Mechanism and World Heritage Impact Assessments. In order to protect World Heritage and maintain the credibility of the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee has strengthened the monitoring and management of World Heritage properties, introduced the role of reactive monitoring and periodic reporting in detail, and compared the ten factors affecting World Heritage in China and the world. She further illustrated the importance of conservation and management of World Heritage through the examples



of three delisted World Heritage properties (Arabian Oryx Sanctuary, Dresden Elbe Valley, Liverpool - Maritime Mercantile City), highlighting impact assessments as an important tool for heritage management. In the following session on World Heritage Impact Assessments, she focused on the 2022 *Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessment in a World Heritage Context*, explaining in detail the 11 operational steps and implications of impact assessments, complementing the analysis of different impact assessments mechanisms in other countries and regions such as Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, Australia and China. She also presented the evolution in China from assessing the impact on cultural relics to the impact on culture.

In the afternoon, Ms Li Hong met with the staff from the Cultural Relics and Heritage Department and the Hangzhou West Lake Monitoring Centre. They exchanged views on the problems and difficulties encountered in heritage impact assessments and provided ideas on how to improve future work.

Youth Heritage Alliance Salon Vol.10: the ethics of intangible heritage innovation

Jenny Lu Jie (intern)
WHITRAP Beijing

On 25 March 2023, the "Youth Heritage Alliance", an initiative of WHITRAP Beijing, held its tenth academic salon at the office of WHITRAP Beijing on the topic of "the ethics of intangible heritage". The guests of the salon were Philipp Demgenski, a researcher from Zhejiang University's Hundred Talents Programme, Wu Jie, Associate Research Curator at the China Nationalities Museum, and Zhou Zhenzheng, Director of Studio Atlas. As the heritage conservation movement unfolds globally, there is a strong intersection of different disciplines today. Under such a trend of pluralism, openness and breakthroughs, WHITRAP Beijing hopes to invite scholars from different disciplines to exchange and collide ideas, so that young scholars can inherit the traditions of their own disciplines while being innovative and groundbreaking.



2022 Monitoring Report for Suzhou Classical World Heritage Gardens was completed by WHITRAP Suzhou

Jiang Yeqin, Yan Huiyue
WHITRAP Suzhou

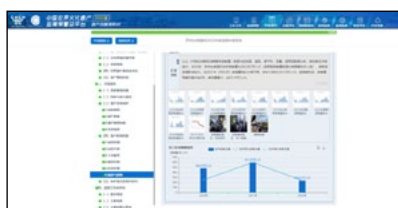
In March, WHITRAP Suzhou successfully completed the 2022 *Monitoring Report for Suzhou Classical World Heritage Gardens* with the cooperation of 9 World Heritage Suzhou Gardens according to the requirements for the preparation of the 2022 monitoring reports released by the National Cultural Heritage Administration.

WHITRAP Suzhou strictly adheres to the requirements set up by the monitoring platform of the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage, and compares various indicator data to summarise the current status of heritage protection and management, overview of basic information of heritage sites, sub-item reports, and evaluation of monitoring work, as well as 36 indicator data under 18 categories, including institutional and capacity building, heritage protection, factors influencing heritage, protection projects, and related research. It objectively reflects the new achievements made in protecting, managing and monitoring the Classical Gardens of Suzhou in 2022.

In 2022, according to the requirements for preventive conservation and monitoring management of World Cultural Heritage, WHITRAP Suzhou, focusing on the core goal of conserving OUVs, has adhered to combining daily monitoring and specialised monitoring and has carried out research monitoring targeting plant pests, water quality, rockery and plants, to enhance the pertinence and applicability of heritage monitoring methodologies. At the same time, WHITRAP Suzhou has improved the rules and regulations on the Suzhou Gardens and developed the *Classified Management Measures for Suzhou Garden*, which has been submitted to the review of the Suzhou government, aiming to standardise the measures for heritage conservation.

Meanwhile, WHITRAP Suzhou is constructing a digital database of Suzhou garden elements, to explore the derivative values of garden cultural resources and expand the ways and methods of heritage presentation and interpretation, so as to promote the conservation, inheritance and appropriate utilisation of Suzhou Classical Gardens.

The Annual Monitoring Report for the Suzhou Classical Gardens is a comprehensive summary, analysis and evaluation of the conservation status of the Suzhou Gardens, and it reflects WHITRAP Suzhou's mandate in World Heritage protection and supervision. The report provides scientific and systematic data for further improving the protection and management level of the World Heritage Gardens.



reflects the protection, management and use of Suzhou gardens.

In general, Suzhou Gardens are under good management, with the daily maintenance and restoration as well as the utilisation carried out orderly. Their protection and management are being constantly strengthened. The gardens are well protected and maintained, with proper measures to treat disease. Among them, in Taicang South Garden, the historical buildings were renovated and the landscapes were improved. In a number of other gardens, the garden elements, such as buildings, rockeries, and inscriptions, were repaired. The environment of gardens has also been improved through an array of projects. In the Garden of Cultivation and the Lion Grove Garden, the water quality in the garden was treated. In the gardens such as Tuisiyuan and Gu Yanwu's former residence, the protection of ancient trees has been strengthened, while, in the gardens such as Changyuan, the surrounding environment has been improved. Activities in various forms have been carried out to promote and disseminate garden culture. Efforts have also been made to promote the gardens' role as a social service platform. Varied cultural activities and volunteer services are organised in gardens to spread and promote the charm of the Jiangnan garden culture.



Primary School participated in the activity, reciting the poetry depicting the spring sceneries and gardens of the Southern Yangtze River on a boat trip in the canal.

The students set off on a boat journey to enjoy the views of heritage sites along the Grand Canal and learnt the history and culture of the Grand Canal as well as the poetry of Suzhou Gardens. Under the guidance of lecturers, the participants experienced hand sketching and writing down on paper fans their thoughts provoked by the artistic conception of poetries. After the event, WHITRAP Suzhou presented the students with the "Handdrawn 3D Folds of Suzhou Gardens", which showcased the profound poetic beauty of the garden in the form of a 3D picture book.

Suzhou Gardens are the epitome of the culture in the southern Yangtze River Delta. WHITRAP Suzhou will continue to develop and launch public welfare education activities related to garden culture.

2022 Suzhou Garden Protection and Management Report was completed by WHITRAP Suzhou

Jiang Yeqin, Yan Huiyue
WHITRAP Suzhou

In order to effectively strengthen the conservation of Suzhou gardens, WHITRAP Suzhou conducted regulatory inspections in 2022 for the gardens on the *Suzhou Garden List* and documented the conservation status in the Suzhou Garden Monitoring System. In March 2023, WHITRAP Suzhou completed the *2022 Suzhou Garden Protection and Management Report* based on comprehensive research of the 108 gardens around Suzhou, which comprehensively

WHITRAP Suzhou organised the "Boating in Jiangnan" reading activity

Jiang Yeqin, Yan Huiyue
WHITRAP Suzhou

On this year's National Reading Day (23 April 2023), WHITRAP Suzhou organised a public lecture on traditional culture themed "Boating in Jiangnan" for the Wumengqiao Sub-district Office and the Education, Sports, Culture and Tourism Committee of Gusu District. 35 students from the Suzhou Canglang

WHITRAP Shanghai signed a framework agreement for cooperation

International Exchange and Cooperation Office, Tongji University

On 24 April 2023, WHITRAP Shanghai, the College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP) of Tongji University, Cité de

l'architecture & du patrimoine and Académie d'architecture signed a four-party framework agreement for cooperation in the field of conservation and development of architectural, urban and landscape heritage, in order to facilitate, develop, strengthen and organise the cooperation between the four parties.



2nd issue of the Study on Natural and Cultural Heritage in 2023

Jenny Lu Jie (intern)
WHITRAP Beijing

The second issue of the *Study on Natural and Cultural Heritage* was published in April 2023. This issue, entitled *Marine Cultural Heritage Conservation and Utilisation*, explains the current development of marine cultural heritage research, conservation and utilisation in three aspects: theory, application and concrete cases.

Wang Jing's article on *the Debate of In-situ Preservation of Underwater Cultural Heritage* takes the *Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage* as an entry point and discusses in depth the dialectical relationship between the two forms of protection: "in-situ protection of underwater heritage" and "extraction and salvage". The article gives examples and analyses on the issues raised by the connotations of protection of underwater sites and the forms of protection regarding rights, responsibilities, management

and procedural measures. The article concludes with a summary that managers need to pay attention to in the implementation of conservation work in the future and expresses the wish to strengthen international and national cooperation in terms of census, monitoring and preventive conservation.

Zhan Changfa and Wang Ziming provided reference cases for marine cultural heritage conservation practitioners in terms of technical paths and conceptual innovation through experimental data and practical activities in the *Innovative Exploration and Measures to Realise the Conservation and Utilisation of the Marine Cultural Heritage in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*, giving us a comprehensive understanding of the conservation and utilisation of marine cultural heritage in the Greater Bay Area from theory to practice. At the same time, the authors combine the protection and utilisation of marine cultural heritage with the policies for cultural tourism, providing new ideas on how marine heritage can serve the society and benefit people's livelihood.

Xiao Dashun narrated the arduous tasks of archaeologists after the salvage of shipwrecks, such as cleaning, extraction, conservation, and storage of relics, etc. in *Exploration on the Organisation of Archaeological Assets of Large Sunken Ships - Taking Nanhai 1 as an Example*. In addition, based on his own experience, the author cites the academic concept of "archaeological assets" and proposes to consider the information and process of Nanhai1 archaeological activities as assets, and to treat the collation of archaeological materials and archaeological historical materials as an important task for the conservation of cultural heritage. The article also puts forward suggestions for the collation of large shipwreck archaeological assets from the perspectives of team building, the establishment of a standardised system for archaeological reports, and the dialectical relationship between historical documents and

archaeological materials.

It is hoped that, in addition to the current development status of the research, conservation and utilisation of marine cultural heritage explained in this issue, we can create a conscious public awareness for the conservation of underwater heritage in the future and more researchers will work together to improve the conservation and utilisation of archaeological assets of shipwreck sites.



WHITRAP Beijing attended the inauguration ceremony for the first UNESCO Chair of Fudan University

Lina Park
WHITRAP Beijing

On 7 May, the International Symposium on "Localisation and Globalisation of Heritage Studies" and the inauguration ceremony of the UNESCO Chair for "Living Heritage and Community Development" were held at Fudan University. At the meeting, the first UNESCO Chair Programme of Fudan University - "Living Heritage and Community Development" was

officially unveiled. Zhang Jianwei, Executive Deputy Director of WHITRAP Beijing, and Li Kuanghan, Director Assistant of WHITRAP Beijing, attended the launch ceremony and delivered keynote speeches.

The unveiling of the "Living Heritage and Community Development" Chair will collaborate with more than 20 universities, cultural institutions, and foundations from 10 countries including the UK, New Zealand, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, South Africa, and China. The project will promote international understanding and cooperation in the fields of protection, inheritance and revitalisation of living heritage in underdeveloped regions in China and around the world through in-depth academic exchange, heritage practices, community engagement and talent training.



WHITRAP Beijing launched the 2nd Phase of the Ancient Transportation System (Northern Fujian Section) Research Project

Lina Park
WHITRAP Beijing

In February 2023, the Research Project of Fujian Ancient Transportation System (northern Fujian section) was officially launched.

It was held in Nanping, Fujian Province. Entrusted by the Fujian Provincial Archaeological Research Institute, the project was co-organised by the School of Archaeology and Museology of Peking University and WHITRAP Beijing. The phase II field survey was officially launched in April. Teachers and students from the School of Sociology and Anthropology of Xiamen University, Quanzhou Institute of Cultural Heritage of Quanzhou Normal University and Peking University were divided into four groups and carried out a survey and data collection of the ancient roads in Jianyang District, Jianou City, Wuyishan City, Songxi County, Zhenghe County and Pucheng County. The fieldwork was concluded by early May. The team members would then conduct data processing and computer mapping on the collected raw data and finalised the preliminary research report.



A delegation from Venice, Italy, visited Suzhou Gardens

Jiang Yeqin, Yan Huiyue
WHITRAP Suzhou



On May 18, an Italian delegation led by Ms Laura Fincardo, former Vice Mayor of Venice, visited Suzhou Gardens, as an extension activity of the event organised in October 2022. Cao Guangshu, Director of Suzhou Gardens and Landscaping Bureau, and WHITRAP Suzhou received the visit at the Lingering Garden. The two parties exchanged views on the partnership of the two cities and discussed the topics relating to how to strengthen the cultural exchange and cooperation between the classical gardens of Suzhou and the World Heritage site "Venice and its Lagoon" in Italy.

Since 1980 when Venice became the first sister city of Suzhou, communication and cooperation between the two have continued and fruitful results in various fields have been achieved, leading to a beautiful story of friendship that continues to this day. In recent years, Suzhou Gardens and Landscaping Bureau and Italy have carried out fruitful cultural exchanges in the fields of heritage conservation, tourism services, garden culture, youth education and other fields.

In the future, Suzhou Gardens will focus on strengthening the people-to-people exchanges and mutual learning between the civilisations to explore the profound cultural connotation and heritage value and to make full use of the diversified communication channels of the international exchange platform. In addition, Suzhou Gardens will play a greater role in establishing

cultural exchange mechanisms and brand building to further expand the influence of the culture represented by Suzhou Gardens around the world.

A delegation from the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO visited WHITRAP Shanghai

Zhou Jiyun
WHITRAP Shanghai



On the afternoon of 31 May, Ms Cui Ying, Deputy Secretary-General of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, and her delegation paid a visit to WHITRAP Shanghai. Prof Lou Yongqi, Vice President of Tongji University, Prof Shao Yong, Executive Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, and Ms Lu Wei, Executive Deputy Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, received the delegation and held a small seminar on the third floor of the Wenyuan Building.

Prof Lou Yongqi gave a detailed account of the support Tongji University has given to WHITRAP Shanghai since its establishment. Prof

Shao Yong reported on the existing work and future plans of WHITRAP Shanghai and the Secretariat.

Ms Cui Ying thanked Tongji University for its strong support and fully appreciated the work of WHITRAP. At the same time, she hoped that WHITRAP would continue to play a role as an international platform and cooperate with other overseas institutes on a deeper level.

WHITRAP attended the 8th Annual Coordination Meeting of the UNESCO World Heritage-related Category 2 Centres and Institutes

Luo Xi
WHITRAP Shanghai

From 31 May to 2 June 2023, the 8th Annual Coordination Meeting of the UNESCO World Heritage-related Category 2 Centres and Institutes, organised by UNESCO-WHPIC (International Centre for the Interpretation and Presentation of World Heritage Sites under the auspices of UNESCO) and the Cultural Heritage Administration of the Republic of Korea, was held in Sejong City, South Korea, with the theme of "Heritage Interpretation for Sustainable Development".

The meeting was divided into three sessions, each covering the following topics:

Session 1: What is World Heritage Interpretation and Presentation?

Session 2: Review of C2Cs' Individual and Joint Activities (2019-2022): Difficulties and Progress in the Context of COVID-19.

Session 3: The World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy and the Advisory Body.

Representatives from WHITRAP attended the meeting and Marie-Noël Tournoux, Project Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, gave a presentation on WHITRAP's involvement in the Third Cycle of the Periodic Reporting of the *World Heritage Convention*, site management, capacity building, enhancing values through interpretation, as well as trainings on HIA.



WORLD HERITAGE IN ASIA & PACIFIC

RACHID KARAMI INTERNATIONAL FAIR-TRIPOLI

Collected by **Chen Xiaoyan** (intern), WHITRAP Shanghai

Country: Lebanon
Category of site: Cultural site (in danger)
Date of inscription: 2023
Criteria: (ii)(iv)

OUV

The Rachid Karami International Fair-Tripoli has been erected in Tripoli, the second largest city in Lebanon and the capital of the Northern Governorate, and was designed by Oscar Niemeyer between 1962-1967 and built until 1975. The main building of the International Fair consists of a huge oblong covered exhibition space, the Grand Canopy, under which the exhibition pavilions of several countries could be freely installed. The entrance to the International Fair complex begins at the southern end of the Grand Canopy: a vast ramp leads to a raised portico from where the visitors can discover the entire composition. A series of educational, recreational and cultural facilities were immersed within a "Brazilian Tropical Garden" and connected by water pools and pedestrian passages. In the northern

part, a ceremonial ramp leads to the outdoor amphitheatre, surmounted by a monumental arch forming a symbolic gateway to modernity and a landmark of the city of Tripoli.

The use of traditional elements of local architecture was intended to express the aspirations of the newly independent Arab peoples to take part in the universal process of modernisation. For its scale, its daring structural solutions, its architectural expression, its vast modernist public spaces and gardens, its links to post-independence identity buildings, and despite the deterioration of most of its structures and the endangered integrity of several of its components due to the ageing of the concrete, the Rachid Karami International Fair-Tripoli is one of the most representative works of modern architecture of the 20th century in the Arab States.

Criterion (ii)

The Rachid Karami International Fair-Tripoli expresses in an exceptional way the successful integration of Brazilian modernist concepts into the context



Experimental theatre, water tank and outdoor amphitheatre © Jad Tabet

of the Arab Near East in Tripoli and is a vivid example of cultural exchange in the field of architecture. The collaboration between Oscar Niemeyer, the architect of the complex, and the Lebanese engineers and contractors has given them valuable experience in sophisticated large-scale reinforced concrete structures and concrete shells, while a new generation of Lebanese architects was inspired by Niemeyer's "Brazilian modernism", which is reflected in several of their works, whether in Lebanon or in the Arab Near East.

Criterion (iv)

Oscar Niemeyer's monumental International Fair project in Tripoli is an outstanding example of world fairs that emerged in the newly independent Arab countries to express national pride and take part in the universal process of modernisation. It constitutes an outstanding architectural example of a large-scale modernist exhibition complex, which defines an architectural typology characterised by simplicity and discipline where a single main large structure hosts the pavilions; a set of smaller structures serve social-reformative and educational purposes.



Lebanese pavilion © Wassim Naghi

(Source: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1702>)

AMAMI-OSHIMA ISLAND, TOKUNOSHIMA ISLAND, NORTHERN PART OF OKINAWA ISLAND, AND IRIOMOTE ISLAND

Collected by **Chen Xiaoyan** (intern), WHITRAP Shanghai



Mangrove forest (Nakama River, Iriomote Is) © MOEJ

OUV

Amami-Oshima Island, Tokunoshima Island, the northern part of Okinawa Island, and Iriomote Island is a terrestrial serial property covering 42,698 ha comprised of five component parts on four different islands (with Tokunoshima Island having two component parts). Influenced by the Kuroshio Current and a subtropical high-pressure system, the property has a warm and humid subtropical climate and is covered mainly with evergreen broadleaved subtropical rainforests.

The formation of the Okinawa Trough in late Miocene resulted in the separation of a chain from the Eurasian Continent, forming an archipelago of small islands. Terrestrial species became isolated on these small islands and evolved to form unique and rich biota. The islands included in the property support many examples of endemic species of terrestrial vertebrate groups and plants that were not able to cross between these islands or adjoining landmasses.

Thus, the property is of high global value for the protection of many endemic and globally threatened species, and contains the most important and significant remaining natural habitats for in-situ conservation of the unique and rich biodiversity of the central and southern part of the archipelago.

Criterion (x)

The property contains natural habitats of outstanding importance for in-situ conservation of the unique and diverse biodiversity of the central and southern part of the archipelago in which the property is located. The five component parts constituting the property are located in one of the 200 ecoregions considered most crucial to the conservation of global biodiversity. The subtropical rainforests of the property are the largest remaining in the region and harbour a very rich flora and fauna, boasting at least 1,819 vascular plants, 21 terrestrial mammals, 394 birds, 267 inland water fish, 36 terrestrial reptiles

Country: Japan
Category of site: Natural site
Date of inscription: 2021
Criteria: (x)

and 21 amphibians. These include approximately 57% of the terrestrial vertebrates of the biodiversity hotspot of Japan, including 44% of species endemic to Japan as well as 36% of Japan's globally threatened vertebrates.

Among species listed on IUCN Red List of Threatened Species are the Amami Rabbit, only found on Amami-Oshima and Tokunoshima Islands and the only species in its genus, with no close relatives anywhere in the world, and the flightless Okinawa Rail, endemic to the Northern part of Okinawa Island. Spiny rats form an endemic genus consisting of three species endemic to each of the respective three islands, and the Iriomote Cat, which only inhabits Iriomote Island.

Speciation and endemism are high for many taxa. For example, 188 species of vascular plants and 1,607 insect species are endemic within the four islands of the property. Rates of endemism among terrestrial mammals (62%), terrestrial reptiles (64%), amphibians (86%), and inland water crabs (100%) are also high. Twenty species are identified as Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered (EDGE) species, including the Okinawa Spiny Rat, Ryukyu Black-Breasted Leaf Turtle, and Kuroiwa's Ground Gecko.

(Source: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1574/>)



Damsel fly (*Rhinocypha uenoi*) © MOEJ