

NEWSLETTER



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



No.31 · July 2015

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审 校 孙逸洲 梁碧玲 (实习)	Proofreading: SUN Yizhou LEONG Pik Ling (Intern)
Annabel LU (实习)	Annabel LU (Intern)
发 行 瞿 莺 裴洁婷	Publishing: QU Ying PEI Jieting
美术编辑 蔡奇杉	Design: CAI Qishan

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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。

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、苏州三个中心构成。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、考古发掘与遗址管理以及文化景观管理；苏州中心（苏州市政府承办）主要负责传统建筑技术和修复、保护材料分析以及历史园林的修复与维护。

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, is in charge of traditional architectural craftsmanship and restoration, conservation materials analysis, and historic garden restoration and maintenance.

致谢:

感谢《文汇报》及所有本刊作者所给予的大力支持!

Acknowledgements:

Acknowledgements are to Wenhui Daily and all authors for their generous support!

深切缅怀 Ronald van OERS 博士

In Memoriam Dr. Ronald van OERS

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、同济大学建筑与城乡规划高等研究院研究员,我们挚爱的同事和朋友 Ron van Oers 博士在代表联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心参加世界遗产地“拉萨布达拉宫历史建筑群”的反应性监测公务活动中,因突发急病,抢救无效,于2015年4月28日15:30在中国拉萨逝世,享年50岁。

Ron 出生于荷兰,1993年在荷兰代尔夫特理工大学获得城市规划硕士学位,1996年在爱因霍芬科技大学获得技术设计硕士学位,2000年他以“17和18世纪荷兰殖民城镇规划”课题获得荷兰代尔夫特理工大学博士学位。

在加入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“亚太遗产中心”)之前,他受聘于联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心。2003至2005年,他曾担任拉丁美洲和加勒比地区主管;自2005年起,他负责协调小岛国发展中国家项目和世界遗产城市项目。

2009年,Ron受聘于亚太遗产中心北京秘书处任副主任;2012年他受聘于亚太遗产中心(上海),任副主任,在亚太遗产中心的国际化和机制完善中发挥了重要作用。他通过培训、研究、发表学术论文、著作以及持续推广世界遗产地最佳案例等方式,将他的专业技能、丰富知识以及毕生精力贡献给全球遗产保护与城市可持续发展事业。Ron和其他专家共同编写的《关于历史性城镇景观(HUL)的建议书》于2011年11月在联合国教科文组织大会上正式通过,成为指导城市遗产保护与发展的最新国际性文件。2013年Ron受聘于同济大学建筑与城乡规划高等研究院,任研究员,与同济大学专家共同主持“历史性城镇景观方法在中国的应用”项目,并逐步推广历史性城镇景观方法在亚太地区的实践,取得了丰硕的成果。

Ron 对中国的世界遗产地和历史城镇保护进行了大量研究工作,主持了中国历史性城镇景观的培训,并到各遗产地传送经验,为国家和地方的遗产管理部门提供咨询服务等。

Ron van Oers 博士热情友好,爱岗敬业,他多年来为亚太遗产中心和世界遗产保护作出的杰出贡献将永远为我们所铭记。在此艰难时刻,我们对 Ron van Oers 博士的家人致以沉痛哀悼。

联合国教科文组织亚太地区
世界遗产培训与研究中心
同济大学建筑与城乡规划高等研究院

It is with the deepest sorrow that we learned of the unexpected passing of our respected colleague and our dear friend, Dr. Ron van Oers. As a representative of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Dr. Ron van Oers participated in the Reactive Monitoring mission in Lhasa, and passed away at 15:30 on 28 April 2015 in Lhasa, Tibet, China, during the mission.

Born and raised in the Netherlands, Ron received his Master Degrees in Urban Planning (1993) and Technological Design (1996) from the Delft University of Technology and Eindhoven University of Technology respectively. He went on to receive his Doctorate Degree on 17th and 18th Century Dutch colonial town planning (2000).

Prior to joining the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research in Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP), Ron held a successful career at the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in Paris. From 2003 to 2005, he was 'Chief of Unit' for the Latin American and Caribbean Region, and since 2005, he coordinated the Small Island Developing States Programme, as well as the World Heritage Cities Programme.

Since 2009, Ron has been affiliated with WHITRAP, and in 2012 he officially joined WHITRAP as the Vice-Director in Shanghai. He devoted his expertise and extensive knowledge to heritage conservation

and sustainable development through training, research, publications, and the continuous promotion of best practices. He also contributed greatly to the institutional development of WHITRAP through network and visionary strategy. He was instrumental in developing the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach, which was adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in November 2011. Also holding the position of Research Fellow at the Advanced Research Institute of Architecture and Urban-Rural Planning at Tongji University in Shanghai, Ron co-chaired the project Road Map for the Application of the HUL Approach in China and achieved fruitful results.

Ron was invaluable to the worldwide heritage discourse. He was particularly treasured by the staff of WHITRAP, who benefited closely from his knowledge and enthusiasm for heritage conservation, as well as his friendship and passion for life. Ron will be long remembered by the staff of WHITRAP and the world heritage community. We would like to express our heartfelt condolences to the family and friends of Dr. Ron van Oers. Our thoughts and sympathies are with his family at this difficult time.

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

Advanced Research Institute of Architecture and Urban-Rural Planning at Tongji University in Shanghai



图1.2012年历史性城镇景观(HUL)国际研讨会合影(Ron坐在第一排右五),2012年10月12日

Pic.1 Group Photo of the 2012 HUL International Conference, Oct. 12, 2012 (Ron is seated fifth from right on the first row)



图2. Ron在中国湖南怀化五宝田古村考察, 2013年6月2日

Pic.2 Ron taking an on-site visit to Wu-baotian Ancient Village, Huaihua County, Hunan Province, China, Jun. 2, 2013



图3. Ron在柬埔寨暹粒考察, 2013年6月25日

Pic.3 Ron taking an on-site visit to Siem Reap in Cambodia, Jun. 25, 2013



图4. Ron (主席台右二) 和妻子 Cristina (主席台右一) 一起作为导师为2013历史性城镇景观(HUL)国内培训班学员授课, 2013年11月12日

Pic.4 As the tutors of HUL Domestic Training Course in 2013, Ron (seated second from the right of the platform) and his wife Cristina (seated first from the right of the platform) were giving a lecture to the trainees, Nov. 12, 2013

附：机构与个人唁电

1. 联合国教科文组织总干事 Irina Bokova

致 Ron van Oers 博士家属：

惊闻亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心副主任 Ron van Oers 博士，在 2015 年 4 月 28 日参加世界遗产地“拉萨布达拉宫历史建筑群”的反应性监测活动中去世的消息，我深感悲痛和遗憾。

我谨代表联合国教科文组织，并以我个人的名义，请允许我在此向诸位致以最诚挚的慰问和深切的哀悼。尽管此刻言语已不足以表达我的心情，但我依然希望你们知道，我们的心和祈祷与你们同在。这是我们的巨大损失，Ron 也将被我们铭记和缅怀。所有与他相识的同事们都将永远怀念他，我们也将如此。

作为城市规划领域的专家和研究者，Ron 从 20 世纪 90 年代末开始，在他的祖国荷兰的代尔夫特理工大学开始了城市保护专业工作。2000 年他以“17 和 18 世纪荷兰殖民城镇规划”课题获得荷兰代尔夫特理工大学博士学位。他曾在联合国教科文组织巴黎总部的世界遗产中心担任数职。2003 至 2005 年，他曾任拉丁美洲和加勒比地区主管；2005 年起，他负责协调小岛屿发展中国家项目及世界遗产城市项目。2009 年，他成为亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）副主任。

Ron 是世界遗产领域的全球最主要和最受尊敬的行动者和倡导者之一。他曾经无数次在自己的岗位上，用自身对遗产保护的专业知识、学识和真挚热情感染着其他人。

联合国教科文组织的全体员工和我们的“全球家庭”都对他抱以深深的感激和依赖，大家与我一起，向诸位致以最深切的哀悼。

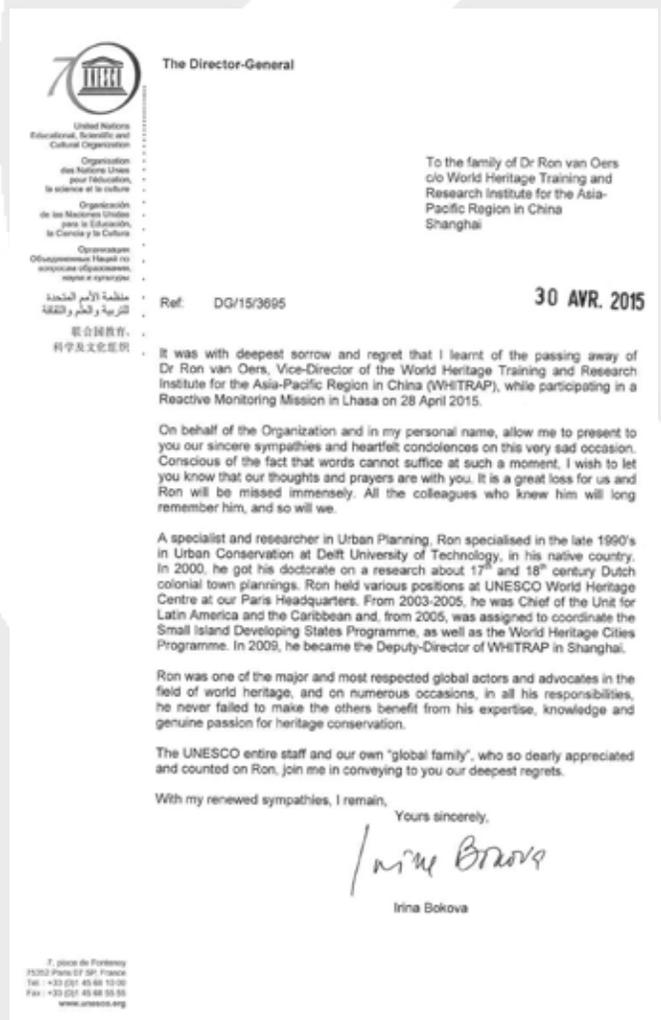
再次致以我的慰问。

Irina Bokova

由亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）转交
文件号：DG/15/3695
2015 年 4 月 30 日

Attachment: Telegram of Condolences

i. Irina Bokova, Director General of UNESCO



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2. 中国城市规划学会历史文化名城学术委员会

中国城市规划学会历史文化名城学术委员会

唁电

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心:

惊悉亚太遗产中心(上海)副主任、同济大学建筑与城乡规划高等研究院研究员 Ron van Oers 博士不幸因病逝世,我们感到万分悲痛!

Ron van Oers 博士作为联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心的专家,长期致力于国际文化遗产保护事业。近年来,在 Ron van Oers 博士的推动和帮助下,亚太遗产保护的国际交流与合作取得了卓有成效的发展。Ron van Oers 博士待人真诚友好,热爱保护事业,他长期关注中国历史城市的保护与发展,通过“历史城镇景观(HUL)”的教育培训工作,指导和帮助中国历史文化名城名镇名村的遗产保护与可持续发展。2014年,Ron van Oers 博士因故未能最终成行参加学会临海年会,是我们中国城市规划学会历史文化名城学术委员会永远的遗憾!

Ron van Oers 博士的逝世使我们失去了一位资深的专家、真挚的朋友。谨此,我们向 Ron van Oers 博士表示深切的哀悼,并通过亚太遗产中心向其家属表示深切的慰问。愿 Ron van Oers 博士安息!

中国城市规划学会历史文化名城学术委员会

2015年4月29日



图5. Ron 日常工作照, 2014年1月9日
Pic.5 Daily working photo of Ron at WHITRAP, Jan. 9, 2014



图6. Ron 在亚太遗产中心接受《文汇报》采访, 2014年3月5日
Pic.6 Wen Hui Daily interviewed Ron at WHITRAP, Mar. 5, 2014

2. Academic Committee on Historical and Cultural Cities - Urban Planning Society of China

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

We were shocked and deeply saddened to learn of the passing of Dr. Ron van Oers, Vice Director of the World Heritage Institute for Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP-Shanghai), Research Fellow at Advanced Research Institute of Architecture and Urban-Rural Planning at Tongji University!

As an expert at the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Dr. Ron van Oers has long been dedicated to the cause of international protection of cultural heritage. International exchanges and cooperation in the field of heritage protection in Asia and the Pacific have achieved fruitful results in recent years thanks to the efforts and help of Dr. Ron van Oers. Dr. Ron van Oers was sincere and friendly and enthusiastic about the cause of heritage protection. He has long been concerned with the development and protection of historical cities in China. Through education and training in “Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL), he has guided and helped the protection of heritage in and the sustainable development of famous historical and cultural cities, towns and villages in China. Dr. Ron van Oers, to our lasting regret, was unable to make it to the Academic Committee’s annual meeting in Linhai in 2014!

The passing of Dr. Ron van Oers has left us bereft of a senior expert and a sincere friend. We would like to offer our deepest condolences on the passing of Dr. Ron van Oers, and extend our deepest sympathy to his family through WHITRAP. May Dr. Ron van Oers rest in peace!

Academic Committee on Historical and Cultural Cities - Urban Planning Society of China
April 29, 2015

3. Beijing Tsinghua Tongheng Urban Planning & Design Institute

World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region and Dr. Ron van Oers’ family:

We were shocked and deeply saddened to learn that Dr. Ron van Oers died of a sudden illness at 15:30 on April 28 2015 in Lhasa, China while taking part in a reactive monitoring mission at the World Heritage site “the historic ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa” on behalf of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre despite efforts to revive him.

Since his appointment as Vice Director of the WHITRAP Secretariat in Beijing in 2009, Dr. Ron has devoted himself to heritage protection in China and the Asia Pacific region. He has devoted his expertise, extensive knowledge and lifelong energies to the protection and sustainable development of cities in the Asia-Pacific region through training, research, the publication of academic papers and works and the continuous promotion of best practices in world heritage.

In this process, Dr. Ron participated in a wide range of activities along with us and many other Chinese professionals; with his vast knowledge, he brought academic progress to many professional bodies, us included; he infected us and many other professionals with his devotion to and enthusiasm for the cause of heritage protection; with his personal charm, kindness and friendliness, he also forged a pro-

3. 北京清华同衡规划设计研究院

北京清华同衡规划设计研究院有限公司
BEIJING TSINGHUA TONGHENG URBAN PLANNING & DESIGN INSTITUTE

唁电

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究
中心及 Ron van Oers 博士的家人：

惊闻 Ron van Oers 博士在代表联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心参加世界遗产地“拉萨布达拉宫历史建筑群”的反应性监测活动中，因突发急病，抢救无效，于 2015 年 4 月 28 日 15:30 在中国拉萨逝世，我们深感悲痛。

2009 年，受聘于亚太遗产中心北京秘书处任副主任工作以来，Ron 博士长期投身中国地区以及亚太地区的遗产保护工作。他通过培训、研究、发表学术论文、著作以及持续推广世界遗产最佳案例等方式，将他的专业技能、丰富知识以及毕生精力，贡献于推动亚太地区的城市保护与可持续发展事业。

在这一过程中，Ron 博士与包括我们在内的许多国内专业工作者共同参与了多方面的活动；用他的丰富学识推动了包括我们在内诸多专业机构的学术进步；用他对于遗产保护事业的献身热忱感染了包括我们在内诸多专业人员；也用他的个人魅力和善良友好与包括我们在内的各界朋友结下了深厚的个人情谊。

Ron 博士的离去对中国和亚太地区乃至世界遗产地和历史文化城镇的保护事业都是巨大的损失。在此，我们谨代表清华同衡规划设计研究院遗产研究中心表示深切哀悼，并向 Ron 博士的家人表示慰问。

肃此电达！

张其成
李其成

清华同衡规划设计研究院
遗产研究中心
2015 年 4 月 30 日

地址：海淀区清华同衡大厦B座甲1号楼1601 电话：010-82819000 传真：010-62771154 邮编：100085

found friendship with friends from all walks of life, us included.

Dr. Ron's passing comes as a huge loss to the cause of protecting heritage sites and historical cities and towns in China and the Asia-Pacific region and even the world. On behalf of the Heritage Research Center of Beijing Tsinghua Tongheng Urban Planning & Design Institute, we offer our deepest condolences and extend our sympathy to Dr. Ron's family.

Sincere condolence!

Heritage Research Center of Beijing Tsinghua Tongheng Urban Planning & Design Institute

April 30, 2015

Address: 1601, Building A1, East Zone, Qinghe Jiayuan, Qinghe Middle Street, Haidian District

Tel 010-82819000; Fax 010-62771154; Postal Code: 100035



图 7. Ron 参加 UNESCO 对亚太遗产中心的外部评估会议，2014 年 5 月 24 日

Pic.7 Ron participated in the UNESCO External Evaluation meeting, May 24, 2014

4. 中国建筑设计研究院建筑历史研究所

中国建筑设计研究院
CHINA ARCHITECTURE DESIGN & RESEARCH GROUP

建筑历史研究所

沉痛悼念吴瑞梵先生

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究
中心：

惊悉国际著名文化遗产保护与研究专家、我们的好朋友吴瑞梵 (Ron van Oers) 先生病逝，中国建筑设计研究院建筑历史研究所暨文化遗产保护规划国家文物局重点科研基地全体同仁表示沉痛悼念，并请逝者家属节哀。

吴瑞梵先生多年来从事文化遗产保护工作，将他的专业技能、丰富知识以及毕生精力贡献给全球遗产保护与城市可持续发展事业，尤其是对于亚洲和中国文化遗产保护事业的关心和投入，令每一位中国同行钦佩和感动！

作为本所多年来的好朋友，吴瑞梵先生曾在 2008-2014 年间，多次到本所与同事们就杭州西湖文化景观、丝绸之路以及世界文化遗产的保护等方面开展过诚挚而友好的交流探讨，包括针对这些文化遗产的价值研究和保护工作所进行的深入探讨，并为本所同事就丝绸之路的国际研究做过精彩的讲座。2014 年的春天，吴瑞梵先生还专程到所来访，与我所就历史城市景观 (HUL) 保护工作进行探讨，双方达成了良好的合作研究意向。如今合作刚刚开始，先生却猝然离开，令人悲痛万分！

让我们再次郑重向吴瑞梵先生致敬，愿他高尚的灵魂在天国安息！

中国建筑设计研究院建筑历史研究所
文化遗产保护规划国家文物局重点科研基地
建筑历史研究所 所长兼基地主任 张其成

二〇一五年四月二十九日

地址：北京海淀区清华同衡大厦B座甲1号楼1601 电话：010-82819000 传真：010-62771154 邮编：100085

4. Institute of Architectural History, China Architecture Design & Research Group

Our Deep Sorrow over the Passing of Mr. Ron van Oers

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

We were shocked to learn of the passing of Mr. Ron van Oers, an internationally renowned expert in cultural heritage protection and research and a good friend of ours. We, the staff of the Institute of Architectural History, China Architecture Design & Research Group and the Key Scientific Research Base for Cultural Heritage Conservation Planning, SACH, would like to express our deep sorrow and ask his bereaved family to restrain their grief.

Mr. Ron van Oers has been engaged in the protection of cultural heritage for many years and has devoted his expertise, extensive knowledge and lifelong energies to the protection of the world's heritage and the sustainable development of cities. Especially his concern for and devotion to the cause of protecting of cultural heritage in Asia and China have impressed and moved all his Chinese peers!

As a long-standing friend of ours, Mr. Ron van Oers visited us many times between 2008 and 2014 to engage in sincere and friendly discussions with our staff about the protection of the West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou, the Silk Road and world cultural heritage, etc., including in-depth discussions about research into the value of and the protection of these cultural heritages, and offered exciting lectures on international research on the Silk Road to our staff. In the spring of 2014, Mr. Ron van Oers paid a special visit to us to discuss



图 8. Ron 为 2014 年历史性城镇景观 (HUL) 国际培训班学员授课, 2014 年 12 月 7 日

Pic.8 Ron giving a lecture to the trainees at the HUL International Training Course, Dec. 7, 2014

5. 中国古迹遗址保护协会

亲爱的 ICOMOS 的朋友们、世界遗产界的朋友们:

我们的挚友 Ron Van Oers 博士的去世令中国古迹遗址保护协会深感悲痛。

他在参加联合国教科文组织在中国西藏拉萨的世界遗产地布达拉宫的一次任务中突发疾病。尽管当地陪护医生和急救人员竭尽全力, 进行了紧急抢救, 但他依然于 2015 年 4 月 28 日下午离我们而去, 也永远离开了他一生钟爱的遗产保护事业。

在中国工作的多年时间里, 他为中国和世界其他地区的遗产保护做出了巨大贡献。他的热情感染了许多年轻的专业人员, 使他们投身到遗产保护的事业中。他在解决遗产问题时所表现出来的学术严谨和批判式的方法, 以及他在推动历史性城镇景观 (HUL) 方法时的热情, 都为我们树立了良好的榜样。我们将铭记他自上世纪九十年代起为丝绸之路沿线的文化遗产保护所做出的特别贡献。多年来, 中国古迹遗址保护协会有幸与他合作, 包括 2014 年与联合国教科文组织和同济大学合办的 HUL 国际研讨会。他的学识、丰富的经验、勤奋、热情和友好给我们留下深刻的印象。

Ron, 我们亲爱的同行和朋友, 愿你安息! 我们将心中把你铭记。

中国古迹遗址保护协会全体同仁

6. Francesco Bandarin

亲爱的朋友:

和大家一样, 惊闻昨天 Ron 在拉萨去世的噩耗, 我至今依然陷于久久的惊愕之中。

今早醒来, 我想起他, 想起他的活力、精力、热情, 以及他的玩笑和睿智。他于我而言胜过一位朋友, 他是我的兄弟。

过去十四年间, 我们在职业的发展上携手共进, 分享着彼此对保护、旅行、阅读和生活的热情。我们共同迎接

the protection of Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL) with us and the two sides reached a good intention of cooperation in research. He passed away unexpectedly, even as cooperation began, leaving us reeling with grief!

Let us once again pay solemn tribute to Mr. Ron van Oers. May his noble soul rest in peace in heaven!

Head of the Institute of Architectural History, China Architecture Design & Research Group and Director of the Key Scientific Research Base for Cultural Heritage Conservation Planning, SACH

April 29, 2015

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5. ICOMOS China

Dear Friends of ICOMOS and World Heritage communities,

ICOMOS China expresses its sadness and grief for the passing of

Dr. Ron Van Oers, a dear friend of many of us.

While he was ready to attend a meeting during the UNESCO mission to the World Heritage Site of Potala Palace, Lhasa, Tibet, China, acute disease stroked him. Although emergency rescue was conducted immediately by local accompanying doctors and emergency physicians with full efforts, he passed away in the afternoon of 28 April 2015, left us and his loved cause of heritage conservation forever.

While working in China for so many years, Ron has made his great contribution to the conservation of heritage sites in China and other parts of the world. His passion has inspired many young professionals to devote their career to heritage conservation; his academic rigor and critical approach to conservation problems, and his energy in promoting the discourse of Historic Urban Landscape have set a very good example for us. We will remember his special contribution to the conservation of cultural heritage sites along the Silk Roads since 1990s. ICOMOS China has the honor to cooperate with him for years, including the co-organizing of the International Symposium on HUL with UNESCO and Tongji University in 2014, he deeply impressed us with his knowledge, rich experience, diligence, enthusiasm and friendship.

Ron, dear colleague and friend, may your soul be rest in peace! You will be remembered deep in our hearts.

All colleagues of ICOMOS China

6. Francesco Bandarin

Dear friends,

Like all of you, I am under shock for the terrible news of the sudden and untimely death of Ron, that occurred yesterday in Lhasa, Tibet.

I woke up this morning thinking of him, of his vitality, energy, enthusiasm, irony and intellectual strength. He was for me more than a friend, he was a brother.

In the past 14 years, we have shared professional endeavours and our passion for conservation, for travel, for books and for life. We had

在巩固城市保护的途径和方法方面所遭遇的挑战，并开始合作编写有关该领域的书籍。这种专业上的合作关系于我而言是特殊的，也是绝无仅有的。

与 Ron 共事是极其愉悦的经历。我们分享不同看法、经验和见解，并相互取长补短。这种充满欢乐和创造力的对话充盈了我的生活也充实着我的思想。我要特别感谢 Ron 所给予我的这份礼物。

我十分欣赏他的分析技巧，以及他在多样的语境中，为保护规划领域注入新的视角和操作观点的能力。他是真正意义上的全球专家，他的专业知识来自于扎实的学术功底以及他对这一领域广博的学识。

多年来，我们共同致力于机制项目和战略的制定，致力于国际研讨会的筹备和教科文组织各类中心的筹建，也一同合作完成技术性的项目和报告。世界各地都有我们共同执行的各种项目。他为遗产保护事业的进步做出了非凡的贡献。

他对旅行和探险也拥有非一般的热情。我记得曾与他一起长时间地研究地图，交流彼此旅途的见闻、计划和故事。但他总会作出出人意料的抉择，比如他曾参加了一次 11 天穿越格陵兰岛的徒步旅行，目的是为了有资格在第二年参加另一次横穿南乔治亚岛的探险。还有一次他乘坐小船在南太平洋上漂浮了一个月，只为了登上遥不可及的皮特盖恩群岛。他的冒险精神也为我打开了全新的视野。

Ron 是如此特殊的一个人，他是那种少数同时具备远见性和务实性、愿意打破常规但现实主义、具有幽默感却不失智慧严谨的人。我在此深深地怀念他。

再见了，兄弟！

愿你入土为安。

Francesco Bandarin
维也纳大学教授
前联合国教科文组织文化助理总干事

7. 景峰

缅怀 Ronald Van Oers / 吴瑞梵博士 (1965–2015)

昨天，我的好兄弟和旅伴，在参加联合国教科文组织在西藏拉萨的世界遗产地布达拉宫的一次任务中不幸去世了。他的冒险精神将永远留在这片世界之巅的圣土！

十六年前，我俩相识于巴黎的联合国教科文组织，自此成为密友。这些岁月中，作为同事、专业上的伙伴，特别是行走亚洲丝绸之路的旅伴，我们彼此分享着生活的点点滴滴。他来自荷兰，我来自中国，但对于遗产保护我们拥有相同的热情并共同致力于这项事业。Ron 为文化遗产保护事业的进步所做的贡献是杰出的。此刻，我被深深的悲伤所冲击，面对命运，我哑口无言。悲痛如此深切，我已无法动笔完成这篇悼念！一路走好，我亲爱的兄弟！

景峰
联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心亚太部主任

embraced the challenge of strengthening urban conservation approaches and methods, and we had embarked in the exercise of co-authoring books on this. This professional partnership was very special and remains unique in my life.

Working with Ron was a real pleasure, as we could bring together reflections, experiences and insights that were complementary and mutually reinforcing. It was an exercise full of joy and creative energy that has enriched my life and intellectual practice. I am deeply grateful to Ron for this gift.

I admired his analytical skills, and his ability to inject vision and operational perspectives in conservation planning, in the most diverse contexts. Ron was a truly global expert, and his professional expertise was based on a strong academic preparation and on an extensive knowledge of the field.

For years, we worked together on institutional programs and strategies, on the preparation of international workshops and on the development of UNESCO Centres, on technical assignments and reports. We undertook many missions together in all regions of the world. His contribution to the advancement of heritage conservation has been remarkable.

His passion for travel and exploration was legendary. I remember spending hours with him studying maps, exchanging impressions, plans and tales of travel. But his choices were always beyond reach, like when he went on a 11 days trekking tour across Greenland to qualify for a place in the expedition across South Georgia the following year. Or when he travelled for a month in a small boat in the South Pacific to visit the impossibly remote island of Pitcairn. His adventure spirit opened many new frontiers to me.

Ron was a special human being, one of those rare that combined vision and pragmatism, audacity and realism, humour and intellectual rigor. I will deeply miss him.

Farewell, brother,

Sit tibi terra levis

Francesco Bandarin
Professor, University of Vienna
Former Assistant Director-General for Culture of UNESCO

7. Jing Feng

In Memoriam: Dr. Ronald Van Oers / 吴瑞梵 (1965–2015)

My fantastic brother and fellow traveler passed away yesterday during a UNESCO mission to the World Heritage site of Potala Palace, Lhasa, Tibet. His adventure spirit will stay in this holy land, on top of the world!

We met together at UNESCO Paris 16 years ago and became close friends. During the years, we shared many common things in all aspects of life, as colleague, professional friends and more particularly fellow travelers along the Silk Roads in Asia. He is Dutch, I am Chinese, but we share the same passion for heritage conservation and dedicate our to the cause. Ron's contribution to the advancement of cultural heritage conservation has been outstanding. At the moment of this tragic shock, I am speechless in the face of fate. The deep sorrow is so enormous that I could not complete the text! My dear brother, bon voyage!

Jing Feng
Chief of the Asia and Pacific section of the UNESCO World Heritage Center

8. 陆琼

六年前的阿拉木图

一个月前, Ron 在拉萨考察布达拉宫历史建筑群保护状况, 使命在身, 突发急病, 绝尘而去。悲痛中, 朋友们相互安慰: 他选择了世界上最美丽、最纯净、离天堂最近的地方, 那里充满虔诚的膜拜和圣洁的哈达, 更有亘古未变的巍峨雪山连接碧水蓝天、尘世梵境。

想到 Ron, 总是忘不了六年前的阿拉木图。那也是有雪山的地方, 天山顶着皑皑白雪守护着哈萨克斯坦的“雪山旧都”, 丝绸之路重镇。

2009年5月18日至24日, 联合国教科文组织丝绸之路系列申报世界遗产第五轮地区协商会议在阿拉木图召开。来自中国、哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、塔吉克斯坦、土库曼斯坦、乌兹别克斯坦、日本、印度、伊朗等丝绸之路沿线国家的代表或观察员, 联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心及阿拉木图办公室、塔什干办公室的代表, 国际古迹遗址理事会 (ICOMOS) 等组织的专家, 共 50 余人参会。Ron 以联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训和研究中心 (WHITRAP 中国) 副主任的身份, 作为特邀专家出席。

Ron 是个热情洋溢的人, 坦率真诚, 对人友善, 做事认真。在阿拉木图会议上, 我们深切感受了他对工作勤勉, 对同仁亲切, 特别是对丝绸之路系列申报世界遗产的思考、行动和贡献。会议留下了一个重要文件, 即《丝绸之路突出普遍价值声明草案》, 在后来相关国家的丝绸之路申遗中发挥了重要作用。Ron 作为工作组重要专家, 为文件的形成付出了艰辛努力。

忘不了他站在会场前方倾听大家发言、不时书写的样子。身旁立着书写架, 上面夹着大幅白纸, 密密麻麻地写了很多页。会议开始前, 他早早赶到, 把工作组草拟的文件框架和讨论要点誊写在白纸上; 会中, 他引领大家深入讨论, 逐条梳理申报世界遗产必备的丝绸之路突出普遍价值声明的构成要素。其间, 他有很多独到见解, 令人耳目一新, 显示出良好的专业素养和丰富经验。

Ron 参加了联合国教科文组织于上世纪 80 年代推动实施的重要文化项目“丝绸之路: 文化对话之路”, 中国新疆等地的丝绸之路遗址曾留下他年轻、活跃的身影, 他还认真记录了该项目的进展情况。联合国教科文组织其中的一部丝绸之路遗产考察报告, 他和景峰先生是双作者。这部题为《世界遗产申报的系统方法——联合国教科文组织丝绸之路中国段考察报告》(Systematic Approach Towards World Heritage Nomination--Mission Report/UNESCO Mission to Chinese Section of the Silk Roads), 于 2006 年被翻译成中文, 成为很多参与丝绸之路申遗的中国同行学习参考的重要文件。

阿拉木图会间, 他仍忘不了对丝绸之路申遗项目出谋划策。记得第二天上午会议茶歇时分, 他端着咖啡过来打招呼。至今, 还记得他那时的样子: 高高的个子, 合体的西装, 红红的脸膛, 有神的眼, 开朗的笑容。那年, 他刚到中国, 在 WHITRAP 北京大学秘书处工作。他一直关注着中国与中亚国家联合推进丝绸之路系列申报世界遗产, 并对此表现出极大的热情。那时, 国际古迹遗址理事会 (ICOMOS) 尚

8. Jane LU

Six years ago, in Almaty

One month ago, Dr. Ronald Van Oers suddenly passed away due to acute disease while taking a UNESCO's mission and inspecting the state of conservation of the Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace. All his former friends mourn him with deep grief, and comfort each other: He chose the most beautiful and purest place in the world which is closest to the heaven. It's a worldly land of Buddhism with devout worship and holy hada, as well as grand snow-capped mountain having stood there since the ancient times, surrounded by green water and blue sky.

Thinking of Ron, my memories went back to Almaty six years ago. It is another place with snow-capped mountains. The Mount Tianshan covered by pure white snow guards this former capital of Kazakhstan, an important place on the Silk Roads.

Between May 18 and 24, 2009, the 5th UNESCO Sub-Regional Workshop on the Serial World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads was held in Almaty. This workshop brought together more than 50 attendees, including representatives or observers from countries along the Silk Roads, such as China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Japan, India and Iran, as well as representatives from UNESCO World Heritage Centre and its offices in Almaty and Tashkent, and experts from ICOMOS and other international organizations. Ron also attended the workshop as a specially invited expert, as Deputy Director of UNESCO World Heritage Institute of Training and Research-Asia and Pacific (WHITRAP China),

Ron was ebullient, straightforward, honest, friendly, and always did things in a very devoted manner. During the workshop, such character was deeply felt by all of us, particularly through his thoughts, actions and contributions to the serial World Heritage nomination of the Silk Roads sites. As an outcome of the workshop, the Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the Silk Roads Sites was compiled, which later played an important role for countries joining the World Heritage nomination of the Silk Roads. Ron, an important member of the working group, made arduous efforts for the preparation of this document.

The scene that he stood in the front of the conference room listening carefully to the speeches given by other attendees and made record from time to time always lingers in my mind. He stood beside a writing board with large pieces of paper, many of which had been written full of notes. He always arrived at the conference room early before the beginning of the conferences to write down the frameworks and key points prepared by the working group for the discussions on the white paper. During the conferences, he guided the attendees to make in-depth discussions and sort out the major elements of the SOUV which is essential for the World Heritage nomination of the Silk Roads. He provided many insightful and refreshing views, which reflected his good professional quality and rich experience.

Ron also participated in the "Integral Study of the Silk Roads: Roads of Dialogue" organized by the UNESCO in the 1980s. Under the project, he, who was still very young then, visited many Silk Roads sites in Xinjiang (China) and other areas, and made specific records of the progress of the project. He and Mr. Jing Feng were the co-authors of the Systematic Approach Towards World Heritage Nomination--Mission Report/UNESCO Mission to Chinese Section of the Silk Roads, which was translated into Chinese in 2006 and used as an important reference for the Chinese colleagues engaged in the preparation for World Heritage nomination of the Silk Roads sites.



图9. Ron 参加“重温木构建筑的保护哲学：文化景观之木构建筑与地方社区”国际会议，2014年12月18日
Pic.9 Ron participating in the International Conference “Revisiting the Philosophy of Preserving Wooden Structures: Cultural Landscape with Wooden Structures and Local Communities”, Dec. 18, 2014

未形成丝绸之路申遗的主题研究报告，尚未提出根据地理单元划分不同廊道进行系列申报的概念。几代人为推进此项目不辞辛苦，殚精竭虑，但面对极为复杂的丝绸之路文化交流和系统发展的理解和认定，申遗技术协调和准备，庞大遗产体系的保护和管理，都有力不从心的感觉。自2006年8月炎热的吐鲁番盆地第一轮协商开始，经过几轮国际或地区协商，进展缓慢，让人有了莫名的焦虑和困惑。

于是，有了 Ron 的“阿拉木图建议”。茶香弥漫，他满面阳光地走来，他说：中国在丝绸之路系列申遗上做了大量卓有成效的工作，有48处遗产点列入了预备名单。对此，我有个建议，可以考虑分批申报吗？譬如，遴选十来处最有代表性的、保护管理状况最好的遗产点作为第一批申报，中亚国家也相应遴选遗产点，分步实施丝绸之路跨国系列申遗，这样更具可行性和可操作性。他希望中国同行考虑这一建议。

2010年以后，根据 ICOMOS 的主题研究报告，丝绸之路确实被分作50多条廊道分步分批开展申遗准备工作。其中，中国与哈萨克斯坦和吉尔吉斯斯坦联合申报的“丝绸之路：长安—天山廊道的路网”，涉及中原、河西走廊、天山廊道和七河流域等地理单元，包括中国22处、哈萨克斯坦8处、吉尔吉斯斯坦3处遗产点，于2014年6月在第38届世界遗产委员会上成功列入《世界遗产名录》。当时，Ron 在多哈见证了这一辉煌时刻，会间，他再次满面阳光地走来，向中国代表团表示热烈祝贺。

相隔六年，又是5月，却再也见不到那张满面阳光的笑脸、那双诚恳友善的眼眸，再也见不到那个个子高高、仪表堂堂、热情活跃的兄弟！

Ron，吴瑞梵，安息吧！愿你在美丽的天堂，俯瞰我们对你的缅怀，感受我们对你的思念，笑容永远灿烂。

谨以此文铭记 Ron 为中国和中亚等国家丝绸之路跨国联合申报世界遗产作出的贡献。

陆琼

中国国家文物局文物保护与考古司副司长
国际古迹遗址理事会 (ICOMOS) 执委
中国古迹遗址保护协会 (ICOMOS China) 共同秘书长

During the workshop held in Almaty, he provided valuable advices and suggestions for the Silk Roads project. I remembered that he came for greetings during the tea break on the second day morning, holding coffee in hand, and his tall build in well-fitting business suit, with bright smile on his red face and glowing eyes still clearly appears in my memory. At that time, he had just arrived in China, and was working for the WHITRAP Secretariat at Peking University. He had always been paying high attention to the serial World Heritage nomination of the Silk Roads promoted by China and the Central Asian countries under the leadership of UNESCO, and showed great passion. At that time, ICOMOS had not finished the thematic studies on the World Heritage nomination of the Silk Roads yet, and had not brought forward the concept of making the serial nomination of various corridors by geographical division. Several generations had made full efforts to promote the project. However, the effect was not as ideal as expected when involving the understanding and identification of the extremely complicated cultural communication and evolution of the Silk Roads, the technical coordination and preparation for the nomination process, or the protection and management of the huge heritage system. The slow progress after the former rounds of international and sub-regional workshops began in August 2006 in Turpan, China; depression had resulted in some anxiety and confusion.

Under such circumstances, Ron came up with his nice “Almaty Suggestion”. With the fragrance of tea and his bright smile, he walked to us and said, “China has made remarkable achievements in the serial World Heritage nomination of the Silk Roads sites, with 48 sites proposed on the tentative list. Then, I have a suggestion. Will nomination in various batches be considerable? For example, ten most representative and best-protected sites may be selected for the first nomination. The Central Asian countries can do the same thing. Such nomination by stages should be more practicable and exercisable.” He hoped that this idea could be considered by the Chinese colleagues.

Since 2010, based on the research reports by ICOMOS, the World Heritage nomination of the Silk Roads sites has been indeed carried out in batches and stages in more than 50 corridors. The “Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang’an-Tianshan Corridor” under joint nomination by China, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, which consists of 22 heritage sites in China, 8 in Kazakhstan and 3 in Kyrgyzstan, covering geographical units such as Central China, the Hexi Corridor, the Tianshan Corridor and the Zhetysay Region, was inscribed into the World Heritage List at the 38th Session of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO held in June 2014. Ron witnessed the glorious moment in Doha and expressed warm congratulations to the Chinese delegation with his bright smile again.

Now, six years later, in May, again, but we can never see that tall, enthusiastic and elegant brother with shining smile and eyes full of sincerity and kindness.

Ron, or I shall call your Chinese name Wu Ruifan, may you rest in peace in the beautiful heaven, where you may feel our strong sentiment of missing you, with your ever bright smile.

This article is dedicated to commemorating the great contributions made by Dr. Ronald Van Oers for the cooperative World Heritage nomination of the Silk Roads sites by China, Central Asian and other countries.

Jane LU

Deputy Director of Cultural Relics Protection and Archeology Department,
State Administration of Cultural Heritage, China
Member of Executive Committee of ICOMO
Co-General Secretary of ICOMOS China

9. Ana Pereira Roders

亲爱的同行、亲爱的朋友们：

今天早上，我得知了一个至今仍不愿接受的现实。我们的挚友和导师 Ron van Oers 于今天——2015 年 4 月 28 日——与世长辞了。当时，Ron 正在中国拉萨参加布达拉宫历史建筑群的一项反应性监测项目。我们在此对他的家人，以及世界各地的同事和朋友表达深切的慰问。

不到六个月以前，我和 Ron 还在艰难地为我们的挚友和同行——Karel Bakker 教授准备缅怀词。Ron 曾在文中与大家分享了他的一次中风经历，还有他与 Karel 如何立下誓约，在非洲美妙绝伦的夕阳下，庆祝彼此的重生。未曾设想，在如此短暂的时间内，竟又轮到我来为他写下这篇缅怀词。那场在 2008 年令他备受折磨的病痛又卷土重来，这次它将 Ron 从我们身边夺去，还有他的坚韧、理想和乐观。

Ron 是一位联合国教科文组织的大使，他付出大量的心血传递着 1972 年《世界遗产公约》中所设定的原则信条。他相信以尊重社区丰富遗产为基础的可持续的城市发展。他与 Bandarin 先生一起合作完成了两本重要著作，而第三本也在耕耘之中，从而帮助我们掌握一种管理城市遗产的新方法，即大家熟知的“历史性城镇景观（HUL）方法”。

我与 Ron 在专业上的工作关系同样要追溯到 2008 年，当时我与他取得联系，希望他对我想从事的一个研究项目给予反馈意见，这个项目是把世界遗产城市作为案例进行研究。我得到的答复是一份布满了红色编辑痕迹的研究提案，还有他给予的最肯定的合作答复，我俩就此确定了伙伴关系以及每周的邮件往来。当时，Ron 还是位于法国巴黎的联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心特别项目部门的一位文化项目专员。

Ron 还是我们学术刊物的共同编辑和发起者。我们和 Emerald 全文期刊一样，都认为应当建立一个能够使不同背景的专家和从业人员摒除学科偏见，分享各自知识和经验的平台。于是，我们创建了一个供不同观点的进行交流的平台，只要这些不同的观点与整个大语境相关，就可以在期刊中发表。过去几年中，我和 Ron 共同经历过快乐和沮丧，一起筹备各期期刊，并与越来越多的作者、评论者和编委顾问团队进行探讨。我们享受着每一秒，也为我们所收获的那些推动着我们进步的反馈和建议而自豪。

2012 年，Ron 接受了一项新的挑战，来到中国上海成为亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（WHITRAP）的副主任。Ron 和周俭教授一起制定了管理、人员和结构方面的各项计划，使机构的管理更加完善，他也深深鼓舞了 WHITRAP 的工作人员。Ron 致力于协助那些已经从事 HUL 方法的国家和城市，探讨这种方法的有用性及其初步的成果。我们常常收到他从各地发来的邮件，还有那些美好的当地的照片。

Ron，我亲爱的朋友，我们是如此的思念你。但你的一生并没有白白浪费。你第二次重生后的岁月是如此生机勃勃。你给予着我们每个人巨大的鼓舞。

Ana Pereira Roders
荷兰埃因霍芬理工大学助理教授
英国 Emerald 出版集团“Journal of Cultural Heritage
Management and Sustainable Development”（《文化
遗产管理和可持续发展学刊》）合作编辑

9. Ana Pereira Roders

Dear colleagues, dear friends,

This morning, I got confronted with a reality that I am still struggling to accept. Our great friend and inspiring colleague, Ron van Oers, passed away today, 28 April 2015. Ron was working, in a reactive monitoring mission, at the historic ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa, China. Our thoughts go to his family, colleagues and friends worldwide.

Less than 6 months ago, Ron and I shared the difficult task of preparing an IN MEMORIAM for our dearest friend and colleague, Prof. Karel Bakker. Ron shared with you, his brain stroke, and how he sealed a pact with Karel to celebrate their second chance in life, against a glorious African sunset. I would never imagine, I would be writing his IN MEMORIAM in such short notice. It seems that his former stroke which he suffered in 2008, re-surfaced with a vengeance, depriving us from Ron's company and the world from his perseverance, idealism and optimism.

Ron was, in heart and dedication, an ambassador to UNESCO and to the principles set forward by the 1972 World Heritage Convention. He believed in sustainable urban developments that respects communities and enriches their heritage. Together with Francesco Bandarin, Ron wrote two vital books, with a third on the way, to help us grasp a new approach to urban heritage management, best known as, the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach.

My professional working relationship with him runs back to the same 2008, when I contacted him for feedback on a research project I was eager to lead, taking the World Heritage cities as case study. The reply with a research proposal edited in deep red, together with the most positive reaction towards cooperation, sealed our relationship and weekly contact ever since. By then, Ron was a Programme Specialist for Culture, at the Special Projects Unit, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Paris, France.

Ron was also the co-editor of our journal since its inception. Together with Emerald, we believed in creating a platform that would enable experts and practitioners from different backgrounds to share their knowledge and experiences, without disciplinary biases. We created a journal that would publish contradictory perspectives, as long as, it was contextually driven. Over the last years, Ron and I shared many moments of delight and stress, preparing the issues, and interacting with the growing community of authors, reviewers and editorial advisory team. We were enjoying every second and were most proud with the feedback and suggestions to further develop.

In 2012, Ron took up a new challenge and became the vice-director of the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for Asia and the Pacific under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP), Shanghai, China. Ron joined the director Prof. ZHOU Jian in developing the plans for leadership, staffing and infrastructure, where he strengthened and inspired the WHITRAP staff. Ron was committed to assisting countries and cities that have been working with the HUL approach, discussing its usefulness and the first preliminary results. His e-mails would often be sent from the most outstanding of locations, illustrated by great pictures.

Ron, my friend, you are already being missed. But you've used your time well. Your second chance in life was lived in full spirit. You are an inspiration to us all.

Ana Pereira Roders
Assistant Professor, Eindhoven University of Technology, the Netherlands
Co-editor, Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable
Development, Emerald, United Kingdom

10. Michael Turner

朋友们、同事们：

对 WHITRAP- 同济大家庭致以我深切的哀悼。

Ron:

感谢你自新千年伊始，与我和 Francesco 在联合国教科文组织结识以来，给予这么多人的触动。我们曾在如此众多却不同的道路上相会，从荷兰对苏里南的殖民影响，到 Cristina 一起参与的关于 Jodensavana 犹太遗迹的探讨，到对现代遗产的热爱，以及由你悉心管理下的荷兰共同基金所支持的跨文化的对话，还有我们三国间的和平项目伙伴关系。四下翻阅自己的文档室，我不禁意识到自 2005 年的《维也纳备忘录》以来，竟有一个主题可以如此备受关注——以 HUL 为形式的城市保护。在 Francesco 的指导下，你将各类专业的意见缝合到一起，形成了 2011 年的《建议书》，之后又如同手握一盏灯塔般驶向了亚太地区。

我的邮箱中存放着多年来与 Ron 之间的关于 HUL 的评论往来。其中最后一次交流是关于《操作手册》附件三中关于 HUL 的新的段落。大批追随者的加入将这份建议书及其两本著作的声音推向了世界。他用自身对合作的热情，点燃了一种让文化遗产得以真正推动可持续发展的自下而上式的方法。在上海对二类中心的评估期间，我有机会看到 Ron 用他自己的风格，巧妙地解决三个中心的复杂局面，并鼓励着它们之间的对话，也将他的专业知识扩展到更广泛的领域，用他的话说，则是“由不同环境、经济、社会和文化条件所造成的不同地方的不同意义”。他的热情极具感染力，并能让即使是最冷漠的旁观者也加入到他精心布局的盛大宴会中。

我们的生命皆因有了他的陪伴和友谊而变得充实。

‘ יורב ורכו יהי ’——愿他有灵保佑我们’

Michael Turner
耶路撒冷贝扎雷艺术与设计学院，联合国城市设计与保护研究教席教授

ro. Michael Turner

Friends and colleagues,

Please accept my condolences to the WHITRAP-Tongji family.

Ron,

Thank you for touching so many people since our common connection to UNESCO at the beginning of millennium linking us to Francesco. We crossed so many different paths, with the Dutch colonial influences in Suriname and the Jewish vestiges in Jodensavana together with Cristina, the love for Modern Heritage and your ably managing the Netherlands Funds in Trust supporting cross-cultural dialogue and our tri-national Partnership for Peace project. I look around my paper office and see how one subject has taken over so much since the Vienna Memorandum of 2005 – urban conservation in the form of HUL. Under Francesco’s guidance you sewed together the professional strands and bonded the texts for the 2011 Recommendation and then sailed to Asia and the Pacific holding the beacon of its application.

My inbox/outbox has over the years overflowed with Ron’s measured comments and reactions to my HUL thoughts; the last exchange related to the new texts of HUL in Annex 3 of the Operational Guidelines. A band of followers joined together accompanying the Recommendation with the two seminal books which brought the message to the world. Together with his passion for networking, he brought a bottom-up approach to the realization of how cultural heritage is truly an enabler for sustainable development. Working on the Shanghai C2C evaluation, I had the opportunity of seeing Ron, with his ambience, skillfully resolving the complexities of the tri-institutional Centre encouraging dialogue and extending his expertise in regions far and wide bringing, in Ron’s words, “different meanings in different places that are shaped by different environmental, economic, social and cultural condition”. His enthusiasm was catching and he brought the most apathetic bystander to join the party with his meticulous planning.

We have all been enriched by his company and friendship in our journeys.

‘ יורב ורכו יהי - in his memory may we be blessed ’

Michael Turner
Professor, UNESCO Chair in Urban Design and Conservation Studies
Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem



图 10. Ron (右一) 在西藏拉萨大昭寺考察，2015 年 4 月 28 日 (Ron 生前最后影像)

Pic.10 Ron (on the right) taking an on-site visit to Jokhang Temple in Lhasa, Tibet, China, 28 April, 2014 (The last photo of Ron during his lifetime)

焦点新闻

In Focus

“历史性城镇景观方法在同里（中国）和普里韦尔诺（意大利）应用的比较研究”国际交流会成功举行



由意大利国家研究委员会保护－文化遗产研究中心（CNR-ICVBC）和我中心共同开展的“中意遗产保护经验交流项目：历史性城镇景观（HUL）方法在同里和普里韦尔诺应用的比较研究”，于2015年3月10-13日在江苏省同里古镇召开了该项目第一次国际交流会。吴江区政府、同里古镇保护委员会、意大利驻上海领事馆、CNR-ICVBC、同济大学及我中心均派代表出席，会议由一系列的讨论会以及考察同里古镇、吴江区和上海周边水乡等活动组成。此次交流会对于该研究项目收获颇丰：签署了三方合作协议、举办了该研究项目框架内的第一场公众参与活动、关于中意HUL方法实施未来合作的讨论等。（编撰/朱丽娜、孙逸洲）

Tongli (CH) and Priverno (IT) Comparative Research on the Application of the HUL Approach Bilateral Project Meeting Successfully Held

Within the context of the China and Italy Bilateral Project for the Exchange of Heritage Conservation Experiences, Tongli (CH) and Priverno (IT) Comparative Research on the Application of the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) Approach led by Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Institute for the Conservation and Valorization of Cultural Heritage (CNR-ICVBC) and WHITRAP, during 10th -13th March, 2015, four days was held the First Intentional Meeting of the Exchange Research in Tongli, Jiangsu Province, with representatives from the Wujiang District Government, Tongli Old Town Conservation and Management Committee, Italian Consulate in Shanghai, CNR-ICVBC, Tongji University and WHITRAP participated in. It was

consist of a series of workshops, as well as the correspondent field trips within Tongli, and to Wujiang District and other water towns around Shanghai. There were many important achievements during the meeting: the MoU between the institutions mentioned above was signed, the first public participation activity with the local community of Tongli within the framework of this research project was taken place, and a debate on further steps of Sino-Italian cooperation for HUL application and other means. (Editor/ Juliana FORERO and SUN Yizhou)

2015 亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术高级人才研修班在苏州成功举办



2015年7月11日下午，由我苏州中心及意大利罗马大学合作举办的“亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术高级人才研修班”在江苏省苏州市成功举办。我中心古建筑保护联盟执行主席汪长根、我苏州中心主任薛志坚，东南大学建筑学院教授朱光亚、意大利罗马大学讲师 Simona SALVO 以及来自各地的古建筑保护修复专家出席了此次结业仪式。

本届研修班为第六届“亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术高级人才研修班”，为期十天，以“历史街区古建筑的保护与修复”为主题，旨在针对亚太地区普遍存在的古建筑传统型人才队伍老化、传统技艺人才面临断档失传、教育培养机制短缺、理论水平低等问题，以及现代化发展中出现的新材料、新技术如何运用与古建筑保护等问题，对亚太地区从事世界遗产古建筑保护工作的人员队伍进行专业培训，以此促进亚太地区世界遗产古建筑修复技艺和保护水平的不断提升。

来自澳大利亚、马来西亚及中国北京、上海、江苏、浙江、广东、湖南等省市地区的20余名从事古建筑修复与保护管理工作

的学员参与了此次研修班。研修班的课程由多种教学模式组合而成，通过讲座、案例分析、实地考察、模拟练习、小组活动与课程讨论等多种形式的教学，让学员与教师在研修班期间得到了充分的交流。（编撰/王沁苒）

2015 Advanced Course on Conservation and Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architecture for the Asia-Pacific Region Successfully Held in Suzhou

On the afternoon of 11th July, the “Advanced Course on Conservation and Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architecture for the Asia-Pacific Region” was successfully held in collaboration with WHITRAP Suzhou and ‘Sapienza’ University of Rome in Suzhou, Jiangsu Province. Mr. WANG Changgen, the Executive Chairman of Traditional Architecture Conservation Union of WHITRAP, Mr. XUE Zhijian, Director of WHITRAP Suzhou, Professor ZHU Guangya from the School of Architecture of Southeast University, Ms. Simona SALVO, the lecturer from ‘Sapienza’ University of Rome, as well as a number of conservation and restoration experts had attended this closing ceremony.

Under the theme of “Conservation and Restoration of Historic Districts and Ancient Architectures”, this today workshop was the sixth “Advanced Course on Conservation and Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architecture for the Asia-Pacific Region” and designated to provide professional trainings targeting at the issues commonly existed in Asia-Pacific Region for professionals working in the field of architectural conservation in World Heritage sites in Asia-Pacific Region, from the aging workforce of traditional architectures, dying-out of traditional craftsmanship, shortage in education and training system, incompetence in theory, to the new materials emerged in modern development, integration of high-end technology into architectural conservation, and so on, in order to facilitate the consistent progress of architectural conservation and

restoration in World Heritage sites within Asia-Pacific Region.

Coming from Australia, Malaysia as well as China's municipalities and provinces including Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong, Hunan etc, more than 20 participants who engaged in the field of architectural restoration, conservation and management, had partaken this advanced course. Course content was arranged based on a variety of teaching formats, which could be ranged from lectures, case studies, site visits, hands-on experience, group work to discussion, so as to ensure the succinct interchanges between participants and teachers throughout the course. (Editor/WANG Qinran)

“世界遗产与可持续旅游”在中国江西三清山圆满召开



2015年5月20-22日，联合国教科文组织世界遗产系列论坛——“世界遗产与可持续旅游”在江西三清山举行。该论坛由联合国教科文组织驻华代表处、中国住房和城乡建设部世界自然遗产保护研究中心主办，江西省三清山风景名胜管理委员会承办，我中心、中国古迹遗址保护协会、世界自然保护联盟中国代表处和南京大学旅游研究所协办。本年度论坛汇集了清华大学、北京大学、同济大学、南京大学等遗产专家，以及国内外近三十个世界遗产地、中国主要风景名胜区的相關研究人员，共140余位参会代表。本次论坛主要以“如何通过政策、策略、框架和工具性文件促进可持续旅游成为世界遗产保护管理的助推力”和“多元利益相关者支持世界遗产可持续旅游”两个议题展开。会议期间，我上海中心顾问专家、同济大学建筑与城市规划学院韩锋教授受邀出席并发表了“世界遗产价值与可持续旅游”专题发言；我苏州中心薛志坚主任受邀作了题为“加强世界遗产青少年教育，促进可持续旅游发展”的发言。

此外，联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心“世界遗产与可持续旅游”项目负责人彼得·迪波利先生 (Mr. Peter DEBRINE) 委托我中心在中国开展试点项目，双方就发展计划、合作机制和案例选择进行了深入地探讨，预计该项目将于2015-2017年实施。(编撰/罗婧)

UNESCO World Heritage Forum Series – Sustainable Tourism World Heritage Sites Held in Mount Sanqingshan, China

UNESCO World Heritage Forum Series – Sustainable Tourism World Heritage Sites was held in Mount Sanqingshan Scenic and Historic Area in Jiangxi Province between 20th and 22nd May 2015. This forum was organised by UNESCO Beijing Office and World Natural Heritage Protection and Research Centre of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of China. Mount Sanqingshan Scenic and Historic Area Administration Committee hosted this forum. Several institutions and organizations, including WHITRAP, ICOMOS China, IUCN China Office, Institute for Tourism Research of Nanjing University, and the Chinese Society of Education, also supported this forum. The forum brought more than 140 experts and practitioners together. They included prominent experts from Tsinghua University, Tongji University and Nanjing University, and researchers from more than thirty World Heritage sites in China and overseas. The forum focused on two themes: How to strengthen the capacity and resilience of the environment of World Heritage sites by developing and advocating policies, strategies, frameworks and tools that support sensitive and responsible sustainable tourism as a realistic means of safeguarding cultural and natural heritage of Outstanding Universal Value; and, how to promote effective stakeholder engagement in the planning, development and management of sustainable tourism so that local communities are empowered to recognise the challenges and benefits of a “destination approach” to heritage conservation. During the forum, Professor HAN Feng, an expert for WHITRAP Shanghai and professor in Tongji University, made a presentation titled “World Heritage values and sustainable tourism”. Mr. XUE Zhijian, Director of WHITRAP Suzhou, made a presentation titled “Enhancing World

Heritage education for youngsters, promoting sustainable tourism”.

Mr. Peter DEBRINE, the Programme Specialist of World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme (WH+ST) at UNESCO World Heritage Centre, encouraged WHITRAP to undertake its application in China.

Mr. Peter DEBRINE and representatives from WHITRAP discussed extensively on the action plan, cooperation mechanism and selection of case studies. This programme will be implemented in China from 2015 to 2017. (Editor/LUO Jing)

2015年同济大学“城市与社会”国际学术论坛成功举行

2015年4月10日至11日，由同济大学和中国城市规划学会共同主办，我上海中心、上海同济城市规划设计研究院，同济大学政治与国际关系学院社会学系“城市与社会研究中心”共同承办的“2015年同济大学城市与社会国际学术论坛”在同济大学举行。论坛聚集了来自美国、欧洲和亚洲等国家和地区的城市规划、社会学界致力于城市与社会发展研究机构的专家学者80余人。本次会议包括2个圆桌会议及5个平行分论坛，主题分别有：交叉学科城市研究前沿讨论；遗产社区可持续发展；全球城市与城市社区；社区治理与社区参与；社区规划与社会空间；社区资本与身份认同及遗产社区与集体记忆。(编撰/刘真)

2015 City and Society International Forum Successfully Held in Tongji University

2015 City and Society International Forum was successfully held in Tongji University on 10-11 April 2015. It was hosted by Tongji University and Urban Planning Society of China; meanwhile it was organized by WHITRAP Shanghai, Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute (TJU-PDI), and City and Society Research Center (CSRC). This forum gathered over 80 specialists and scholars, from Urban Planning and Sociology areas in USA, Europe, Asia and other regions, who work in research institutions for development of city and society. In the conference, there were 2 round-table discussions and 5 sub-forums, and the topics of them

contained: Discussion on Interdisciplinary Urban Research, Evaluation on the Sustainable Development of Heritage Communities, Global City and Urban Community, Community Governance and Community Engagement, Community Capital and Identity, Community Planning and Social Space, and Community Heritage and Collective Memories. (Editor/ LIU Zhen)

联合国教科文组织世界遗产媒体与传播培训班（中国）在中国福建土楼圆满召开



2015年2月2日至2月6日，“联合国教科文组织世界遗产媒体与传播培训班（中国）——传递文化信息”在世界文化遗产地福建南靖土楼召开。本届培训班由联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心（WHC），联合国教科文组织北京办事处、中国教育学会培训中心（CSETC）及我中心共同举办，旨在通过专业领域的技能培训，促进世界遗产活动中的青年领袖能够掌握一定的专业技能、创建网络平台、提升保护和行动力，成为世界遗产的宣传者、保护者、传承者，为世界遗产的可持续发展提供更有力的支撑。

在为期五天的培训中，青年学员们接受了关于世界遗产保护、福建土楼、媒体传播理论和技术等多方面的理论知识培训，并在专业媒体专家的指导下，自主导演、拍摄、编辑，成功制作了以福建土楼世界遗产地为主题的短片。短片将在世界遗产中心、联合国教科文组织驻华代表处等相关网站上播放，通过青年人的视角解读南靖土楼遗产地的突出普遍价值，以影像的方式向世界传达世界遗产保护的声音。本次培训班是我中心为促进遗产教育事业所作的一次有益尝试。（编撰/王沁苒）

World Heritage Media/Communication Training Workshop (China) Successfully Held at Tulou, Fujian, China

From 2nd to 6th February, 2015, the World Heritage Media/Communication Training Workshop (China): Passing the Cultural Message, was held at the world heritage site, Tulou, in Nanjing, Fujian province, 12 of the best young volunteers were chosen from over 100 candidates to participate in this training workshop. The World Heritage Media/Communication Training Workshop (China) was jointly hosted by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC), UNESCO Beijing Office, Chinese Society Of Education Training Center (CSETC) and WHITRAP. It aimed to develop the specific skills of young volunteers which can be applied in their activities related to World Heritage in the future, improve their executive ability, and create a international platform for them, through a training course in the professional field, thus making the young volunteers promoters, protectors and inheritors of world heritage, and providing a more effective support for the sustainable development of world heritage.

During the five-day training, the young trainees received courses on the field of world heritage protection, Fujian Tulou, and the theory and technique of communication. They produced a short film on their own concerning Tulou, under the guidance of technical experts in video communication. The film will be shown on the websites of WHC, UNESCO and other relevant organizations, thus interpreting the extraordinary value of the Tulou heritage site through the view of young people, and passing the voice of world heritage protection to the whole world by means of video. This event is a good attempt to advance the further development of world heritage education. (Editor/WANG Qinran)

长三角水生态能力建设 - 同里退思园示范项目竣工典礼在中国同里古镇举行

2015年6月4日，在历经为期一年的建设后，长三角水生态能力建设 - 同里退思园示范项目在中国江苏省苏州市同里古镇退思园广场举行了竣工典礼，活动由项目总策划、我中心副秘书长李昕博士主持，世界遗产中心主任 Kishore RAO、SEE 阿拉善上海中心秘书长黄海弟、吴江区文广新局党委书记薛建国、同里古镇保护管理委员会书记陈建忠、阿拉善资深会员于建东、苏州世界遗产与古建筑保护研究会秘书长薛志坚、资助方阿克苏诺贝尔对外事务总监叶菁华女士、黎里古镇保护与开发管理委员会副主任凌刚强等主要合作方代表出席典礼并致辞。

水是世界文化遗产退思园的灵魂，但由于退思园内部水体与外部水体不流通因此水质一度恶化。去年5月，我中心联合 SEE 阿拉善生态协会与同里古镇保护管理委员会等机构联合启动了退思园水系生态修复项目，致力用生态修复的理念提升江南水乡古镇的水生态环境。经过一年多的磨合，同里退思园水生态能力建设示范项目取得初步成功，退思园水生态系统已形成完善的食物链环境，充分发挥水体自净作用，不用添加化学药剂就能维持比较好的自平衡状态，成为江南水乡的生态水系样板工程。（编撰/李昕）

The Completion Ceremony of “The Water Ecology Capacity Building Demonstration Project - a Case Study on the World Heritage site of Tongli Tuisi Garden” Held in Tongli, China

On 4th June, 2015, when it was after one-year construction, the completion ceremony of “The Water Ecology Capacity Building Demonstration Project -a Case Study on the World Heri-



tage site of Tongli Tuisi Garden” was held at the square of Tuisi Garden. It was conducted by Dr. LI Xin, chief planner of the project and Vice Secretary-General of WHITRAP. Representatives from the partners also attended the ceremony and made speeches, who were Kishore RAO (Director of UNESCO World Heritage Centre), HUANG Haidi (Secretary-General of SEE Conservation Association Shanghai Centre), XUE Jianguo (Secretary of the Party Committee of New SMG of Wujiang District), CHEN Jianzhong (Director of Tongli Old Town Protection and Management Committee), YU Jiandong (Fellow of See Conservation Association), XUE Zhijian (Secretary-General of the World Heritage and Ancient Architecture Protection Research Institute in Suzhou), sponsor Ms. YE Jinghua (Director of Foreign Affairs in Akzo Nobel), and LING Gangqiang (Vice Director of Lili Old Town Protection and Development Management Committee).

Water is the spirit of the World Heritage Site, Tuisi Garden. However, the water body of Tuisi Garden kept deteriorating because of the disconnection between the internal water and the external water. In May of last year, WHITRAP cooperated with SEE Conservation Association and Tongli Old Town Protection and Management Committee, started the restoration project of water ecology in Tuisi Garden. It was devoted to use the idea of ecological restoration to improve the water ecological environment. After one-year running, “The Water Ecology Capacity Building Demonstration Project—a Case Study on the World Heritage site of Tongli Tuisi Garden” had a preliminary success that perfect environment of the food chain in Tuisi Garden water ecological system was formed and, by self-purification of the water body, self-balance can be maintained without adding chemical agents. It has become the example project of ecological water system in Water Towns in Yangtze River Delta. (Editor/LI Xin)

“2015 历史文化名镇创意规划设计工作营” 在中国上海与苏州两地成功举办

2015年6月10日，为期30天的国

家艺术基金资助项目“历史文化名镇创意规划设计工作营”在中国江苏省苏州市黎里古镇圆满闭幕，该项目由同济大学建筑城规学院与我中心共同举办，旨在整合各方优势资源，与25名来自全国各地各行业的优秀学员共同探讨我国古镇保护利用过程中创意匮乏等问题的解决之道，联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心主任 Kishore RAO 先生也于6月3日亲临工作营现场与师生交流。本工作营集前沿性、务实性与灵活性于一体，创新性地通过大师交流、跨界对话、现场教学、圆桌论坛等创意环节的设置，纵贯古镇创意规划相关管理、创资、民生、艺术等各大主题，实现了学员与我国古镇发展创意前沿的无缝对接，从而最大限度激发了学员的创意潜能，使“跨界创意”成为本次工作营最大的亮点和特色。(编撰/李昕)



“The 2015 Design Camp for Creative Planning of Historic Towns” Held Successfully in Shanghai and Suzhou, China

On 10th June, 2015, the 30-day training course “Design Camp for Creative Planning of Historic Towns”, with grants from Chinese National Arts Fund (2014), was successfully closing in Lili Old Town, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province. The project, hosted by College of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University and WHITRAP Shanghai, aimed to integrate the good resources from many organizations to discuss solution of the lack in creativity on conservation and reuse of the old towns in China with the 25 distinguish students, who have diverse occupations in different regions of China. Kishore RAO, Director of UNESCO World Heritage Centre, also visited the camp on 3rd June to communicate with the teachers and trainees. The camp, which was frontier, pragmatism, and flexibility, creatively achieved the connection between the trainees and creative development of the old towns in China by the set of creative steps, like communication among the masters, cross-boundary conversation, scene teaching, and round-table fo-

rum. And finally, it furthest stimulated the trainees’ potential creativity and made “cross-boundary creativity” be the greatest highlights and features in this camp. (Editor/LI Xin)

同济大学“人·城市可持续发展”2015年研究生暑期专项社会实践启动仪式成功举行



2015年6月13日上午，作为2015年第十届“中国文化遗产日”系列活动之一的同济大学“人·城市可持续发展”2015年研究生暑期专项社会实践（静安寺街道“邨、坊、里、弄”调研）启动仪式暨“共同的遗产——上海里弄保护的困境与未来”专题研讨会在我上海中心举行。本次活动由同济大学、上海市静安区人民政府静安寺街道办事处、上海市历史文化风貌区和优秀历史建筑保护委员会办公室、上海市建筑学会历史建筑保护专业委员会、我上海中心共同主办，阿克苏诺贝尔中国支持举办。

同济大学“人·城市可持续发展”2015年研究生暑期专项社会实践（静安寺街道“邨、坊、里、弄”调研）是同济大学整合政府、企业、社区等多方资源，携手静安寺街道、我上海中心、阿克苏诺贝尔中国共同策划发起的社会实践活动。实践团队成员主要由建筑与城市规划学院、艺术与传媒学院、国际与政治关系学院等来自不同专业、不同年级的博硕士研究生和本科生共同组成，他们将在专业老师的指导下，利用暑期深入上海市静安寺街道，围绕区域总体历史发展、典型里弄社区的空间特征与建筑质量、典型里弄社区居民生活方式等内容开展深入调研活动，并形成专业调研报告。本活动旨在积极践行同济大学可持续发展的理念，探寻出一条“人与城市”可持续共同发展的路径，并形成由政府、企业、专家、居民、学生等多方合作、全民共享的、具有代表性的创新型文化公益项目。(编撰/刘真)

“People and City Sustainable Development” 2015 Graduate Student Summer Special Social

Practice Launching Ceremony Successfully Held in WHITRAP Shanghai

In the morning of 13th June in 2015, as one of the series activities of 10th China Cultural Heritage Day, "People and City Sustainable Development" 2015 Graduate Student Summer Special Social Practice (Survey on "Cun, Fang, Li, and Long in Jing'an Temple Subdistrict") Launching Ceremony and the symposium, "Common Heritage-the Dilemma and Future of Conservation of Lilongs in Shanghai", was held at WHITRAP Shanghai. This activity was hosted by Tongji University, Jing'an Temple Subdistrict of Jing'an District Government, Shanghai Historic District and Outstanding Historical Building Protection Committee Office, Historic Building Protection Professional Committee of The Shanghai Academy of Architecture, and WHITRAP Shanghai, and supported by Akzo Nobel China.

"People and City Sustainable Development" 2015 Graduate Student Summer Special Social Practice (Survey on "Cun, Fang, Li, and Long in Jing'an Temple Street") is sponsored by Tongji University, integrating government, enterprises, communities, and other resources, as well as cooperating with Jing'an Temple Subdistrict, WHITRAP Shanghai, and Akzo Nobel China. The team of the social practice is consisted of the PhD students, master students and undergraduate students in College of Architecture and Urban Planning, and College of Art and Media, School of International and Political Relations, from Tongji University. They will, under the guide of professional teachers, use the summer holiday to develop a deep research about the regional comprehensive historic development, space features of typical Lilong communities, and people's daily life in typical Lilong communities, in order to achieve a professional research report. The aim of the activity is to practice the idea of sustainable development in Tongji University, to seek a way of "People and City" common sustainable development, and to form a shared, representative, and creative cultural public welfare project, cooperated with government, enterprise, residents, and students. (Editor/LIU Zhen)

纽约大学 Wanger Capstone 团队访问我上海中心

为了在中国日益变化的环境中，探索 HUL 方法在遗产保护领域的应用，纽约大学 Wagner Capstone 团队于 1 月 13 日访问我上海中心，进一步了解我中心在该领域的工作进程。该团队游历中国，对大、中、小型城市不同发展模式，中国城市开发的异同，尤其是中国的港口城市及其卫星城市进行了研究。HUL 方法为理解中国的可持续发展实践和遗产管理，以及该语境内的记忆和身份问题提供了不同的视角。(编撰/朱丽娜)

New York University Wanger Capstone Team visited WHITRAP Shanghai

In order to explore WHITRAP's work on HUL approach for heritage conservation processes within changing environments in China, the New York University Wanger Capstone Team visited WHITRAP Shanghai on 13th January. They had travelled throughout China to research the development patterns in large, middle and small sized cities, the similarities and differences that define Chinese urban development, particularly in port cities and their satellite regions. HUL approach exposed an alternative perspective for the understanding of Chinese sustainable development practices and the management of heritage, memory and identity in this context. (Editor/Juliana)

法国驻上海总领事馆教育领事来访我上海中心

2015 年 1 月 22 日上午，法国驻上海总领事馆文化教育合作处教育领事 Amaelle MAYER (梅燕) 女士一行，在同济大学校外办副主任严爱华老师的陪同下，来到我们中心详细了解中心和法国文化部近些年开展的具体合作项目。梅燕女士也介绍了法国驻上海总领事馆 2015 年在建筑、遗产及可持续发展等方面的计划，并期望双方能加强合作，且我上海中心能继续发挥服务平台的作用，和法国相关部门一起为亚太地区的遗产保护共同努力。(编撰/陆伟)

The Education Consul of Consulate General of France in Shanghai Visited WHITRAP Shanghai

In the morning of 22nd January, Ms. Amaelle MAYER, the education consul of Cultural and Education Department of the Consulate General of France in Shanghai, with the company of Ms. YAN Aihua, Vice Director of the Foreign Affair Office of Tongji University, visited WHITRAP Shanghai. After received the generation introduction of WHITRAP, Ms. MAYER got familiar with the cooperation projects between French Ministry of Culture and Communication and WHITRAP in details in recent years. Meanwhile, 2015 plans of the Consulate General within architecture, world heritage and sustainable development were explained by Ms. MAYER, and suggested that we strengthen further cooperation. With keeping on the key role in service by WHITRAP, together with the French heritage related departments, the great efforts for protecting the world heritages in Asia-Pacific Region would be made by both of us. (Editor/LU Wei)

古巴代表团访问我上海中心

2015 年 4 月 17 日上午，古巴高等教育代表团国际关系部负责人 Maria Victoria Villavicencio Plasencialai 和古巴驻沪领馆代表一行四人访问我上海中心，与我上海中心执行主任邵甬教授等进行了亲切友好的交谈。邵甬教授首先介绍了我上海中心的工作内容并详细介绍了其中的研究项目，古巴方面表示了浓厚兴趣并希望建筑保护领域与我中心探讨初步合作。(编撰/陆伟)

Representatives from the Cuban Higher Education Delegation Visited WHITRAP Shanghai

On the morning of 17 April, a group of four people from the Cuban Higher Education Delegation, which was led by Ms. Maria Victoria Villavicencio Plasencialai, Head of the International Relations Department, along with representatives of Cuban Consulate in Shanghai paid a visit to WHITRAP Shanghai office, and had a cordial and friendly exchange with the staff of WHITRAP Shanghai, including Professor Shao Yong, Executive Director of the institute. After a detailed introduction to the work and research of WHITRAP Shanghai, the delegation of Cuba showed an interest in possible cooperation in the architectural conservation field with the centre. (Editor/LU Wei)

第二届历史性城镇景观 (HUL) 国际研讨会观点摘要

Abstracts of the 2014 International Symposium on Historic Urban Landscape

1. HUL 及其当前的地区性应用概述

——吴瑞梵

2012年10月12日至13日, 亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心 (WHITRAP) 上海中心举办了一次国际专家会议, 就联合国教科文组织新的《关于城市历史景观的建议书》的实施, 以及 HUL 方法在中国及更广泛亚太地区的后续运用展开讨论。讨论涉及的关键问题包括在中国及亚太地区语境中对历史性城镇景观概念的恰当阐释; HUL 方法的主要目标; 以及 HUL 方法在地方层面应用所需的工具等。2013年1月起, WHITRAP 已就 HUL 在地区内试点城市的实施建立起一系列战略合作伙伴关系和合作框架。截至2014年12月, 已有巴基斯坦 (拉瓦尔品第)、澳大利亚 (巴拉瑞特) 和中国 (上海、杭州、苏州、都江堰、同里) 的城市, 通过地方行动以及与 WHITRAP 的合作关系, 成为 HUL 试点城镇。与此同时, 加拿大 (埃德蒙顿)、斐济 (列雾卡)、印度尼西亚 (雅加达)、坦桑尼亚 (桑尼巴尔) 和厄瓜多尔 (昆卡) 的项目也在进行中。印度的海德拉巴、瓦拉纳西和阿杰梅尔-普什卡也参与了世界银行对印度政府的技术性援助项目, 其中便运用了 HUL 方法来重新构建国家的城市更新任务。

2. 历史性城镇景观: 理解城市遗产的层积性

——Francesco Bandarin

大多数城市遗产的规划和管理工具都是针对小规模包含式的历史城镇制定的, 并受到渐进式的社会和经济变革的制约。然而, 世界范围内绝大部分的城市遗产都位于大型都市地区, 有时甚至在巨型城市地区。

涉及城市肌理、社会结构和使用模式的一些方式往往会“历史性”特征的本质产生重要影响。由于市场施加的压力、用途和使用者的变化, 以及空间和建筑物物理形态的改变, 对现代都市中这些相对较小脆弱地区的管理已变得日趋复杂化。在上述情况下, 历史性城镇景观方法又将如何有利于历史价值的保存呢? HUL 方法的核心是对城市遗产层积过程的分析。所谓层积不但指历史上物质形式的遗产 (建筑、设施等), 还包括一个场所拥有的一切价值, 包括自然方面 (地理、地质等)、社会价值观 (非物质遗产、传统、精神价值), 以及与人类交流相关的各类价值。对城市遗产价值的谨慎分析, 将推动创新的管理工具的应用, 并使我们理解、识别和保护遗产的过程变得更为有效。

《关于城市历史景观的建议书》(UNESCO 2011) 中所提出的包容性的、全面且交叉性的方法是极为复杂的方法。但这种复杂性不应阻止城市管理者和技术专家进一步丰富现有的规划和管理实践的努力。更

1. HUL and its Regional Application to Date: An Overview

By Ron van Oers

On 12 and 13 October 2012 an international Expert Meeting was organized by WHITRAP in Shanghai to discuss the implementation of the new UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape and subsequent application of the HUL approach in China and the wider Asia-Pacific region. Key issues that guided the discussion included the proper interpretation of Historic Urban Landscape in Chinese and the Asia-Pacific context; the main objectives of the HUL approach; and the required toolkit for application of the HUL approach at the local level. Starting from January 2013 WHITRAP has established a series of strategic partnerships and cooperation frameworks for HUL implementation in Pilot Cities across the region. As per December 2014 HUL Pilot Cities have been established, through local initiatives and in partnership with WHITRAP in Shanghai, in Pakistan (Rawalpindi), Australia (Ballarat) and China (Shanghai, Hangzhou, Suzhou, Dujiangyan, Tongli), while initiatives in Canada (Edmonton), Fiji (Levuka), Indonesia (Jakarta), Tanzania (Zanzibar) and Ecuador (Cuenca) are underway. The cities of Hyderabad, Varanasi and Ajmer-Pushkar in India participate in the technical assistance programme of the World Bank to the Government of India, where HUL is applied in an effort to re-engineer the National Urban Renewal Mission.

2. The Historic Urban Landscape: Understanding the Layers of Urban Heritage

By Francesco Bandarin

Most planning and management tools for urban heritage are conceived for small scale, contained

historic cities, subject to gradual social and economic changes. However, a large part of urban heritage worldwide is part of large metropolitan areas, sometimes megacities.

The way in which this affects the urban fabric, the social structure, and the use patterns has an important impact on the very nature of the 'historic' character. Managing these relatively small and fragile areas in the modern metropolis has become increasingly complex, due to market pressures, to the change uses and users, to the physical transformation of spaces and buildings. How can the Historic Urban landscape approach support the preservation of historic values in these situations? The HUL approach puts at its core the analysis of the layering process of urban heritage. Layering concerns not only the physical legacy of the past (architectural, infrastructural, etc.), but also all the values belonging to a place, including the natural aspects (geography, geology etc.), the social values (intangible heritage, traditions, spiritual values), and the values linked to human exchanges. A careful analysis of the values of urban heritage can support the implementation of innovative management tools, and allow a more effective understanding, identification and heritage conservation process.

The inclusive, cross-cutting, integrative approach proposed by the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (UNESCO 2011) is a complex one. However, this complexity should not discourage city managers and technical experts from trying to enrich the existing planning and management practices. A better understanding of the context of intervention in fact compensates the additional effort, as much as a greater involvement of local communities provides a stronger support to public decision-making.

好地理解干预手段所处的背景将收获额外的益处，同时当地社区更深入的参与也将为公共部门的决策提供更强有力的支持。

对城市层性的分析仅仅是整个过程的第一步，后面还需市民的参与过程来对这些选择和方法进行检验。面对不断出现的需求，城市社会和物质肌理随之改变并适应，而上述过程正是在这种背景下对所需保存的价值进行识别的关键所在。

3. 历史性城镇景观方法：探寻更优方式——对历史城市巴拉瑞特变化的管理

——Susan Fayad

澳大利亚维多利亚地区首府巴拉瑞特市，以其19世纪的金矿遗产而闻名。现有的城市保护实践主要关注建成遗产的肌理。在整个遗产保护区域约有超过10000处遗产，自1978年起一直呈递增趋势。尽管当前的措施较大依赖于反应式过程及社区实践，但迄今为止这种保护模式在多数情况下都是有效的。然而，通过对巴拉瑞特人口增长的最新预期显示，我们需要运用更为全面和有效的新方式来对该历史城市正在发生的变化进行管理。HUL方法则是应对城市所面临的众多问题的保障。

巴拉瑞特市在2012年开始实施HUL，过程中反映了地方政府所面临的机遇和局限性。只要确保HUL项目符合地方目标，从业人员便能利用现有的人力和财政资源实施HUL项目。在经过四项研究、一份战略、一场国际研讨会，并受到研究项目和一系列新的伙伴关系的鼓舞之后，巴拉瑞特已开始用一种它所期望的可持续的方式实施HUL方法。巴拉瑞特的试点项目突显了一种对变化的渴望。随着全球城市化现象的深入，这一探索展示了地方政府如果能够积极主动投入到创新方式的开发，改善和促进城市保护所能带来的成果。

巴拉瑞特市民希望自己所处的历史城市可以保持其活力以及同其他城市相比自身所具有的特色。他们为这里的遗产和生活方式而自豪。他们接受变化，但认为这些变化必须对自己所珍惜的城市起促进而不是消极的作用。在当下的实施过程中，按照预期计划对巴拉瑞特进行管理是十分巨大的挑战。HUL方法为城市提供了一种以更加战略性、全面和公平的方式管理变化的方法。它尊重地方社区和政府，从而确保了地方价值被置于城市发展的政策和过程中。

现阶段，HUL是否能够成为一种全新的城市保护范式，或者它是否能通过实践的变革并将保护纳入更广泛的管理框架，而使现有的模式有所突破，还不得而知。但我们清楚的是，HUL为巴拉瑞特提供了一个平台，使各方主动地参与到指导城市未来发展的过程中来，努力实现可持续的最佳实践，并对现有的方法进行验证、回顾和重新构想，为打开保护和社会经济发展间的对话指明了方向。

The analysis of the layers of the city is but a first step in the process, as it needs to be complemented by a civic engagement process necessary to validate choices and approaches. This is central for the identification of the values that need to be preserved in the process of change and adaptation of the urban social and physical fabric to emerging needs.

3. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach: Finding a Better Way to Manage Change in the Dynamic Historic City of Ballarat

By Susan Fayad

The regional municipality of Ballarat is renowned for its nineteenth century goldfields heritage. Existing urban conservation practice focuses mainly on built heritage fabric. There are over 10,000 places included in heritage conservation areas, put in place incrementally since 1978. Although greatly reliant on reactive processes and community activism, this protection has mostly been effective to date. However the latest population projections for Ballarat have prompted the need for new ways to manage change in the historic city, that are more inclusive and effective. The HUL approach promises to respond to many of the issues facing Ballarat.

The City of Ballarat began operationalising HUL in 2012 in a way that reflects the opportunities and limitations in the Local Government setting. By ensuring that the HUL program met local objectives, practitioners were able to utilise existing staffing and financial resources to implement HUL. Four studies, one strategy, an International Symposium, the instigation of research projects and a series of new partnerships later, Ballarat has started to implement the HUL in a way that it is hoped will make it sustainable. There have been many lessons learnt, including a need for Australian urban conservation practice to transform beyond its current boundaries, the importance of enabling the practical

environment to accept change and the need for further research to assist practitioners in implementing the HUL approach. Ballarat's pilot program is highlighting that there is a hunger for change. In a time of increasing global urbanization this journey highlights what could happen when Local Government takes an active role in developing innovative approaches to improve urban conservation outcomes.

Ballarat's citizens desire their historic city to remain dynamic and distinct from other cities. They are proud of their heritage and value their lifestyle. They are accepting of change, but have said that it must enhance, not diminish what they value about Ballarat. Managing the projected growth for Ballarat in this way will prove challenging in the current practical environment. The HUL approach provides Ballarat with a way to manage change in a more strategic, integrated and equitable way. It empowers local communities and local government, ensuring that local values are integrated in urban development policies and processes.

At this point in time it is unclear as to whether the HUL constitutes an entirely new urban conservation paradigm or whether it is more about enabling the existing paradigm to evolve beyond its current boundaries by changing practice and integrating conservation into a wider management framework. What is clear for Ballarat, however, is that HUL is providing a platform for active participation in guiding the way that the city develops into the future; for striving to achieve sustainable best practice; for validating, reviewing and reimagining current approaches; and charting a way of opening up dialogue between conservation and social and economic development.

4. HUL in Practice – The World Bank's Inclusive Heritage-Based City Development Program in India

By Stefania Abakerli & Ron van Oers

4. HUL 实践：世界银行在印度实施的基于遗产的城市全面发展项目经验

——Stefania Abakerli & 吴瑞梵

基于遗产的城市全面发展项目是迄今为止印度最大规模的运用了 HUL 方法的项目。该项目是应印度政府财政部和城市发展部的要求，在国家现有的针对“城市更新”的投资，尤其是印度最大的城市更新计划——斥资数十亿的“贾瓦哈拉尔·尼赫鲁国家城市更新任务”（JnNURM）的框架内，解决资金的混合使用和分配问题。由于缺乏恰当的方法、能力和工具，这些资金并未得到充分利用，尤其在城市和邦的层面。对此，世界银行和国际城市联盟，与印度和全球的专家机构合作，构划并支持了该项目的实施，这些机构包括：UNESCO、麻省理工学院、WHITRAP、INTACH 和印度 CEPT 大学等。该项目由城市发展部主持，并受部委间指导委员会的指导，这个委员会由包括财政部、住房和城市扶贫部以及文化部在内的城市发展规划和文化遗产管理的主要部门组成。在试点项目的一期阶段（2012年5月至2014年3月），对能够反映印度不同城市背景的四个示范城市，包括普什卡尔、阿杰梅尔、瓦拉纳西和海得拉巴，制定 HUL 方法并对这些方法进行检验。在对由城市发展部支持下开展的遗产城市发展计划（HRIDAY）进行设计规划时，经该阶段测试的方法、工具和经验已起到参考作用，这也是印度首个针对该领域的计划。为了进一步促进上述计划的实施，第二阶段（2015年1月至2016年12月）也已在筹划之中，将把支持行动扩大到其他的城市、邦和行动层面。

随着遗产被日益视作城市发展不可或缺的“资产”，同时印度也逐渐接受城市复兴需要超越对纪念物和地区隔离式的保护方式，基于上述背景，遗产的城市开发项目应运而生并得以实施。世界各地，包括印度在内，无论是国家、州还是地方层面的政府，无一不感到需要一种在城市复兴和发展过程中结合了经济、环境、社会和文化维度的方法，才能实现可持续发展。因此，2011年11月 UNESCO《关于城市历史景观的建议书》获得广泛的支持并通过。在印度急速发展的城市背景下对这一方法的概念和运作原则及其有效性进行检验也是十分及时的做法，由此获得的首批成果及其对今后的鼓舞也具有重要的意义。在印度其他邦和城市的项目也已在讨论之中，并将进一步巩固 HUL，使其在整个印度次大陆成为一种可行的方法。

5. 以人为中心的规划：历史性城镇景观方法在云南省东南部的运用

——Jeff Soule

随着中国的国内旅游已逐渐从一种相对集中的方式向更大范围内的更为分散的方式转变，传统村落便成为腾冲县的一大重要资源。虽然拥有丰富的资源，但目前的传统村落主要面临以下保护和发展方面的严峻挑战：机械式的保护方法带来的独特个性的丧失；经济关

The Inclusive Heritage-Based City Development Program in India is the largest initiative applying the HUL approach to date. The Program responds to a request from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India to address the mixed performance and allocation of funds under existing national programs earmarked for “urban renewal” investments, especially the multibillion Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), India’s largest urban development scheme. Those funds have not been used to their full potential due to lack of adequate approaches, capacities and tools, especially at the city and state levels. In response, the World Bank and Cities Alliance conceptualized and are supporting the implementation of the Program in collaboration with expert agencies globally and from India, such as UNESCO, MIT, WHITRAP, INTACH and CEPT University, among others. The Program is anchored in the Ministry of Urban Development and guided by an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee comprising key institutions involved in city development planning and cultural heritage management, including the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Culture. During its pilot Phase I (May 2012 – March 2014), the HUL approach was contextualized and methodologies were tested in four demonstration cities that reflect India’s varied urban contexts and historic landscapes, namely Pushkar, Ajmer, Varanasi and Hyderabad. Its tested approaches, tools and learnings are now informing the design of India’s first-of-its-kind Heritage Cities Development Scheme (HRIDAY) under the auspices of the Ministry of Urban Development. In support to HRIDAY implementation, additional cities, states and activities are now planned to be supported under the Program’s scale up Phase II (January 2015 – December 2016), under preparation.

The Heritage-based City Development Program was conceptualized and implemented in a time when emphasis on heritage as an integral “asset” for city development, as well as the need for urban revitalization beyond the preservation of isolated monuments and precincts was gaining acceptance in India. As with many governments around the world, both at the national and the state or local level, also in India the need was felt for an approach that would integrate the economic, environmental, social and cultural domains in processes of urban regeneration and development in order to try to capitalize on the promise of sustainability. Support for the adoption of the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape by UNESCO in November 2011 was therefore broad. The possibility to test and try its conceptual and operational premises and validity in the dynamism of India’s urban environment has been timely indeed, and the first results and further encouragements have been significant. A further roll-out across other States and cities is under discussion and would solidify HUL as a viable approach throughout the Indian subcontinent.

5. People-centered Planning: Using the Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Southwest Yunnan

By Jeff Soule

As China’s domestic travel has gradually shifted from a centralized to a decentralized approach over a larger environment, traditional villages become a key resource for Tengchong. Despite abundant resources, the protection and development of traditional villages face the following serious challenges: losing their unique characteristics from mechanical preservation methods; weak economic connections; and degraded living environment due to unmanaged development.

To face the challenges mentioned above, the Chinese traditional village conservation and revital-

联度较弱；以及由不当开发导致的生活环境的恶化。

面对上述挑战，中国传统村落的保护和复兴亟需新的规划和开发的方法，以使这些村落在完全保留自身文化魅力的同时，维持其内部的工作和生活活力，成为不断发展的生活中心，让现有的居民留下，吸引新人，并提供就业岗位和有竞争力的收入。针对这一背景，UNESCO 及其专业合作机构提供的历史性城镇景观（HUL）方法便成为对此的有效回应。先前关于文化遗产保护的国际化文件，往往都是静态的、以物体为保护对象的方法，与之相比，HUL 则提倡一种动态的、可持续的发展观，支持通过合理的开发实现能提供长远保护的城市发展模式。腾冲历史村落的保护，便为用活态和动态协作的方式实践 HUL 方法提供了一次尝试的机会。

6.HUL 视角的社区参与反思——都江堰西街灾后重建与保护案例

——寇怀云

变化是正常也是必然的。从 HUL 的认识层面，历史并不是一个固化的切面，而是持续变化的，历史城镇的价值便在于文化的层层积累，故以某个历史断面的形态来制约当前的需求并不妥当；针对居民诉求和遗产保护之间的矛盾，寻求妥协的技术或政策方法，不失为是一种可持续的保护方式。社区是文化的主导者，社区诉求包含在历史街区的价值之中，通过社区参与使居民的诉求得以充分表达，在推进历史城镇保护的同时满足居民的合理诉求，这正是 HUL 所倡导的保护理念。

HUL 方法是对变化的监督和管理，也就是说在接受变化的同时，并不能任其发展，而是要进行有效的约束和控制，以改善生活质量和城市空间的质量。西街重建过程中存在的居民非理性诉求和行为反映出管理的相对缺乏。对于社区居民的非理性诉求，一方面需要组织者提高预见性，预先制定社区参与与遗产保护的界限和原则；另一方面需要对居民进行遗产保护教育，培育理性的社区组织，来强化社区参与的能力和效率，从而达成 HUL 的遗产保护与居民受益的双重目标。

7.HUL 实践：苏格兰爱丁堡保护主导下的可持续更新

——Adam Wilkinson

世界遗产地爱丁堡的老城和新城位于复杂且充满活力的首府中心区域。该地区拥有 4000 余栋保护建筑，居民人数近 25000 人，集合了全国几乎所有的机构，也是国家的经济中心，每年接待游客超过 350 万人，因此对当地的历史环境造成巨大的压力。本文探讨了一个为支持世界遗产地管理而建立的非政府组织——“世界遗产爱丁堡”，在协调居民、商界、游客和历史环境之间的利益所做的努力，并从一系列近期完工的项目案例出发，说明该组织是如何依照 UNESCO 倡导的最新的管理方法——历史性城镇景观方法的要求，以遗产

ization is in urgent need of new working methods for planning and development, which enables them to fully maintain their cultural charm while retaining their working and living vitality as ongoing centers of life that retain residents, attract new people, and provide employment and generate competitive incomes. In this context, the Historic Urban Landscape Approach (HUL) came into being as a response from UNESCO and its professional partners. Compared to previous international documents on the protection of cultural heritage as a static, preservation-of-objects effort, HUL promotes the development of a dynamic, sustainable, vision for urban development that provides long-term protection through appropriate development. The Tengchong village conservation effort provides an opportunity to test the HUL approach in a living, dynamic collaborative manner.

6.Reflection on Community Participation from the Perspective of HUL: A Case Study of Post-Disaster Reconstruction of Xijie Historic Block in Dujiangyan, Sichuan Province

By KOU Huaiyun

Change is normal and inevitable. From the perspective of HUL, history is not a static slice, but changing constantly, and the value of the historic district lies in the layering of local cultural. So it is not appropriate to restrict current living demands by the form a cross-section of the history; compromising by planning or policy approaches to solve the contradiction between residents' demand and heritage protection is also a way of sustainable conservation. Community is the dominant of culture, and community demands are included in the value of the historic district. Through community participation local residents' demand can fully be expressed, so that the reasonable demands can be met in the historic district conservation process, that's the conservation concept which advocated by HUL.

HUL is approach to monitor and manage changes. That is to say changing is acceptable but it must be under control. Effectively discipline and restriction should be conducted to mitigate the negative impact on heritages, thus the quality of life and of urban space can be improved. Residents' non-rational demands and behaviors expressed during the reconstruction process reflect the lack of management. For these irrational demands of communities, it needs to improve the organizers ability to predict the conflict, make boundaries and principles of community participation and heritage conservation before implementation; at the same time, the community participation capacity and efficiency should be strengthened by giving residents education of heritage conservation and fostering rational community organizations, so as to achieve the double targets of protecting heritages and benefiting residents in relation to HUL.

7.The Conservation-led Sustainable Regeneration of Edinburgh in Scotland: HUL in Practice

By Adam Wilkinson

The Old and New Towns of Edinburgh World Heritage Site lies at the heart of a complex, living capital city. With over 4000 protected buildings, nearly 25,000 residents, all the institutions of state, the heart of the nation's economy and over 3.5m visitors per year, pressure on the historic environment is intense. This article explores the ways in which Edinburgh World Heritage, a non-governmental organization set up to support the management of the World Heritage Site, attempts to reconcile the interests of residents, business, visitors and the historic environment with a series of case studies of recently completed projects, illustrating how the organization uses heritage as a means to achieve social, economic and environmental outcomes, in line with the updated management approach of the

为手段，在社会、经济和环境方面取得成果的。

本文得出结论：爱丁堡的多数地区依然维持其延续性，即社会、经济和环境方面不断地演变过程，因此我们要根据其以世界遗产地为重点的管理方面的需求，作出改变和发展。历史城市的管理，包括那些世界遗产地，都应从长远出发作出考虑——对我们则意味着要试着理解在今后的 20 至 30 年内，社会、经济和环境将发生怎样的变化和发展，这些变化和发展将怎样影响这座城市，而我们又将怎样继续我们的工作。

采取一种以保护为主导的、涵盖了社会、经济和环境领域价值再现的更新方法，并利用遗产项目来实现除保护以外的其他一系列目标，是一个渐进式的且极富挑战的过程。但其集聚的动能却是巨大的。通过一种符合历史性城镇景观原则的方法，来理解世界遗产对城市所能产生的贡献，已经开始渗透到政界和官员的思维之中。但这一过程并不是轻松且即刻就能实现的，爱丁堡已朝着这些目标努力了近 45 年，期间从未停止在城市的历史中心支持设立可持续发展的社区，而这些努力也仍将继续。

8. 拉瓦尔品第的活态遗产：HUL 方法的一大挑战

——Ayesha Pamela Rogers

拉瓦尔品第是一座有着厚重历史和文化价值层级的城市，主要体现在众多市集和旧街区内的传统、风俗、社区习俗，以及这些街区多样化的自然和社会肌理之中。城镇的古老核心区依然运行良好并充满活力，而这一切完全是基于当地的社会文化资本形成的。然而，拉瓦尔品第的文化历史意义尚未得到很好的理解，更别说对这些意义价值的甄别认可，同时也还没有以单体建筑或历史街区形式进行保护的任何遗产。旧城区被一系列“规划”建造的项目所环绕，包括从 19 世纪的殖民军营到现代的大型住宅开发项目，如 Baharia 镇和“规划的”姐妹城市伊斯兰堡，凸显了历史上的传统而有机的城市形态。

本文简要介绍和描述拉瓦尔品第的历史背景，由此引出拉瓦尔品第历史性城镇景观项目的发展过程，并进一步对 HUL 方法在品第历史中心区的应用进行检验和改进。本文详细介绍了项目的筹备阶段，主要关注 HUL 过程的三大关键步骤：对市集城镇的普查并建立目录，包括当地的乡土和宗教建筑、传统集市中的职业、绿地和景观线；对需要保护的价值观及其特征属性达成共识；并对这些价值在面临当前社会经济状况时的脆弱性进行评估，包括衰败的建筑肌理、破败的基础设施、日益增加的交通和开发压力等。

拉市历史性城镇景观项目提出和计划的所有行动都旨在实现 HUL 的三大目标：管理变化或者说是维持连续性；改善当地社区的生活条件；以及形成城市保护的“良性循环”。HUL 方法在历史城市拉瓦尔品第规划和管理中的应用，将能够改变专业人士、保护当局和公众对巴基斯坦这种“运行中的”、本土的文

Historic Urban Landscape as promoted by UNESCO.

The paper includes that much as the living city remains a continuum – constantly evolving in social, economic and environmental terms –, so our joint response to its management needs, focused on the World Heritage site, must change and evolve. The management of historic cities, also of World Heritage status, requires looking to the long term – for us this means trying to understand how society, the economy and the environment might change and develop over the next twenty to thirty years, how this will impact the city and how we must steer our activities.

The adoption of a conservation-led regeneration approach to include social, economic and environmental valorization, using heritage projects to meet a range of other outcomes than simply preservation, has been gradual and challenging. However, the momentum that has been built up is significant, and the understanding of what World Heritage can achieve for the city through an approach in line with the principles and approach of the Historic Urban Landscape has started to permeate the thinking of politicians and officials. None of this is easy and none of this is quick – Edinburgh has put in a sustained effort of nearly 45 years to support the creation of sustainable communities in its historic centre, and still has work to do.

8. Living Heritage of Rawalpindi: A Challenge for the HUL Approach

By Ayesha Pamela Rogers

Rawalpindi is a city with a dense layering of historic and cultural values, expressed through traditions, customs and community practices in the many bazaar and old neighborhoods with a diverse physical and social fabric. The vibrant functioning core of the city persists, which is based solely on social-cultural capital. The extent

of Pindi's cultural-historic significance, however, is still poorly understood, let alone recognized, and no heritage is protected at the level of individual building or historic precinct. The old city is surrounded by “planned” development, from the 19th century colonial army cantonment to huge modern housing developments like Bahria Town and the “planned” sister city of Islamabad, emphasizing the traditional, organic urban form of the past.

This paper will present a brief historical and descriptive background of Rawalpindi, leading to the development of the Rawalpindi Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) Project (RHULP), designed to test and refine the HUL approach in Rawalpindi's historic core. The Preparatory Phase of the project is described which focused on the first three critical steps of the HUL process: inventory and mapping of the bazaar city, including its vernacular and religious buildings, traditional bazaar occupations, green spaces and view lines; reaching consensus about the values and their attributes which need to be safeguarded; and assessment of the vulnerabilities of these values in terms of prevailing socio-economic realities which include degrading built fabric, poor infrastructure, increasing traffic and development pressure.

All of the proposed and planned initiatives of the RHULP aim to achieve the three stated HUL objectives: managing change or maintaining continuity; improving living conditions of local communities and generating a “virtuous cycle” in urban conservation. The application of the HUL approach to the planning and management of historic Rawalpindi has the potential to change how such “working”, vernacular and culturally diverse centers are viewed and treated in Pakistan by heritage professionals, preservation authorities and the public.

At the same time, selection of Rawalpindi as a HUL pilot

化多样性历史中心的看法,以及处理这些地区的做法。

与此同时,拉瓦尔品第作为一个历史城镇案例,其价值在于活态的集市遗产以及反映了空间模式的社会资产,因而把其选为 HUL 的一个试点城市也将拓宽该方法的范畴和方法论。它是对 HUL 在面临困难局面时的检验,也展现出这一方法对亚洲那些未予以认可却十分宝贵的历史城市的有效性。

9. 中国历史保护中政府的作用和表现

——Zhe Geng & 吴瑞梵

过去几十年间,由于中央政府将重点放在中国的经济发展和城市开发,因此尽管期间颁布了若干文化遗产保护方面的法律法规,但大量的城市历史遗产依然成为城市建设的牺牲品。所幸,在 2000 年以后,中央政府开始更加关注历史名城、名镇和名村的保护。同时,公众也意识到身边城市遗产的丢失,并开始愿意保留这些遗产,使其免遭拆除。在《国家新型城镇化规划(2014-2020)》中,国务院把“文化传承,彰显特色”作为基本原则之一。它要求在未来几十年中,中国的城镇化发展要体现城市的多样性和形态的差异性,并且避免“千城一面”。它提倡发展有历史记忆、文化脉络、地域风貌、民族特点的美丽城镇。中国国家主席习近平在 2013 年的中央城镇化工作会议中指出,中国的新型城镇化应体现尊重自然,让城市融入大自然,让居民记得住“乡愁”。这一新的要求反映了中央政府注意到快速城市化和不完善的遗产保护管理机制所带来的消极后果,并将在未来几十年中致力于改善这些消极影响,关注城市遗产的保护。但是,中央政府也提出,城市化是必然经历的过程,并称 2020 年要实现常住人口城镇化率达到 60%。在未来的十个五年中,必须在目前的城市化过程中找到科学的方法,来保持城市的特色。

国际上,世界遗产委员会也注意到快速的城市化为城市领域历史资源保护方面所带来的挑战,并通过了 2005 年的《维也纳备忘录》来应对这些挑战,从而促进在动态和变化的历史城市中的城市遗产的保护。其中还提出了重要的“历史性城镇景观”(HUL)的概念,认为城市遗产的保护必须超越传统的“历史中心”、“整体”或“环境”等概念的范畴。这种新的范式提倡一种“基于现存历史形态、建筑存量(stock)及文脉,综合考虑当代建筑、城市可持续性发展和景观完整性之间关系”(第五条)的方法。2011 年,世界遗产委员会进一步通过了《关于城市历史景观的建议书》(2011),规定了城市历史景观的保护和管理的相关框架和措施。

快速的城市化过程带来了居民生活设施的改善和中国经济的整体发展。如今,尊重和我们的记忆和我们所在城市的灵魂已不再只是某个社区和学界的诉求,这同样也是中央政府的目标。(下转第 24 页)

study will expand the scope and methodology of the approach; as an example of an historic town whose values lie in living bazaar heritage and social capital reflected in spatial patterning. It will test the HUL in a “difficult” scenario and show how effective it can be even for unacknowledged but valued historic cities in Asia.

9. The Role and Performance of Governments in Historic Conservation in China

By Zhe Geng and Ron van Oers

During the last decades, a large number of urban historic sites were sacrificed to urban constructions when the Central Government focused very much on boosting Chinese economic boost and urban development, although a series of protection laws and regulation for cultural heritage were issued during that time. Fortunately, after the 2000s, the Central Government has paid more attention to the conservation of urban historic cities, towns and villages. And the public noticed the loss of their urban heritage and were strongly willing to keep their urban heritage from demolishing. In the New Urban Development Plan (2014-2020), China's State Council defined “Inheriting culture and highlighting characteristics” as an urban development principle. It requires China's new urban development in the future decades to reflect cities' diversities and different morphological characteristics and to avoid “every city has the same imagines”. It advocated developing cities and towns that have historic memories, cultural context, regional characteristics and national identities. At the Central Urbanization Work Conference 2013 (CUWC), Chinese President Xi Jinping put forward that new urbanization in China should aim to respect the nature, make cities integrate into the nature, make local residents remember their “Xiangzhou” in cities and towns. This new requirement reflect that the Central Government noticed the negative results brought by

rapid urbanization and uncompleted heritage conservation management system and the Central Government aims to improve those negative results and focuses on protecting urban heritage in the future decades. But, the Central Government also stated that urbanization cannot be avoided and they aim to increase urban population to 60% of China's total population by 2020. In the coming 10 five years, it is important to define a scientific way to keep cities' identities under the process of ongoing urbanization.

Internationally, the World Heritage Committee noticed the challenges in conserving historic resources in urban areas brought about by rapid urbanization and in response adopted the 2005 Vienna Memorandum to respond to these challenges to aid the conservation of urban heritage in dynamic and changing historic cities. A significant notion of “Historic Urban Landscape (HUL)” was put forward proposing that the conservation of urban heritage needs to go beyond the traditional conservation of “historic centers”, “ensembles” or “surroundings”. This new paradigm proposed that an integrated conservation approach “linking contemporary architecture, sustainable urban development and landscape integrity based on existing historic patterns, building stock and context” (Article 5). In 2011, the World Heritage Committee further adopted the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (2011) which provided associated framework and measures for the conservation and management of historic urban landscapes.

The rapid urbanization has brought about the improvement of living facilities for residents and the development of the economy overall for China. Now, there has also been not only a community and academic plea but also the Central Government's goal to respect and conserve our memory and our cities' soul. (continued on Page 24)

联合国教科文组织《关于历史性城镇景观 (HUL) 的建议书》在中国的实施——上海议程

Shanghai Agenda for The Implementation of UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) in China

2014年12月10日在中国上海
2015年1月10日修改
2015年4月12日再次修改稿
2015年5月15日第三次修改稿

1. 城镇及其发展关系到人类发展的福祉

在当今全球化和城镇化的进程中，城镇在保障人类幸福与健康，促进社会的创造性、文化的多样性以及物质和非物质文化遗产的保护和可持续利用方面，都肩负着重大的责任。

我们提倡形成一种不具破坏性的且能够在过去、现在和未来之间建立连续与和谐关系的城镇空间和社会关系，以维护人类文化的创造性和多样性，共同保护城镇的文化遗产资源，提升城市的吸引力和韧性，改善民众的生活品质，实现更为可持续的城镇发展。这也是2011年通过的联合国教科文组织《关于历史性城镇景观的建议书》的核心所在。

2. 中国城镇文化遗产保护面临的挑战

中国在快速的城镇化进程中，不可持续的发展过程也对城镇文化遗产造成了诸多的损害。今天，城镇文化遗产保护面临的挑战是多方面的，包括城镇转型发展带来的压力、遗产地发展旅游业的诉求、地方政府之间的相互竞争等方面。如何在不同情境下处理保护与发展、新与旧、历史与当代之间的关系，《关于历史性城镇景观的建议书》为我们寻找应对这些挑战的对策提供了新的视角与思路。

3. HUL 的核心思想与方法

“历史性城镇景观”并不是指一种遗产保护对象，它是处理“城镇环境与自然环境之间、当代及后代需求与历史遗产之间平衡且可持续关系”的一种视角与方法。“历史性城镇景观”将不同历史时期人类活动在城镇空间上表现出来的层积性作为认识城镇文化遗产价值完整性的出发点，既包括了历史环境，同时也不排斥当代空间与建筑的意义。

“历史性城镇景观方法”拟通过对城镇空间中具有历史性意义的结构、场所及其他传统文化元素的判别，以及对其形成背景和演变脉络的分析，识别城镇在动态变化中的文化身份和特征。通过一系列步骤提供一条积极的城镇保护与发展路径，即在坚持国际公约所明确的保护原则的基础上，充分考虑区域性环境的背景因素，借鉴地方社区的传统与观念，以此在社会转变中去有效地管理既有城镇空间的变化，确保当代干预行动与历史环境中的遗产和谐共处。

Shanghai, China, on 10 December 2014
First revision on 10 January 2015
Second revision on 12 April 2015
Third revision on 15 May 2015

1. Cities and their development as a key factor to human welfare

In today's globalizing and urbanizing world, cities are of great importance to the protection of human welfare and health, the development of social creativity and cultural diversity, as well as the conservation and sustainable use of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

We express the need to develop a non-disruptive and more harmonious continuum between the past, present and future in terms of urban space and social relations, so as to preserve the creativity and diversity of human cultures, to safeguard the cultural heritage resources of cities, to increase cities' resilience, to improve their attractiveness and quality of life for citizens and thereby to achieve a more sustainable development, all of which is also at the heart of the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape.

2. Challenges for urban cultural heritage conservation in China

Urban cultural heritage in China has been greatly affected by its rapid urbanization and the unsustainable development process. Its conservation is being challenged in different grounds today, including the pressures of urban transformation, the needs at heritage sites to develop tourism, the competition among local governments, to name but a few. How can we deal with the relations between protection and development, the new and the old, as well as the past and the present in

different situations? UNESCO's Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape provides us with new perspectives and ideas when looking for solutions to these challenges.

3. The concept and approach of HUL

“Historic Urban Landscape” does not refer to a heritage category to be protected, but rather to a perspective and an approach, which can be applied to deal with “a balanced and sustainable relationship between the urban and natural environment, between the needs of present and future generations and the legacy from the past”. HUL is a tool to understand the integrity of urban heritage values based on the recognition of the layering of values existing in any city as the result of human presence through history, recognizing both the needs of historic environment and those of modern urban spaces and architecture.

The HUL approach aims to recognize the dynamically changing identity and character of cities through the identification of the structures, places and other traditional cultural elements of historical significance in cities and through the analysis of their historical contexts and evolution. The Historic Urban Landscape approach, by taking into account local context, provides a positive path to urban conservation and development through a series of steps. The process must be informed by the traditions and perceptions of local communities while adhering to internationally accepted standards of conservation, in order to effectively manage changes that existing urban space have been undergoing in their social transformations and to ensure that contemporary interventions are harmoniously

4. HUL 在中国实践的路径建议

“历史性城镇景观方法”认为当代建筑对在历史文化环境中注入新的活力和提升历史文化环境的吸引力具有积极的作用，因而其并不拒绝在历史环境中介入当代的建筑与空间元素，而是着力寻找建立两者之间平衡关系的途径。这种平衡关系的建立需要针对不同历史环境的具体特征统筹考虑当代元素介入的类别。

2012年10月12日至13日在上海举办了一次历史性城镇景观国际学术会议，期间确立了联合国教科文组织《关于历史性城镇景观的建议书》在中国实施的三大目标，对“变化”的管理、当地民众生活条件的改善和城市保护良性循环的建立。

因地制宜地制定各自的实施路径是《关于历史性城镇景观的建议书》的价值所在。根据教科文组织大会第36C/23号决议中有关“历史性城镇景观”的行动纲领，建议在中国可以开展以下行动：

4.1 对“变化”的管理

(a) 专业调研：对城镇的自然、文化和人文资源进行调研并绘制“历史性城镇景观”文化地图；

(b) 公共政策：可以通过公众参与，就需要保护以传承后代的遗产达成认同的共识，并确认这些遗产所承载的价值属性；

(c) 影响评估：对新的变化的影响进行科学评估，特别需要关注承载价值的属性特征在社会经济压力和气候变化影响下的脆弱性；

(d) 规划管理：可以通过参与性规划以及与利益攸关方磋商等方式，因地制宜地确定整合城镇文化遗产保护和社会经济发展双重规划目标的内容，确定管理空间、社会、经济变化的原则，确定管理空间变化的技术要求；

(e) 行动步骤：确定保护和开发行动的优先顺序，以更好地控制变化的节奏。

4.2 当地民众生活条件的改善与社区的发展

(a) 民生保障：将当地民众对改善生活条件的诉求放在重要的位置，使民众成为城镇文化遗产保护的受益者；

(b) 社区发展：为当地社区的发展提供多样化的选择和更多的机会，使社区整体融入城镇发展的环境中，使其成为城镇中最具活力的场所，而不是变成一个空间上、社会上和经济上的“孤岛”。

4.3 城市保护的良性循环

(a) 发展政策：应特别注重地方传统，将城镇遗产资源的价值和脆弱性纳入城镇的整体发展战略框架中，判别遗产资源在利用中的优势与局限性；

(b) 实施机制：为每个确认的保护和开发项目建立适宜的合作伙伴关系，为政府各公共管理部门、私营投资部门、业主等不同主体之间的各种相关活动制定协作和协调机制。

integrated within the historic setting.

4. Proposals for the application of HUL in China

The HUL approach considers that contemporary architectures have positive effects in revitalizing historic settings and thus increasing their attractiveness. Therefore, rather than opposing the interventions of those contemporary buildings or elements in historic settings, the HUL approach seeks to establish a harmonious continuity between the two based on a thorough consideration of the type of the interventions that fit the character of specific historical contexts.

During the expert meeting on Historic Urban Landscapes, on 12 and 13 October 2012 in Shanghai, three objectives were identified for the implementation of the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in China: a. the management of 'change', b. the improvement of living conditions for local populations and communities, and c. the creation of a virtuous cycle in urban conservation.

It is essentially important to adapt the implementation of the Recommendation to local contexts. Based on a Historic Urban Landscape Action Plan included in UNESCO's General Conference Resolution 36 C/23, the following set of actions in China is suggested:

4.1 Management of 'change'

(a) Professional analysis: to undertake comprehensive surveys and cultural mapping of city's Historic Urban Landscape — its natural, cultural and human resources;

(b) Public policies: to reach consensus using participatory planning on which heritage needs to be protected and transmitted to future generations, and to determine the attributes that carry these values;

(c) Impact Assessments: to assess the effect of changes in a scientific manner, with special reference to the vulnerability of attributes

that carry heritage values, to the socio-economic stresses, as well as to the impacts of climate change;

(d) Planning process: to manage the balance of the goals of urban heritage conservation with those of socio-economic development through participatory planning and stakeholder consultations, to develop the management principles of the physical, social and economic transformations and to formulate the technical requirements needed to manage changes;

(e) Phasing: to prioritize policies and actions for conservation and development, in order to better regulate the pace of change.

4.2 Improvement of living conditions for local populations and development of communities

(a) Improvement of people's livelihood: to give priority to local people's demands on the improvement of living conditions and enable local populations to enjoy benefits from urban heritage conservation;

(b) Community development: to provide diversified options for development for local communities, to integrate communities into the overall urban development process and make them dynamic places in cities rather than 'islands' of preservation that is isolated physically, socially and economically.

4.3 Creation of a virtuous cycle in urban conservation

(a) Development policies: to integrate urban heritage values and their vulnerability status into a wider framework of city development strategy by valuing local traditions, and to identify factors that facilitate or limit the use of urban heritage resources;

(b) Implementation mechanisms: to establish the appropriate partnerships for each of the identified projects for the conservation and development, as well as to develop mechanisms for the coordination of the various activities between different actors, both public and private, as well as individual owners.

5. 面对挑战，协作创新

“历史性城镇景观”至今还只是一个概念和一种视角。作为一种实现历史城镇可持续发展的方法，尚需要通过实践的积累去归纳总结，需要我们在实践中因地制宜地去研究、建构和完善。

多学科协作：历史城镇的保护、改造及其现代化，需要不同专业学科领域和实践领域的广泛参与，包括来自城乡规划、城市设计、建筑、考古、地质、环境、保护、社会学等领域的专业人士。研究机构和大学应带头在各自的研究、咨询和教学活动中开展跨学科和多样性的工作。

利益相关者参与：应当鼓励城镇中其他行动方的参与，如居民、青年、企业家、公司商业经理人、艺术家和媒体等，从而建立起合作机制，推进对历史文化资源的创造性利用。

地方实践：地方政府是“历史性城镇景观方法”的具体实施者，应当加强与研究机构和大学的持续性合作，并开展多部门协作，推进多规合一，在历史城镇积极开展“历史性城镇景观方法”的探索性实践，开展相关管理和技术人才的能力建设工作。

国家推动：“历史性城镇景观方法”旨在保护人类环境的品质，提升城市空间的生产能力与可持续利用的可能性，促进社会与功能的多样性发展，以期整合城镇文化遗产保护和社会经济发展的双重目标，并进一步为城镇中新开发区域的规划和设计提供理念和方向。从这个意义上看，国家推动《关于历史性城镇景观的建议书》的实施，具有重要的战略意义。

5. Collaboration and innovation

The Historic Urban Landscape, as an approach to achieving sustainable development in historic cities, though so far only a concept and perspective, needs to be further studied, enriched and improved through constant practices in specific contexts.

Collaboration of interdisciplinary research: The conservation, rehabilitation and modernization of the historic city needs the involvement of a broader spectrum of professional disciplines and practices, including urban-rural planners, urban designers, architects, archaeologists, geologists, environmentalists and sociologists, among others. Local research institutes and universities should lead the way in demonstrating interdisciplinarity and diversity in their research, advisory and teaching activities as regards urban management.

Involvement of stakeholders: Involvement of other actors in the urban scene should be encouraged, such as residents, young entrepreneurs, corporate business managers, artists and the media, among others, in order to create collab-

orative mechanisms and optimize the creative use of historical and cultural resources.

Local practices: Local governments, as the actors in implementing HUL approach, should strengthen their sustaining cooperation with local research institutes and universities, collaborate with all sectors to promote the integration of different plans, and explore the implementation of HUL approach in historic cities, as well as the capacity building of managerial and technical personnel.

An initiative driven by the State: The Historic Urban Landscape approach is aimed at preserving the quality of the human environment, enhancing the productive and sustainable use of urban spaces, while promoting social and functional diversity, and integrating the goals of urban heritage conservation and those of social and economic development. It also provides ideas for and contributes to orientate the planning and design of newly developed urban areas. Therefore it is of great strategic significance for the State to implement the UNESCO's Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape.

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如何在城市遗产的保护和当代建筑的开发间找到平衡，已成为中国一大热点问题。2005 年的《维也纳备忘录》（第 14 条）和 2011 年的《关于城市历史景观的建议书》（第 22 条）都要求将城市遗产的保护纳入一般性政策规划、管理和实践之中。由此主张中国的国家和地方政府都应通过和执行科学的规划方法来保护城市历史资源的真实性。

2012 年，上海的亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（WHITRAP）制定了《城市历史景观（HUL）方法在中国的应用》，列举了中国城市保护和城市更新中的关键问题，并提出一个为期 5 年（2012-2017）的 HUL 在中国应用的特别项目。该项目旨在制定一套工具，以辅助该方法在四个领域的实施，包括：公民参与手段、监管制度、知识和规划手段和财务手段，从而促进中国的城市遗产保护。本文也提出一个可供未来研究的话题，即 HUL 方法可以成为城市化过程中保留“乡愁”的有效手段。

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How to balance the conservation of urban heritage and the development of contemporary architecture has become a topical subject in China. The 2005 Vienna Memorandum (Article 14) and the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (Article 22) both require that the conservation of urban heritage be integrated into general policies of city planning, management and practice. It is therefore argued that national and local governments in China should adopt and execute scientific planning methods to protect the authenticity of their urban historic resources.

In 2012, the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP) in Shanghai developed the Application of

the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) Approach in China which presented the key issues of urban conservation and urban renewal in China and proposed a special 5-year (2012-2017) program to the implement the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape through the application of HUL in China. This program aims to develop a toolkit to aid implementation in four areas - civic engagement tools, regulatory systems, knowledge and planning tools and financial tools for China - in order to better conserve urban heritage in China. It is raised a topic here for future study that can HUL approach be a facilitator of keeping "Xiangchou" in the process of urbanization.

文汇报专访 Ron van OERS 博士：城市保护要为城市的未来发展作贡献

Wen Hui Daily Interview with Dr. Ron van OERS: Urban Conservation Should Contribute to Future Development of Cities

编辑 / 罗婧 Edited by LUO Jing

有关城市景观、古迹遗址的保护，相关话题似乎永远不会过时。世界上许多国家和地区处在城镇化大背景下，尽管“保护”的理念已经日益在全球范围内成为共识，但在具体的保护实践中，发展和保护之间的边界在变，对于什么是合理保护的看法也一直在变。

联合国教科文组织（简称 UNESCO）世界遗产委员会自 1976 年成立以来，一直致力于探索和引导环境、城市和建筑等方面的保护，并积累了丰富的经验。以往的城市保护重点关注建筑物本身的保护，在实践过程中，委员会专家逐渐意识到人的因素的重要性和城市发展的客观现实，开始考虑修正保护方针。

“城市历史景观 (Historic Urban Landscape, 简称 HUL) 保护计划”是目前 UNESCO 正在全球范围内推动的全新的城市自然、文化遗产保护项目。HUL 保护计划负责人吴瑞梵 (Ron van Oers) 认为，该计划的重要见解在于：城市历史景观的保护是为了保护城市的有机组成部分，而不是圈出一些主题公园式的保护区；城市一直在变，要了解城市功能的运作，保护城市的动态；城市历史景观保护不是保护单独的几处建筑，而要为城市未来发展作出贡献。

吴瑞梵曾长期作为 UNESCO 世界遗产中心的官员在全球各地提供文化遗产和城市保护的指导，包括在中国、斯里兰卡、智利、哥斯达黎加、拉丁美洲和加勒比海地区等。2005 年至今，他的主要工作是协调和管理 UNESCO 的 HUL 保护计划。HUL 计划开始在全球推广后，2012 年起，吴瑞梵担任 UNESCO 亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心副主任，并担任同济大学建筑与城乡规划高级研究机构高级研究人员，主要职责是代表 UNESCO 世界遗产中心在中国推动 HUL 计划。

HUL 计划在中国筛选了北京、苏州和同里、都江堰、杭州、上海、扬州、澳门、广州等地作为试点城市。中国在文化遗产和城市保护方面有着自身悠久的传统。如何将中国的保护实践与 HUL 计划的指导意见相结合将是贯穿该计划推进的一个重要考量。

日前，围绕 HUL 计划在中国的推进情况、新世纪城市景观保护理念的变化、中国对于世界遗产的态度的得失等话题，吴瑞梵先生接受了专访。

It seemed topics related to conservation of urban landscapes, monuments and heritage sites will never be outdated. Plenty of countries and regions still carry on with them the process of great urbanization. Even though the concept of conservation has increasingly been recognized as a shared idea at a global scale, the boundary between development and conservation as far as perceptions towards rational conservation is in constant change, as exemplified in actual practices of heritage conservation.

Ever since its founding in 1976, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee has consistently dedicated to exploring and guiding of conservation regarding environments, cities, architectures and so on, and acquired rich experience during the process. Urban conservation in the past tended to emphasize solely on architectural conservation. Nevertheless, the experts of Committee has increasingly realized the significance of human factors and objectivity of urban development during the practices, and thus started to consider the adjustment of conservation guidelines.

The “Historic Urban Landscape” initiative is currently a brand new conservation programme targeting at urban natural and cultural heritage in global dimension. Dr. Ron van Oers, the programme specialist of HUL initiative, considers the important insight of the approach lies on the conservation of organic parts of cities instead of delineating some theme park-like conservation areas. Cities are in constant change, and we have to understand the working mechanism behind cities’ functions and maintain the dynamics of cities. After all, urban conservation is not about preservation of individual built heritage, but contribution to future development of cities.

By acting as the official in UNESCO World Heritage Center, Dr.



Ron van Oers had provided advises for conservation of cultural heritage and cities worldwide, including China, Sri Lanka, Chile, Costa Rica, Latin America, Caribbean Sea region etc. Ever since 2005 his major task is to coordinate and manage the HUL approach adopted by UNESCO. Following the global promotion of HUL approach, Dr. Ron van Oers had served as the Vice Director of World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP Shanghai), and meanwhile the Research Fellow at the Advanced Research Institute of Architecture and Urban-Rural Planning at Tongji University in Shanghai, whose main responsibility is to represent UNESCO World Heritage Center in promoting HUL approach in China.

Pilot cities such as Beijing, Suzhou and Tongli, Dujianyan, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Macao, Guangzhou and others are selected for implementation of HUL approach in China. Considering China’s long tradition in cultural heritage and urban conservation, the exact measure for combining China’s conservation practice and guidance provided by HUL approach would be a significant factor that runs through the program’s implementation.

Hence, Dr. Ron van Oers accepted interview regarding the current situation of HUL approach in China, mind shifts in urban conservation concepts in the new millennium, China’s handling of World Heritage as far as its pros and cons, and so on.

历史城市保护不是为了圈出许多“主题公园”

文汇报: 联合国教科文组织 (UNESCO) 目前在推动的历史性城镇景观 (HUL) 保护计划是一个怎样的计划?

吴瑞梵: 2005 年之前, 世界遗产委员会热衷于讨论在世界遗产地进行环境、建筑和城市保护。过去的国际性宪章在当时是不错的保护方针, 不管是对成员国, 对城市本身、还是对政府和城市管理者。然而, 从本世纪开始, 世界遗产委员会的专家认为城市保护正在实践过程中发生转变, 城市保护已经无法完全遵循过去的方针来进行, 因此, 世界遗产委员会要求 UNESCO 设计一个新的保护方针, HUL 计划就是这样来的。

2005 年 5 月, UNESCO 在《保护历史性城市景观维也纳备忘录》的基础上通过了《关于保护历史性城市景观的宣言》。HUL 计划在 2005 年正式开启。经过 6 年准备和讨论, 于 2011 年 11 月 10 日第十七次全体会议通过了《关于历史性城镇景观的建议书》。2005 年到 2011 年, UNESCO 组织召开各种专家会议、咨询会等, 组织各种机构、NGO 组织等在全球寻找案例, 以帮助分析城市保护在各国究竟是如何切实执行的。

文汇报: 全球对于城市保护的认识并非一成不变。UNESCO 也并非第一次制定城市保护方针。能否谈谈过去的保护理念及其得失?

吴瑞梵: 在 2005 年以来的讨论中, 出现了城市保护的一些新的重要见解。如果严格按照过去的保护方针, 那么通常的结果是: 很多地方保护得很好, 但更像个“主题公园”, 有大门和栅栏围绕, 不再是城市的有机组成部分, 而政府则持续投入资金维持这个“公园”。

我们不希望城市保护的结果是圈出很多“主题公园”, 且如今很多政府不再资金充足, 因此这种做法已经不符合实际需要。城市区域应该是城市生活的一部分, 可以正常提供工作机会, 产生收益, 吸引投资。我们面临的困境是: 如果不保护, 城市区域就日益损耗衰败, 然后被原来的居民抛弃; 而如果贸然保护, 则很可能又充满了人造感。

文汇报: 历史城市的保护往往需要保护“一些古老的建筑和景观”, 而在上海这类人口密集的现代化大都市, 城市运行效率也很重要。您是否担心, 如果需要保护的景观功能性都很弱, 则会降低城市运行效率?

吴瑞梵: HUL 计划的理念是把城市保护和真实性两者结合, 将保护区域作为城市的一部分, 与城市一起保持动态和活力。换言之, 城市一直在变, 我们要了解城市功能的运作, 要保护城市的动态。观念还得继续转变——需要保护, 也要接受改变。关于这点争论了很长时间, UNESCO 花了 6 年时间才提出

Urban conservation is not for theme park delineation

Wen Hui Daily: What is the Historic Urban Landscape approach promoted by UNESCO currently?

Dr. Ron van Oers: Before 2005, the World Heritage Committee had been debating more and more the impact of contemporary development: environmental, architectural and urban development projects on World Heritage Sites. Previously the international charters were good guideline for member states, cities or governments and mayors. Nevertheless, there was increasingly a feeling since the beginning of this century the experts of World Heritage Committee had been experiencing the practice of urban conservation was changing and were not capable anymore to follow these guidelines. So that's why the World Heritage Committee asked UNESCO to start looking into the development of a new guidelines for urban conservation. That ultimately became the historic urban landscape approach.

In May, 2005, the Declaration on the Conservation of Historic Urban Landscapes was adopted by UNESCO based on Vienna Memorandum on the Historic Urban Landscapes. After 6 years of preparation and discussion, on 10th November 2011 UNESCO's General Conference adopted the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscapes. Between 2005 to 2011, UNESCO organized expert meetings, consultations, in particular with many development agencies and NGOs, but also looking to case studies all over the world how urban conservation was actually practiced in different countries.

Wen Hui Daily: It is rather unlikely for the global recognition of urban conservation to stay the same, and it is not the first time for UNESCO to set up approaches for urban conservation. Hence, could you please talk about the conservation concepts in the past as well as their pros and cons?

Dr. Ron van Oers: A couple of important new insights emerged during the discussions over the six years, and those insights related to

the fact that: if urban conservation was done strictly according to the international charters, then usually what we saw was well-preserved areas but a little bit like a zoo, with a gate and fences surrounded it, which are no longer the part of a contemporary city. It is felt like a theme park. At the same time the government was putting a lot of money in it — subsidies to preserve that area.

Practically, nowadays governments don't have money anymore, so we cannot deal with that practice. But more fundamentally, we do not want city areas to be preserved like zoos. We want city areas, also inner city areas to be part of city life, and to generate revenues, to generate jobs, to be places where investment can take place. However, we are facing a much black and white image: if we do not do conservation, then many historic urban cities are rundown, and abandoned by original population; but if we do conservation, it is artificial.

Wen Hui Daily: Generally the conservation of historic cities will come with the preservation of some historical architectures and landscapes. For cities which concerns the operational efficiency for highly dense-populated metropolitans like Shanghai. Do you worry that operational efficiency of cities may get bogged down by urban landscapes that are preserved with overly limited functional capacities?

Dr. Ron van Oers: The HUL approach ultimately is to combine urban conservation with authenticity, and make the preserved areas participate in the dynamics of the city itself. In other words, cities are in constant change, and we need to understand how the cities actually function in order to conserve the dynamics of cities. We need to accept that if we want to preserve areas we also need to allow them to change. It took a very long time to debate this, and it took UNESCO's 6 years to propose and adopt a new conservation approach, namely the HUL initiative.

At this moment, one step further from the great experiences ob-

并确立了新的保护方针，即 HUL 计划。

当然，过去一个世纪的城市保护留下了宝贵经验，而此刻我们需要更进一步了。与过去注重保护建筑本身所不同的是，现在的城市保护要为城市未来发展作出贡献。显然，我们应该允许改变，当然，改变必须受到严格限制。

文汇报：HUL 计划作为城镇景观保护的新方法，距离 UNESCO 上一次就城市保护提出建议，即 1976 年的《内罗毕建议》，已经过去 30 年，HUL 较之《内罗毕建议》有何明显的进步之处？

吴瑞梵：不能简单地讲进步。《内罗毕建议》是在 1976 年签署的，反映那个时代的特征。30 多年间，世界已经发生巨变，所以需要新的方针来应对新的现实。HUL 计划是新现实下的产物。当然，HUL 计划的确有很多显著的不同。最重要的一个不同是，《内罗毕建议》签署时，政府起主导作用，当时，大部分国家是由中央政府来直接对接《内罗毕建议》。比如在中国，当时的城市保护需要由中央文化遗产管理机构决定，经费也来自中央政府。如今在中国，政府权力不断下放，城市本身被赋予更多权力来决定自身发展，这就显然不是 1976 年的做法。

另外，现在不像过去那样单纯依靠中央政府投入资金，因此需要关注多样化的资金筹措。HUL 计划也包含了如何将私人经费引入城市保护的倡议。我们得学会向社会要钱，这一点是中国各个城市现在迫切要学习的。

另一个明显不同是，《内罗毕建议》十分关注建筑物保护，主要是保护建筑风格和历史遗迹，但 HUL 计划更多的是关注城市区域和人本身。

保护依然重要，但理念可以创新

文汇报：尽管是一个全球层面的行动纲领，但 HUL 计划还是为中国制定了具体“路线图”，能否圈点一下 HUL 计划在中国的具体化情况？

吴瑞梵：UNESCO 十分注重新的保护纲领的全球适用性，所以 HUL 计划只是一个国际性指导方针，需要参与这项计划的成员国根据实际情况制定细节。HUL 计划在中国、在非洲、在澳大利亚、在拉美国家的具体落实就完全不同。HUL 计划在中国试点实施以前，展示一个欧洲的案例给中国是毫无意义的。我们要首先深入考察中国的实际情况，才能具体制定出符合中国的 HUL 计划。

具体而言，第一步，我们要围绕中国的大背景诠释 HUL 计划——中国在建筑保护、在人与自然和谐共存方面具有悠久的传统，这些都要与 HUL 计划的框架协作；第二步，城市保护的最终目的还是在于提高城市居民的生活品质，而不是划定更多“主题公园”；第三步；我们要依靠法律、法规、奖惩机制、规划设计手段等工具制定中国的具体推进措施。

tained from last century's urban conservation is necessary. Differing from the past's focus on the conservation of the buildings, now urban conservation needs to make a contribution to the future development of cities. Automatically therefore, we need to allow change, but the change needs to be very clearly restricted within a certain envelope.

Wen Hui Daily: It had been 30 years between HUL approach as the new methodology for urban conservation and UNESCO's last topical recommendation, namely the Nairobi Recommendation in 1976. Is there any strategic advantage showed by HUL approach as compared with Nairobi Recommendation?

Dr. Ron van Oers: It is not simply just about advantage. The Nairobi Recommendation in 1976 reflected the periodic characteristic of that era. A new approach is needed to cope with this new reality when the world had changed very profoundly throughout the past 30 years and over. HUL approach is indeed the product of renewed reality, but of course with a couple of marked differences. The first and probably the most important is that when the Nairobi document was developed, national governments were in charge. Whatever happened, anywhere, it was determined by central government in much of the world. Even in China where there's still a very hierarchical structure and where much is still determined by Beijing. Now we have seen that decentralization is taking place at a very rapid pace. Cities are given more power to determine their own strategies, but this was not the case in 1970s.

Moreover, diverse measures for fundraising are in demand when present state has no longer purely relied on central government for financial inputs. The HUL approach is creating the conditions how are we going to introduce the private sectors into our work. We have to learn about how to ask for financial input from society, which is also the lesson to cities in China have to pick up in the first place.

Another noticeable feature is the Nairobi Recommendation has the strong emphasis on the buildings, in particular architectural monuments, whereas the 2011 HUL approach talks about communities, it's people-centered and somehow needs to serve the people.

Conservation still matters, but with innovative concepts

Wen Hui Daily: Although this is an operational guideline delivered at global level, yet HUL approach still determined a detailed route map. Could you briefly describe the implementation of HUL approach in China?

Dr. Ron van Oers: UNESCO does pay serious attention to the global applicability of its conservation guideline; hence HUL approach that UNESCO is issuing is for a global view. So it asks from the member states — the countries that are going to work with this — to work it out in details adapted to the local contexts, which means that HUL implementation in China is going to be different from HUL implementation in African, or in Australia or in Latin American. So it doesn't make any sense to show a case study from Europe to China before HUL approach has been applied in this country. Therefore, we need to start to look inside China what is HUL in China.

To be specific, the very first step is to interpret HUL approach within China's context — China has a long tradition in looking towards architectural conservation and in harmonious relationships between human and nature, and all that needs to be incorporated into the HUL. The objective No.2, and also the very fundamental objective, is to do this exercise is because we want to upgrade the living standard of people, not necessarily because we want to create more zoos. The third aspect is if we have enough tools such as laws, regulations, incentives, planning and design instruments etc, or if we need to develop new tools for the implementation of HUL in China.

文汇报：HUL 计划在中国筛选了北京、苏州和同里、都江堰、杭州、上海、扬州、澳门、广州等地作为试点城市，筛选的标准是什么？

吴瑞梵：筛选试点城市的工作主要由 UNESCO 委任的亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心负责，并与中国的相关机构合作。在中国，我们很好地借助了同济大学与很多城市的良好联系。

试点的城市必须有多样性，如果选择的城市过于单一，则实践结果也会单一。我们在中国选择的试点城市各不相同：有些城市的世界遗产已经遭到破坏；有些城市还在快速发展中；有些没有世界遗产；还有些城市就是典型的“主题公园”式保护，有良好的保护区域但失去了真实性，大部分当地居民已经离开，仅有的居民也是从事贩卖饮料、经营餐馆和歌舞表演等与旅游业密切相关的活动，这已经不是完全反映真正的生活。

因此，我们挑选条件各不相同的城市试点 HUL 计划，中国太大，无法通过一个单一的城市来捕捉其整体。于是我们选择的城市分布在中国不同的区域，有东南沿海城市，有北京这样的重要城市，也有内陆城市。

文汇报：HUL 计划在中国最关键的是哪个步骤？

吴瑞梵：HUL 计划在中国的一些基础性步骤是确定本土特征，也即通过充分论证，确定某个城市无论如何发展也不能丢失的特征是什么。最关键一步是：将城市遗产价值和它们的脆弱性纳入更广泛的城市发展框架，这一框架应标明在规划、设计和实施开发项目时需要特别注意的遗产敏感区域。这一步是保护城市特征，处理城市中的文化遗产价值与城市发展如何整合的问题。很多城市，包括中国的城市，管理者热衷于制定城市发展的宏伟蓝图，而具体规划时又仅仅解决具体问题——车多建高速路，人多建住宅区。这种技术层面的规划实践并没有帮助当地人文层面丰富起来。城市规划者还是欠缺对本土文化的重视。

现在中国城市的问题是“干城一面”，我在北京、成都和广州等完全属于不同地区的城市看到了差不多的城市面貌。中国很多城市已经丧失了曾经有过的鲜明特征，而这就是过去二三十年间发生的事情。在我看来这些城市的特征并非是逐渐丧失的，而是城市发展过程中突然被套用了一种城市规划模式，于是整个城市的风格突然变了，城市突然变得雷同。

因此，在中国最关键的是，给城市提供可供选择的发展建议，尽可能将技术层面的活动和文化层面的需求结合起来，使城市维持发展的同时不失其特征。

文汇报：与其他国家相比，HUL 计划在中国推进的情况如何？

吴瑞梵：澳大利亚是第一个签署 HUL 项目的国家，第一个签署的城市在维多利亚州一个以黄金矿业闻名的小镇 Ballarat。当地长期以来具有很好的城

Wen Hui Daily: What are the selection criteria for HUL approach to include Beijing, Suzhou and Tongli, Dujiangyan, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Yangzhou, Macao, Guangzhou and so on as the pilot cities?

Dr. Ron van Oers: The major responsibility for selecting pilot cities is very much up to WHITRAP which has been mandated by UNESCO to work with Chinese authorities in the implementation. That is of course related to the long tradition and good relationships that Tongji University has with many cities.

We have discussed internally that we need to have a selection of pilot cities that is very diverse. If they all look the same, we will draw conclusions that do not cover all of those spectrums. So we are looking at places where heritage has been practicably destroyed, where very dynamic processes are taking place, where heritage has not found a place of recognition, and even those having become the zoos, which are very nice preserved but not authentic any more, as local population has left and the only population that is still there is actually there for the tourists such as to sell the drinks, to serve at the restaurants and to perform evening dances. It's not a part of the real life.

Thereby we need a series of sites where we can create different conditions for testing HUL approach under different conditions. The vastness of China determines the whole picture can never be grasped by one single example. The selected pilot cities a little bit cover the different regions across China, and we tried to cover something not only in the east coast or areas close to Beijing, so we are trying to take in different provinces where different conditions exist.

Wen Hui Daily: Which is the most significant step for implementing HUL approach in China?

Dr. Ron van Oers: Some of the basic measures practiced by HUL approach in China are to establish the local identity, which confirm a city's characteristics that can

never be lost wherever the development goes through sufficient substantiation. Most importantly is to integrate urban heritage values and their fragility into the broader development framework of city, within which conservation buffer zones should be highlighted for the attention of planning, design and development projects. This particular step is about how the conservation of urban identities, urban heritage values and urbanization should be nicely balanced and integrated. Many cities, including cities in China, are working on master plans of urban development, but only solving specific problems by technical exercise – such as to build so many highways for more cars, and more residential areas for more people. This kind of technical exercises does not help with the enrichment of local culture. Attention towards local culture by urban planners is still in lack.

The striking resemblance of modern China cities is problematic. I had observed much similar urban features in Beijing, Chengdu and Guangzhou that embedded in different regions. Throughout the last 20 to 30 years many cities in China had lost their local characters. So it is not a character that is lost over a very long period, but very abruptly, or suddenly there is a model of urban planning implemented in China that make the cities look all same.

Therefore, the most noteworthy thing in China is to provide a range of development advises for selection by cities, and strives to combine technical exercises with the local culture so as to allow cities to move forward without losing their local characters.

Wen Hui Daily: How is the HUL approach going in China, as compared with other countries?

Dr. Ron van Oers: Australia was the first one to sign up the HUL programme, whereas the first city was a former gold mining city, namely Ballarat, in Victoria province. They have been working for a very long time with preservation of the buildings in their town.

镇建筑保护传统。澳大利亚历史上的土地拥有者几个世纪以来保存了传统的城市遗产，但过去的城市保护并未关注这些遗产。这里很多 19 世纪西部与金矿产业密切相关的城镇保存着很好的西方传统，也有自己的一套保护思路，他们原初的看法就是城市保护并非一定和建筑相关，而是应该和景观相关。这种本土思路和 HUL 的思路很契合。

我们制定 HUL 计划来更好地理解 and 欣赏景观，并将“景观”这个理念介绍给更多城市保护者。但这种理念如何融入城市的发展中呢？在中国，往往关注技术层面的规划而忽略景观的重要特征，忽略当地人对于景观的看法和情感。我们希望新的保护方针可以让更广泛的人群，尤其是当地人参与城市规划。试点城市在执行 HUL 计划之前也要做好准备，一旦允许不同的人参与，那么就要事先准备好相应的决策架构，鼓励人们直抒胸臆。现在是时候允许更多人就城市规划反映和发表意见了。全球化进程、互联网和新型社交媒体的发展会促进世界的变化，对城市保护的官员、专家等而言，可以多思考一下，如何适应变化。

文汇报：19 世纪奥地利城市规划师西特讲过，我们的确不能否认社会科学、人文科学等在城市规划中的重要性。对世界城市规划发展影响深远的简·雅各布斯也在 1961 年的著作《美国大城市的死与生》中提出，对于城市未来最重要的规划指引应该是社会学，而不是城市规划学，更不是城市经济学。但在当下中国，人文社会科学领域的意见似乎很难参与到城市规划中。您认为城市规划怎样才能吸收融合各学科的智慧？

吴瑞梵：多学科参与的确是个值得探索的方向。我们试图寻找城市规划、建筑、地理、气候等不同学科的专家，听听他们各自如何审视世界。HUL 计划本身就反映了整合的方式和全局的眼光。过去我们都是被训练成专家，耕耘在特定专业，专才在当下确实仍然重要，但是我们的确需要稍微改变工作方式，专业素养以外，开放心态也很重要。现在这个时代，人们相互联系和交流的方式比过去任何时代都更多元。人们应该更注重人和人之间的网络关系，从而从自身出发再进行知识的整合。这是新一代学者需要培养的能力，而不再是夜以继日地闭门造车。21 世纪的创新应该是各领域知识联合后的再创造。

文汇报：如何协调城市景观保护和快速城镇化之间的矛盾？HUL 在其中能发挥怎样的作用？

吴瑞梵：文化遗产保护如何处理和经济效益之间的关系？这个问题很多人关心。有人认为，现在是不是干脆直接放弃保护呢？城市放弃保护只谈发展是不是更好？我的解释是，保护之所以如此重要，是因为在现代社会，创新并不缺乏，但是保护却鲜

The traditional heritage of the aboriginals from the past centuries – the ancient owners of the land in Australian history, yet urban conservation in the past did not take their heritage into account. There were plenty of 19th century western gold mining towns preserved according to western tradition, but they are going to incorporate have the aboriginal views on heritage conservation. Their aboriginal views do not necessarily relate to the buildings but rather to the landscape. This local perception does match well with the idea of HUL approach.

HUL approach is not only for better understanding and appreciation of landscapes, but also introduction of the concept of ‘landscape’ to more urban conservationists. But how should this concept be integrated into urban development? In China, the common practice is more about technical exercises but less about significant characteristics of landscapes as well as the locals’ perceptions and attachments towards landscapes. We hope the new conservation guideline can allow a broader range of people, especially locals, to participate in urban planning. Pilot cities should prepare themselves before the implementation of HUL approach. The corresponding decision making mechanism should be drafted in advance as soon as people with diverse backgrounds are permitted to participate in, so as to encourage people to speak for themselves. The timing for engaging more people to reflect and comment on urban planning had arrived. Changes of this world will be prompted by globalization and development of new social media. It’s good for officials and professionals to start thinking how are we going to accommodate to that change.

Wen Hui Daily: As quoted from Sitte, the 19th century urban planner, that we can never defy the significance of social sciences, humanity sciences and so on in urban planning. Jane Jacob who was influential in the development of urban planning at a global scale, also pointed out in *The Death and Life of Great American Cities* in 1961, that sociology should be the most important planning guidance of cities’ future, instead of ur-

ban planning. Not even urban economics. Nevertheless, in the present state of China, the humanity, sociological and scientific disciplines can hardly have their share in urban planning. In your opinion, how can the inter-disciplinary approach be realized in urban planning?

Dr. Ron van Oers: Inter-disciplinary approach is indeed an area of exploration and experimentation. By looking at urban planning, architecture, geography, climate and others, we have asked the whole series of professionals to explain how they work and how they see the world around them. You will not be surprised that everyone recognizes HUL is an integrated view, sort of a holistic way of seeing things. We are trained to be specialists, and specialism will remain important also in this century. But next to specialism, it is also important to be open to other ideas and other people’s views. The network society has been mentioned many years ago that we were going to a different type of society where people are communicating and connecting with each other on a much more widespread and profound basis than we ever did before. People should focus more on social networking in order to carry out integration of information starting from them. Next generation of professionals should cultivate this ability rather than sitting days and nights in our own rooms to think about problems. The innovation of 21st century should be the reinvention building upon integration of all disciplines.

Wen Hui Daily: How to coordinate the contradiction between landscape conservation and rapid urbanization in China? What can be done by HUL approach for this?

Dr. Ron van Oers: How should heritage conservation deal with economic feasibility? This is a question concerned widely. There are someone asking, why not just forget about the idea of conservation? Will it be better for cities to give up conservation and focus solely on development? So I went back to the fundamentals, explain-

有人关注。保护还是重要的，但是理念可以创新。过去艺术家录唱片需要找一家唱片公司签署合同，但合同又会限制艺术家的风格。所以艺术家们开始利用社会媒介来扩大知名度和经费来源，也成功找到了很多赞助方。回到我们的讨论，社交媒介的新形式正在改变社会固有的模式，我们可以借鉴的是，如何利用这些技术创新来重新衡量遗产保护的古老问题，比如，寻找筹措资金的新模式。美国在这方面进行了很多创新，在过去几十年中，美国政府在城市遗产保护中投入的资金很有限，迫使保护者转变思路从更广泛的外界寻找资助。我并非赞同他们所有的做法，但是有很多值得保护经费来源单一的中国学习。

很多城市保护者还是十分保守的，依然过度注重遗迹、纪念物等的保护，依赖官方经费。城市保护也需要借鉴灵活的艺术家的思路，跳出既定框架，去思考资金筹措的多元途径，而不是只考虑如何去保护某一个建筑。

更好地管理世界遗产比一味努力申遗更为重要

文汇报: 许多国家会把世界遗产当作旅游资源，而开发过度又会对世界遗产造成损害。如何避免旅游发展带来的保护困境？如何在保护世界遗产的同时又让更多的人感受世界遗产？

吴瑞梵: 对于中国的世界遗产保护，我持正面和负面两种看法。

正面的看法是，中国政府对待世界遗产十分严肃，比很多国家的政府都要严肃，投入了大量人力、资金，政府架构中也有专门的人员负责世界遗产的保护。但必须承认，某些地方政府对世界遗产的关注几乎是为了旅游业，这就是负面的。中国的问题不是不够关注世界遗产，而是过于关注世界遗产。世界遗产其实是属于大家的，每个人都可以亲近，可是当地政府设立了昂贵的门票，很多人就负担不起了。这点上，我希望 UNESCO 亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心能够建议中国政府，更好地管理世界遗产比一味努力申遗和增加遗产地数量更为重要。

确保更多人享有世界遗产和减少巨大人流对遗产的影响，这是个两难。人流一直是中国的大问题，但也是有方法可借鉴的。巴黎的很多著名景点都免费参观，但采取限制参观时间的门票策略，参观者在固定的时间参观，线路也是确定的，工作人员会引导参观者的移动、停留并控制人流，一般不能在某个点逗留超过 10 分钟，所以每一群游客的参观质量都得到保证，也避免了漫长的等待。另一个例子是意大利威尼斯，如果你使用智能手机，可以购买一个 APP，里面包含了导览服务，帮助你掌握景点的最新信息和各处的拥挤程度。这些方法都有助

ing conservation is significant in the sense that conservation is more in lack of attention than new initiatives and innovations, as in modern society. Conservation still matters, but perhaps with renewed concepts. By giving an example that artists in the past have to sign contract with record labels in order to publish their works, but simultaneously their stylistic development would be restricted. Hence, artists start to make use of social media to increase their visibility and sources of funding, and have successfully got themselves sufficient number of sponsors. Back to our discussion, the new modes of social media are changing the existing societal forms, to which we should refer for re-evaluating the old questions in heritage conservation. For instance, new measures for fundraising. A lot of innovations had been done by US in the past, since governmental funding for urban conservation is pretty limited, forcing conservationists to have their paradigm shift and look for sponsorship from external world. I do not necessarily agree with everything they have done, but there are still things can be learned by China which has single source of funding.

Quite a number of urban conservationists remained conservative, being overly attending to conservation of built heritage and monuments and relying on governmental funding. Urban conservation should refer to the flexible mindset of artists, to think out of box and to reflect on diverse channels for fundraising, but not just about preserving a building.

Quality management of world heritage sites is of more worth than mere nomination

Wen Hui Daily: How to avoid conservation predicament brought by tourism development when many countries will treat world heritage sites as tourism resources and overdevelopment will certainly be disastrous for world heritage? How should the conservation of world heritage sites go hand in hand with community involvement?

Dr. Ron van Oers: There are both

positive and negative sides regarding the treatment of world heritage sites in China.

Positive thing is, China government takes world heritage very seriously, much serious than many other governments. Not only by allocating enormous human and financial resources but also dedicating specialists in governmental departments to take care of world heritage. Yet we have to admit much of this effort and care is being redirected into tourism development. That is the negative side of it. China's issue is more about over attention to world heritage rather than insufficient engagement. Every Chinese citizen should have the right to enjoy World heritage. But it would become unaffordable for a certain amount of people when entrance fee is imposed by local governments. Regarding this particular issue, I hope WHITRAP can advise the Chinese government that quality management of world heritage is of overriding importance of quantity, mere nominations and numbering of sites.

It is always a dilemma for ensuring everybody to enjoy world heritage while mitigating the impacts brought by huge amount of people upon it. Crowd handling is always the notable problem in China, but there are ways could be learnt from. A lot of famous tourism hotspots in Paris are open to public for free, but tickets are time-restricted. Visitors are to visit at fixed time and routes, as the standby staffs will be responsible for directing the movement, lingering and handling of visitor flow. Generally the time for one to stop by a place is limited to 10 minutes, so that visiting experiences of each tourist group could be guaranteed and meanwhile to prevent waiting over a long period. Another example is Venice in Italy, where smart phone users can buy an App provided with tourism guiding service, latest updates as far as the extent of visitor crowding. All of which can be helpful for conserving world heritage and improving user's experience. Additionally, over the northern Netherlands there is a famous national park, wherein a well known trek has been booked

于世界遗产保护和提高使用效果。荷兰北部有个著名的国家公园，里面一条著名的参观路线已经被预定到五六年之后了，因为公园为了控制人流，只允许一定数量的人进入。当然，这种人流控制又是和当地文化背景、制度、法律和传统等密切相关的。

文汇报：中国有些景点也采取了各种限流措施，比如敦煌莫高窟要预约门票，西藏布达拉宫也限制参观时间。

吴瑞梵：是的，这种方法还是很直接有效的。中国还可以考虑的一个特殊情况是，虽然拥有庞大的人口，旅游需求旺盛，但是中国拥有的世界遗产也多，为什么大家喜欢在同样的时间去同一个地方呢？所有人都在一个长假涌到西湖，西湖肯定很拥挤。所以还可以考虑错峰休假问题。

我在 UNESCO 有一些致力于可持续发展旅游项目的同事，试图寻找策略改变人们对世界遗产地的亲近方式。世界遗产地是人们参观的主要目的地，但是我们需要在世界遗产地的周围开发其他可以吸引人的景点，这样，庞大的人群和各种旅游目的地都将受益。人们去西安不仅仅是花上一天的时间参观兵马俑博物馆，然后就离开西安。数以万计的人流可以被引向周边其他地方参观，可以出售一些景点的联票，人们适当多付一点钱，就可以去更多地方。从原本一天的行程可以延长到 2-3 天，人们可以更多地消费，当地人也获得更大收益。可以将世界遗产地周边的地区都利用起来，而不是仅仅关注于遗产地本身。

文汇报：上海是个城市系统完善精确的大都市，大街小巷也散落着丰富的特色景观。遗憾的是很多人来上海观光似乎都是去看繁华的南京路和外滩。

吴瑞梵：我对于设计上海的行程十分感兴趣。上海更多的是关注历史性社区，他们用小宣传本、纪念物等宣传上海著名建筑。我认为还需要扩大范围，不仅仅只是建筑物，而是可以增加更多个人体验。

我们可以设计一条美食线路，搜寻传统的中国食物，我们可以将参观、购物与美食结合在一起，上海其实是具有很大优势的。比如大家都要去参观豫园，行程设计可以建议 9 点开始参观，此后在附近享用早茶，行程中可以推荐一些早茶店，然后可以参观一下其他有趣的建筑，接着享用一顿很好的午餐。经过这种围绕历史建筑而不局限于历史建筑的设计，人们不用全部拥挤到豫园或者是外滩，每个人都会有不同的经历，所以我们有创新可以做。

out for the next 5 to 6 years, since the park management only allows certain number of visitors to go in per year for the sake of crowd handling. Apparently this kind of crowd management is tightly connected to local cultural background, institutional framework, laws, traditions and others.

Wen Hui Daily: Some of the tourism hotspots in China also adopt crowd handling measures. For example, tickets for Dunhuang Mogao Caves need to be booked beforehand, while Potala Palace in Tibet imposes time limit for visiting.

Dr. Ron van Oers: Yes, this kind of measures is still very effective. One more special condition that can be considered by China is, even though with massive population and soaring tourism demands, but the world heritage sites in China are in plenty too. Why people always tend to visit the same place at same time? All of them just congregate at West Lake during long holiday. West Lake must be cramped with people, hence the arrangement of holidays at different peaks can be considered too.

Some of my colleagues in UNESCO are working closely with sustainable tourism programme, and trying to devise strategy for modifying interactions between people and world heritage sites. When world heritage sites are to be served as the anchor sites, but surrounding of which we can still explore some support sites with different attractions. In this way, a large amount of people and sites can be benefitted. People who visit Xi'an will not just spend a day in the Terracotta Museum and then leave. Tens of thousands of people can be diverted to surrounding areas. By selling tickets for multiple sites, people can visit more places with an adequate increment of money. The original 1-day itiner-

ary can be extended to 2 or 3 days, people can be encourage to consuming more so that local communities can be benefitted better. Areas around world heritage sites should be utilized altogether, rather than solely focusing on world heritage sites.

Wen Hui Daily: Shanghai is a metropolitan with comprehensive and precisely designed system, with wonderful landscaping in both streets and alleys. However, it seems most of the visitors coming to Shanghai are heading to the glittering Nanjing Road and the Bund.

Dr. Ron van Oers: I would be interested in looking towards the development of cultural itinerary for Shanghai. More attention is dedicated by Shanghai to historic districts, with pamphlets, souvenirs and others to promote famous architectures in Shanghai. In my opinion, the range ought to be expanded. Not just about architectural buildings, but with more personal experiences.

We can create an itinerary related to food for those looking for typical Chinese cuisines, by which heritage visits, shopping and local delights can be combined into one. Shanghai did have its huge advantages over this direction. For instance, visitors heading to Yu Garden can have their itinerary start at 9 am before enjoying breakfast tea at nearby recommended restaurants. Afterwards is time for some interesting built heritage before lunch time approaches. By making the itinerary to surround but not limit within built heritage, the crowding at Yu Garden or the Bund can then be prevented and each individual can have their personal experiences. Thus, we have a lot of innovations to deal with and try on.

本文转载自《文汇报》2014年4月28日第009版

This article was first published in Wen Hui Daily, 2014-4-28(9)

长安景观

Trang An Landscape Complex

遗产类型：自然与文化双遗产

所在地区：越南

入选年份：2014

遴选标准：(v)(vii)(viii)

长安景观群（即长安）位于越南北部的宁平省，是一个几乎完全涵盖在三个重要保护区（即华间古都、长安三洞景观区和华间专用原始森林）内的文化及自然双遗产。该遗产地坐落于长安石灰岩山脉地带，占地 6172 公顷，周边被主要有水稻田组成的面积约 6079 公顷的缓冲区包围。长安隶属宁平省人民委员会管辖，并由长安景观群管理委员会进行管理。地区内共有居民 14000 人，多数为农户，但许多区域依然是无人居住的自然状态。长安是在地质演化历史的最后几个阶段形成的，在湿热地区极为突出的塔状喀斯特地貌景观，在全球都具有重要的意义。它由各类典型的锥状和塔状喀斯特沉积物，和一个由复杂的地下径流相互连接的封闭式的洼地网络共同组成。这片地区的独特性在于在近期的地质变迁过程中，曾多次被海水侵蚀淹没，但现在它则是露于地表之上的。自然雨林所覆盖的高耸山峰，与包含着静静流水的内陆盆地相互辉映，创造出一种异常美丽和静谧的景观。对许多洞穴内沉积物的考古发掘揭示出人类跨越 30000 余年历史，在地区进行的一系列具有地域意义且持续性的占领和使用活动。也有确凿的证据可以显示早期的人类是如何适应丘陵地区不断变化的地貌环境的，也包括一些地球近期历史上发生的最极端的季候和环境变化。

长安景观因符合标准 (v)、(vii)、(viii) 于 2014 年被列入世界遗产名录：

标准 (v)：长安展现了早期人类在 30000 余年的历史中，与自然景观相互作用并适应主要环境变化的方法和过程，是东南亚地区最为突出且在世界上都具有重要意义的案例。这段漫长的文化变迁与更新世晚期和全新世时期，长安石灰岩山区发生的地质演化密切相关。这一时期的居民经历地球历史上某些最为剧烈的气候和环境变化，包括由海平面振荡造成反复的地面沉降。在同一片紧凑的地区内，可以看到多个覆盖了多个时期和功能的遗迹，组成了一种独特的早期人类聚落体系。

标准 (vii)：长安的塔状喀斯特地貌景观是世界上最美且最令人惊叹的喀斯特地貌区。一系列蔚为壮观的由森林覆盖的高约 200 米的石灰岩塔占据了景观的主题，这些石塔由陡峭的山脊相连接，山脊又围合



Category : Mixed Heritage

Location: Viet Nam

Date of Inscription: 2014

Criteria: (v)(vii)(viii)

Located in Ninh Binh Province of North Vietnam, the Trang An Landscape Complex (Trang An) is a mixed cultural and natural property contained mostly within three protected areas, the Hoa Lu Ancient Capital and the Trang An-Tam Coc-Bich Dong Scenic Area, and the Hoa Lu Special-Use Primary Forest. The property covers 6,172 ha within the Trang An limestone massif, and is surrounded by a buffer zone of 6,079 ha, mostly comprising rice paddy fields. Trang An is administered by the Ninh Binh Provincial People's Committee and managed by the Trang An Landscape Complex Management Board. There are 14,000 residents, mostly families of subsistence farmers, but much of the property is uninhabited and in a natural state. Trang An is of global significance as an outstanding humid tropical tower karst landscape in the final stages of geomorphic evolution. It is composed of a variety of classical karst cones and towers and a network of enclosed depressions inter-connected by an intricate system of subterranean waterways. The area is unique in having been invaded by the sea several times in the recent geological past but is now emergent on land. The blend of towering mountains draped in natural rain forest, with huge internal basins containing quietly flowing waters, creates an extraordinarily beautiful and tranquil

landscape. Archaeological deposits in many caves reveal a regionally significant, continuous sequence of human occupation and utilization spanning more than 30,000 years. There is convincing evidence showing how early human groups adapted to changing landscapes in the massif, including some of the most extreme climatic and environmental changes in the planet's recent history.

Trang An was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2014 under criteria (v), (vii) and (viii).

Criterion (v): Trang An is the most outstanding locale within Southeast Asia, and significant in the wider world for demonstrating the way early humans interacted with the natural landscape and adapted to major changes in environment over a period of more than 30,000 years. The long cultural history is closely associated with geological evolution of the Trang An limestone massif in late Pleistocene and Holocene times, when the inhabitants endured some of the most turbulent climatic and environmental changes in Earth history, including repeated submergence of the landscape due to oscillating sea levels. Within the one compact landscape there are multiple sites covering multiple periods and functions, comprising a unique early human settlement system.

Criterion (vii): The tower karst landscape of Trang An is among the most beautiful and awe-inspiring areas of its kind anywhere on Earth. Dominating the landscape is



成了一片片深深的由径流水道注满水的低洼区，而这些径流又通过无数地下洞穴间的通道互相链接。和条条溪流毗邻的广袤的水稻田与森林交融，其间还有依照传统生活方式生活的当地农民和渔民。游客乘着当向导游划的传统小船，与自然环境进行亲密接触，体会到安全而安宁之感，是一种美妙放松的体验。长安那些引人注目的山丘、隐秘的洞穴和圣地鼓舞和启发了世代的人。这是一个文化与自然世界的奇迹、神秘和壮丽邂逅的地方，同时也因它们而改变。

标准 (viii) : 长安是一处绝美的地质遗产地，是全世界最能清晰展现湿热带环境中塔状喀斯特地貌演化的最后阶段的地方。它是同类地貌景观中的典范，也是在全球范围内都极为突出的案例。过去五百万年间，由于对隆起的石灰岩断层深度地质切割作用，形成了一系列典型的喀斯特地貌，包括塔状、锥状、封闭的溶蚀洼地（U型深洼地）、内部泄水的谷地（灰岩盆地）、基底的溶洞以及由沉积物覆盖的地下洞穴间的通道。最重要的是，这里还存在介于具有链接塔状山峰的基座的“峰丛”喀斯特，以及孤耸于冲积平原上的塔状“峰林”喀斯特之间的过度形态的喀斯特地貌。更新世和全新世时期反复的海进海退现象塑造了这里的地貌景观。通过崖壁上一系列垂直分布的海水侵蚀痕迹，以及与之相关的洞穴、浪蚀平台、滩涂沉积物和海洋贝壳积淀层，就能发现以前的海水水位线。📍

来源：<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1438>

a spectacular array of forest-mantled, 200m-high limestone rock towers, linked in places by sharp ridges enclosing deep depressions filled by waterways that are inter-connected by a myriad of subterranean cave passages. Blending with the forests are extensive rice paddy fields bordering streams, with local farmers and fisher folk engaged in their traditional way of life. Visitors, conveyed in traditional sampans rowed by local guides, experience an intimate connection with the natural environment and a wonderful relaxing sense of security and serenity. The dramatic mountains, secretive caves and sacred places in Trang An have inspired people through countless generations. It is a place where culture encounters the wonder, mystery and magnificence of the natural world and is transformed by it.

Criterion (viii): Trang An is an exquisite geological property that displays more clearly than any other place on Earth the final stages of tower karst landscape evolution in a humid tropical environment. It is a superb model of its kind and outstanding at a global scale. Deep dissection of an uplifted limestone

massif over a period of five million years has produced a series of classical karst landforms, including towers, cones, enclosed depressions (cockpits), interior-draining valleys (poljes), foot caves and subterranean cave passages with speleothems. Extremely significant is the presence of transitional forms between ‘fengcong’ karst with ridges connecting towers, and ‘fenglin’ karst where towers stand isolated on alluvial plains. During Pleistocene and Holocene times, the landscape was completely transformed by repeated marine transgression and regression. Former stands of sea level are revealed by an altitudinal series of erosion notches in cliffs, with associated caves, wave-cut platforms, beach deposits and marine shell layers.

For more information please refer to the webpage: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1438>

古吉拉特邦帕坦的皇后阶梯井

Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat

遗产类型：文化遗产

所在地区：印度

入选年份：2014

遴选标准：(i) (iv)

Category: Cultural Heritage

Location: India

Date of Inscription: 2014

Criteria: (i)(iv)



皇后阶梯井坐落于帕坦镇的萨拉斯沃蒂河沿岸，是印度次大陆一种独特的地下水资源储存建筑——阶梯井——中的典范之作。该阶梯井最初建于公元 11 世纪，是一座集宗教和功能性于一体的纪念性建筑，同时为了突显水的神圣性，它被设计成一座倒置的庙宇形式。该建筑是一个单组型的水管理系统，分为七层，每层都有布满了具有较高艺术性和审美价值的雕塑。建筑整体呈东西向，包含了阶梯井所应具备的主要构件，包括一个从地表层起始的阶梯走廊、一系列层数递增向西延伸的四个亭台组合结构、一个蓄水池以及隧道风井形式的竖井。这里有超过 500 座重要的大型雕塑和 1000 余座小型雕塑，融合了文学作品中的各类宗教、神学与世俗化形象。

皇后阶梯井因符合标准 (i) 和 (iv) 于 2014 年被列入世界遗产名录：

标准 (i)：位于古吉拉特邦帕坦镇的皇后阶梯井是展现了阶梯井传统所具有的艺术和技术高度的典范。阶梯井由大量的宗教、神学以及和日常世俗民生相关的雕像和浮雕进行装饰，体现了精湛的工艺和栩栩如生的形象。阶梯井用着多种多样的装饰图案和优雅的建筑比例，在功能以及美学上构成了一个复杂有趣的空间，因此它是是由人类智慧创造的建筑史上的一座丰碑。

标准 (iv)：皇后阶梯井是地下阶梯井建造方面的一个杰出案例，代表了广泛分布于印度次大陆的与水资源及其储存系统有关的建筑类别的一大典范。不仅如此，皇后阶梯井还体现了人类在主要依靠公共水井汲取地下水流和水库的发展阶段，所达到的技术、建筑和艺术成就。在皇后阶梯井案例中，这一建筑类型的功能领域与庙宇形式的结构相结合，以此来纪念水作为一种令人敬畏的自然元素所具有的神圣性并颂扬按最高标准悉心描绘的婆罗门教的神明。

Rani-ki-Vav is an exceptional example of a distinctive form of subterranean water architecture of the Indian subcontinent, the stepwell, which is located on the banks of the Saraswati River in Patan. Initially built as a memorial in the 11th century CE, the stepwell was constructed as a religious, as well as functional structure, and designed as an inverted temple highlighting the sanctity of water. Rani-ki-Vav is a single-component, water management system divided into seven levels of stairs and sculptural panels of high artistic and aesthetic quality. It is oriented in an east-west direction and combines all of the principle components of a stepwell, including a stepped corridor beginning at ground level, a series of four pavilions with an increasing number of storeys towards the west, the tank, and the well in tunnel shaft form. More than five hundred principle sculptures and over one thousand minor sculptures combine religious, mythological and secular imagery, often referencing literary works.

Rani-ki-Vav was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2014 under criteria (i) and (iv).

Criterion (i): Rani-ki-Vav (The Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat, illustrates an example of the artistic and technological height of stepwell tradition. It has been decorated with religious, mythological, and at times secular sculptures and reliefs, illustrating a true mastery of craftsmanship and figurative expression. The stepwell represents an architectural monument of human creative genius in its variety of motifs and elegance of proportions, which frame an intriguing space, both functional and aesthetic.

Criterion (iv): Rani-ki-Vav is an out-

standing example of a subterranean stepwell construction, and represents a prime example of an architectural type of water resource and storage system that is widely distributed across the Indian subcontinent. It illustrates the technological, architectural and artistic mastery achieved at a stage of human development when water was predominantly resourced from ground water streams and reservoirs through the access of communal wells. In the case of Rani-ki-Vav, the functional aspects of this architectural typology were combined with a temple-like structure, celebrating the sanctity of water as a venerated natural element and the depiction of the highest-quality Brahmanic deities.

For more information, please refer to the webpage: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/922>

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