

# 历史城镇的历史性演变

--挑战与真实性坚守

Historical evolution of historic towns

-- Challenge and persistence in authenticity

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FIRST OFFICIAL WORKING MEETING OF CIWIH ASIA-PACIFIC SUB-  
COMMITTEE AND THE SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM

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## 文化遗产的可持续 vs 大自然的演进规律 Sustainability of cultural heritage vs Evolution of the Nature

- “子子孙孙永葆用”；  
“They will be shared by generation after generation of descendants.”
- 可持续保护和利用；

任何具体的永恒都是不可能保持的。事务永远不会是真正静止的，都永远处于一个发展过程中。动态和不断地发展，这反而是宇宙的永恒。所有具体事务都不以人类意志为转移地在动态的永恒中不断地演变着。

文化多样性给文化遗产的真实性持续带来更严酷的考验和挑战

Cultural diversity brings a more severe challenge  
for the continuation of authenticity of cultural heritages

关于《威尼斯宪章》的东、西方属性之争






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海南省 昌江黎族草顶房-用玻璃屋罩起来  
如博物馆藏品？

What if they are shielded by glass  
just as collections in the museum?





保护与传承的重要原则和手段之一：

一条严格的且被普遍认可的原则是所有修缮都应充分记录与存档。

**A rigid, universally agreed principle is that all treatment should be adequately documented.**

**( This includes ancient documentation tradition and modern collection and arrangement, modern surveying and mapping methods, and the emerging digital technology and system.)**

古老的文献档案传统和现代化收集整理，近现代的测绘记录手段，以及新兴的数字化技术和体系。



## the electronic archives of Dunhuang grottoes

通过壁画数字化拍摄以及洞窟虚拟漫游，建立了敦煌石窟文物电子档案，这一技术不但为永久性、高精度保存石窟艺术找到了可靠途径，而且为其他濒危古遗址的贮存和再现创造了机遇。



樊锦诗 忆 宿白先生：宿白先生所要达到的最高标准，是可以根据正规记录，在石窟“破坏了的时候,能够进行复原。这一点对石窟遗迹来讲，尤其重要”，“从逐渐损坏到全部塌毁，要知道他的原来面目，就需要依靠全面详细的记录”。“From the gradual damage to total collapse, to know what it originally was, you have to rely on a comprehensive and detailed record.”



## Digital technology for research & presentation

### 数字化应用于研究和展示，活起来

数字圆明园，即借助虚拟现实及增强现实技术，重新“恢复”圆明园原貌。通过查阅历史资料，用计算机把当年圆明园的场景用数字模型建立起来，再通过各种各样的光学显示，将这些数字模型叠加到现存的废墟上，用立体显示技术真实地再现圆明园原来的场景。



# Immaterialization of tangible heritages

## Performization of traditional life

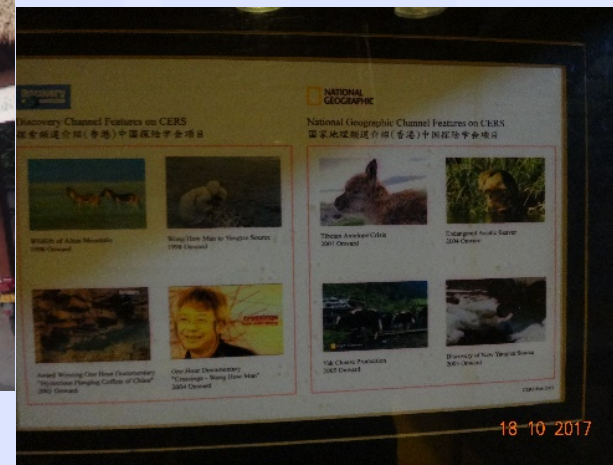
### 有形遗产无形化和传统生活表演化

- People might be forced to do this, but it has become a universal way and social phenomenon for the continuation of cultural heritage and tradition, which is an indisputable fact.
- Different attitudes, ways and practices constitute the watershed of high or low, elegant or vulgar, right or wrong.
- 有据，以学术为基础为前提；认真；留有余地；实事求是地不断完善，不断接近真实、复原历史；严肃而不要戏说；  
做得好，会有益于了解、感受真实的历史，民众的身份认知社区情感的凝聚，对特色历史的记忆和展现；
- 做得不好，草率，会成为杂耍和闹剧，误导受众，误读、曲解甚至亵渎历史，传播错误的历史知识和感受；
- 不同的态度、途径和做法，构成高-低、雅-俗、正-误的分水岭。



# 有形遗产无形化和传统生活表演化

## 海南省 昌江黎族草顶房-用玻璃屋罩起来如博物馆藏品？



## 恩戈罗恩戈罗自然保护区

巨大完整的恩戈罗恩戈罗火山口是野生动物出没的地方，附近是注满了深水的恩帕卡艾火山口和盖伦活火山。在距此不远的奥杜瓦伊山谷的挖掘工作中，发现了人类的远祖之一哈比利斯人的遗址，**Laitoli**遗址也在该区域内，它也是**360**多万年前原始人类活动的主要区域之一。

S3 11 13.992 E35 32 26.988

**Date of Inscription:** 1979

**Extension:** 2010

**Criteria:** (iv)(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

## Ngorongoro Conservation Area

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area spans vast expanses of highland plains, savanna, savanna woodlands and forests. Established in 1959 as a multiple land use area, with wildlife coexisting with semi-nomadic Maasai pastoralists practicing traditional livestock grazing, it includes the spectacular Ngorongoro Crater, the world's largest caldera. The property has global importance for biodiversity conservation due to the presence of globally threatened species, the density of wildlife inhabiting the area, and the annual migration of wildebeest, zebra, gazelles and other animals into the northern plains. Extensive archaeological research has also yielded a long sequence of evidence of human evolution and human-environment dynamics, including early hominid footprints dating back 3.6 million years



# Olbalbal--MASAI Village 马赛人聚落





## Japan

### Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama,

Gifu and Toyama prefectures, Japan

**Date of Inscription:** 1995

**Criteria:** (iv)(v)



■ Located in a mountainous region that was cut off from the rest of the world for a long period of time, these villages with their Gassho-style houses subsisted on the cultivation of mulberry trees and the rearing of silkworms. The large houses with their steeply pitched thatched roofs are the only examples of their kind in Japan. Despite economic upheavals, the villages of Ogimachi, Ainokura and Suganuma are outstanding examples of a traditional way of life perfectly adapted to the environment and people's social and economic circumstances. 白川乡和五屹山历史村落 富山/岐阜

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



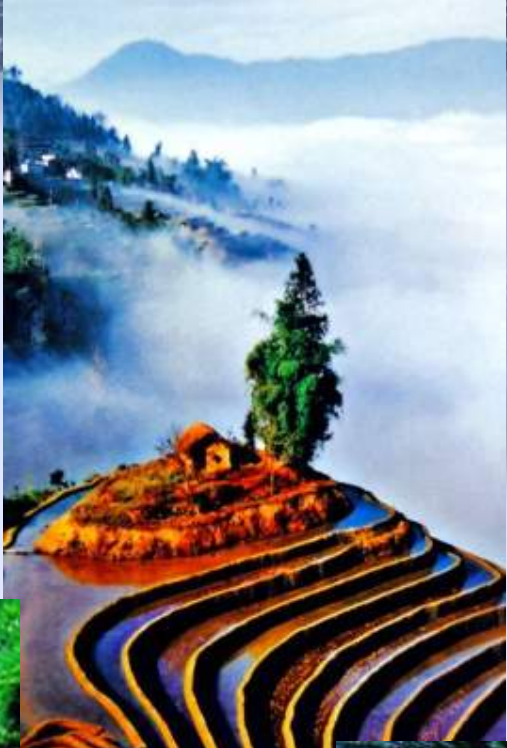
养蚕，硝药，造纸 / 工薪化 表演化 体验化  
乡情 怀旧nostalgia;  
屋顶专用草miscanthus产地



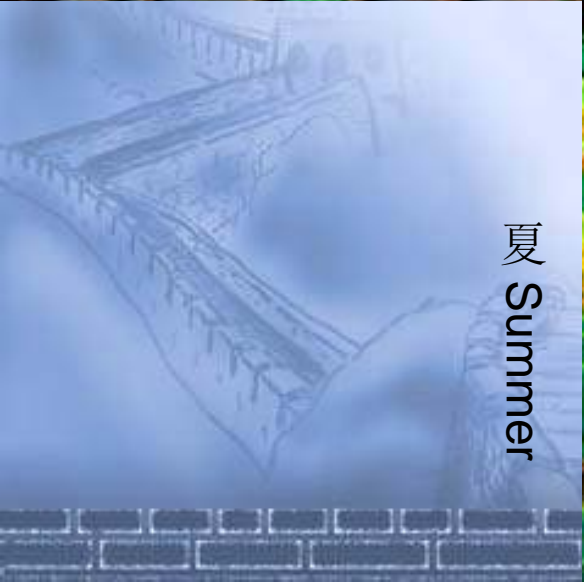




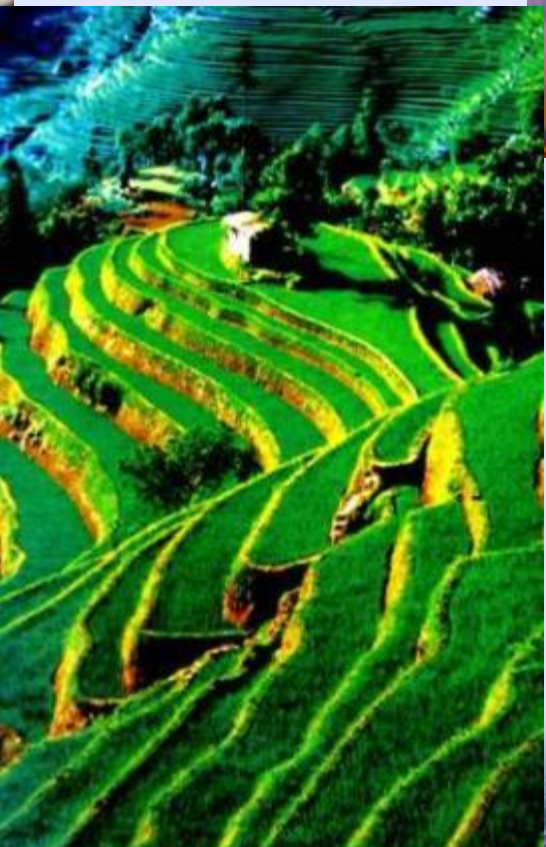
春  
Spring



秋  
Autumn



夏  
Summer



冬  
Winter







古老的哈尼族“蘑菇房”。



哈尼族 昂玛突  
山寨中心，开怀畅饮，节日活动中，村民们各自准备一桌丰盛的饭  
举杯同庆，构成了一道亮丽的风景线——







# 表演化 艺术化 体验化 娱乐化 符号化





## Pursuit and mission:追求和使命:

In the limited life and in the visible history of human development, people try their best to delay the process of natural decay, especially to avoid or eliminate human destruction as much as possible, which should be the historical mission and moral integrity of the aspiring people.

Among them includes the discussion and persistence in the authenticity of cultural heritage.

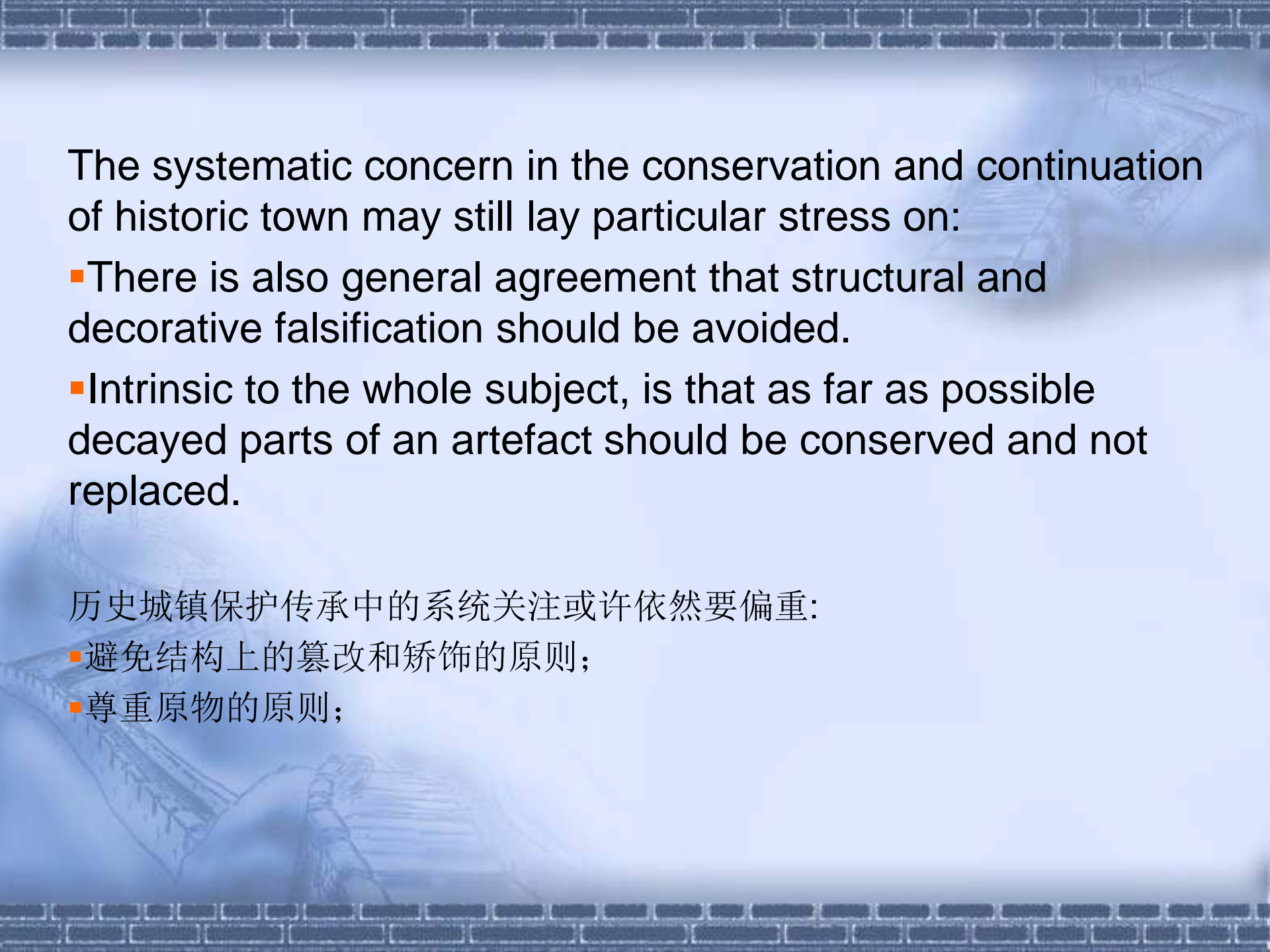
作为一个文化遗产工作者，无视自然规律，追求永恒，是无谓的；但这并不意味着人活一生只能秉持宿命论，无所事事；

在有限的人生中，在可见的人类发展史中，历史的人做历史的事，尽可能延缓自然衰变的进程，尤其是尽可能避免或消除人为的破坏，则应是有志者的历史使命和道德操守。

其中包括依然对文化遗产真实性的探讨和坚守。

## General knowledge of heritage conservation:

- Who are we? Where are we from? Where are we going?
  - The environmental protection concept that has been promoted, expanded and deepened,
  - Safeguard and basis of the sustainable development of human society and the quality of public life.
- 
- 遗产保护通识：我们是谁？我们从哪儿来？我们到哪儿去？
  - 提升、拓展、深化了的环保理念，人类可持续发展、公众生活质素的保障和基础；



The systematic concern in the conservation and continuation of historic town may still lay particular stress on:

- There is also general agreement that structural and decorative falsification should be avoided.
- Intrinsic to the whole subject, is that as far as possible decayed parts of an artefact should be conserved and not replaced.

历史城镇保护传承中的系统关注或许依然要偏重:

- 避免结构上的篡改和矫饰的原则;
- 尊重原物的原则;





**GALERIES LAFAYETTE**

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# HOTEL ASTORIA

HOTEL  
ASTORIA  
\*\*\*\*\*

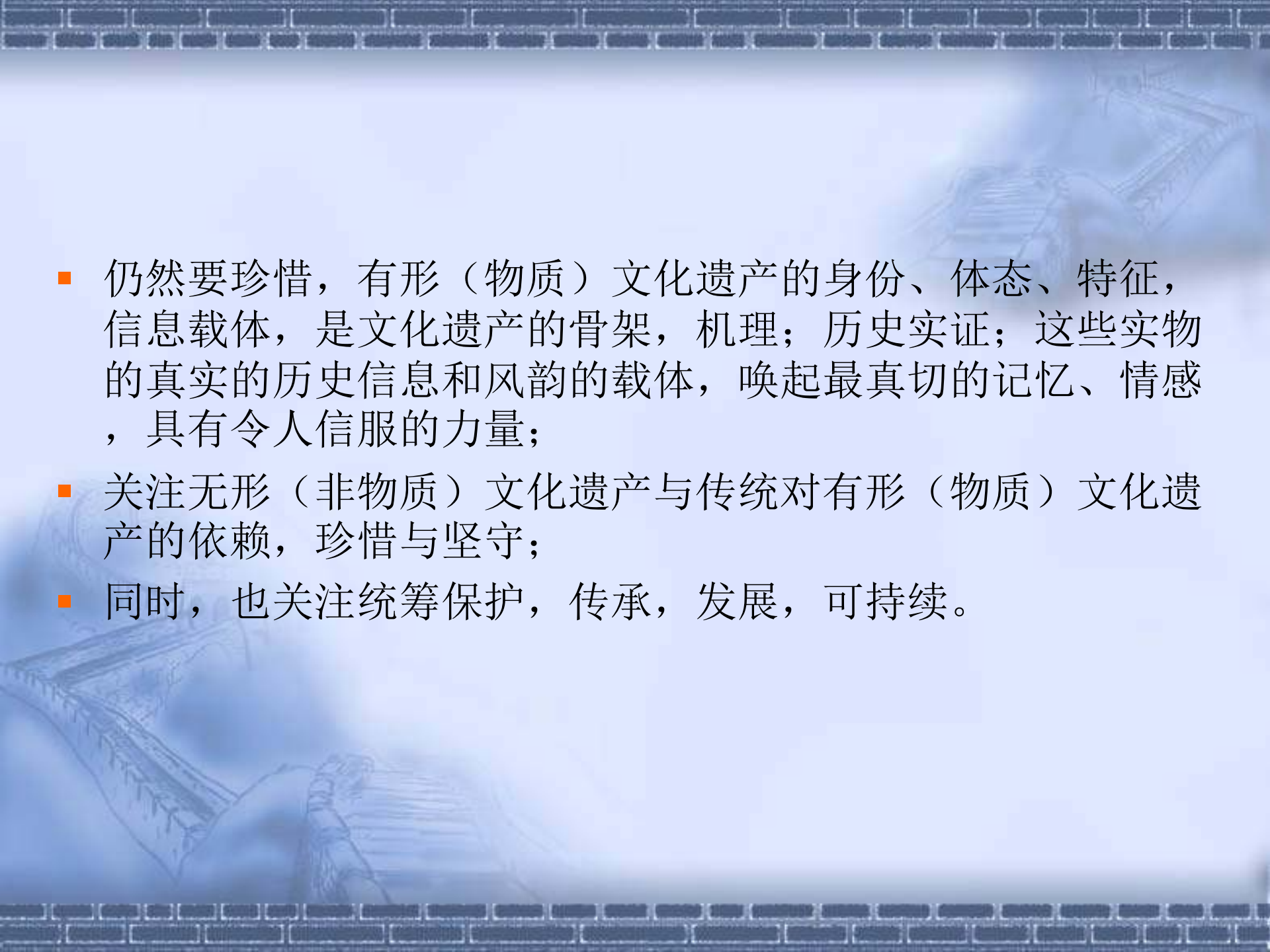
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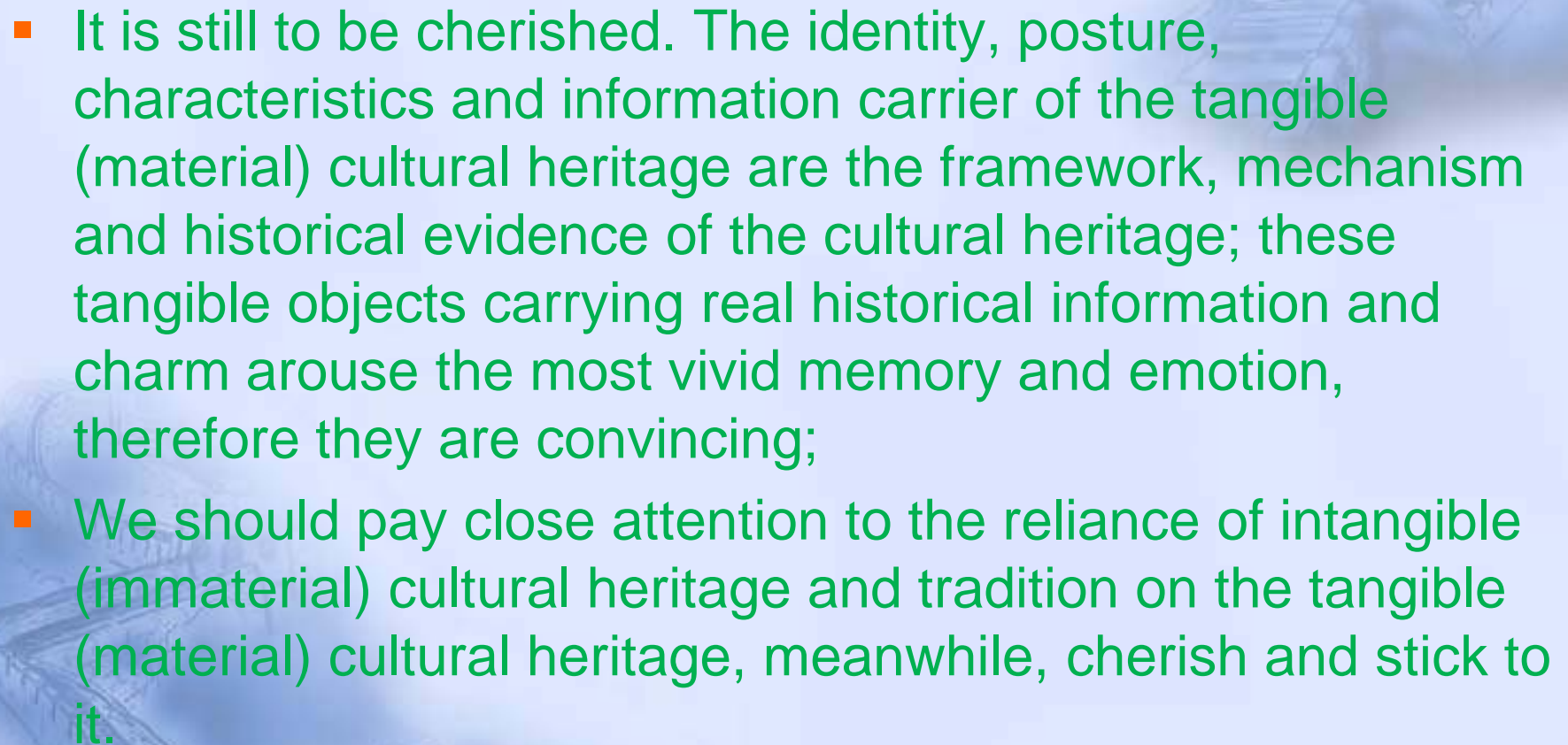


# 永恒的佛罗伦撒





- 
- 仍然要珍惜，有形（物质）文化遗产的身份、体态、特征，信息载体，是文化遗产的骨架，机理；历史实证；这些实物的真实的历史信息和风韵的载体，唤起最真切的记忆、情感，具有令人信服的力量；
  - 关注无形（非物质）文化遗产与传统对有形（物质）文化遗产的依赖，珍惜与坚守；
  - 同时，也关注统筹保护，传承，发展，可持续。

- 
- It is still to be cherished. The identity, posture, characteristics and information carrier of the tangible (material) cultural heritage are the framework, mechanism and historical evidence of the cultural heritage; these tangible objects carrying real historical information and charm arouse the most vivid memory and emotion, therefore they are convincing;
  - We should pay close attention to the reliance of intangible (immaterial) cultural heritage and tradition on the tangible (material) cultural heritage, meanwhile, cherish and stick to it.





历史城镇文化遗产保护传承中的关注或许依然要偏重

所有修缮都应充分记录与存档的原则；

避免结构上的篡改和矫饰的原则；

可逆性原则；

尊重原物的原则；

岁月/老化价值原则；

真实性和最少干预原则

*Butterworth-Heinemann Series in Conservation and Museology*

巴特沃斯-海纳曼保护学和博物馆学系列丛书

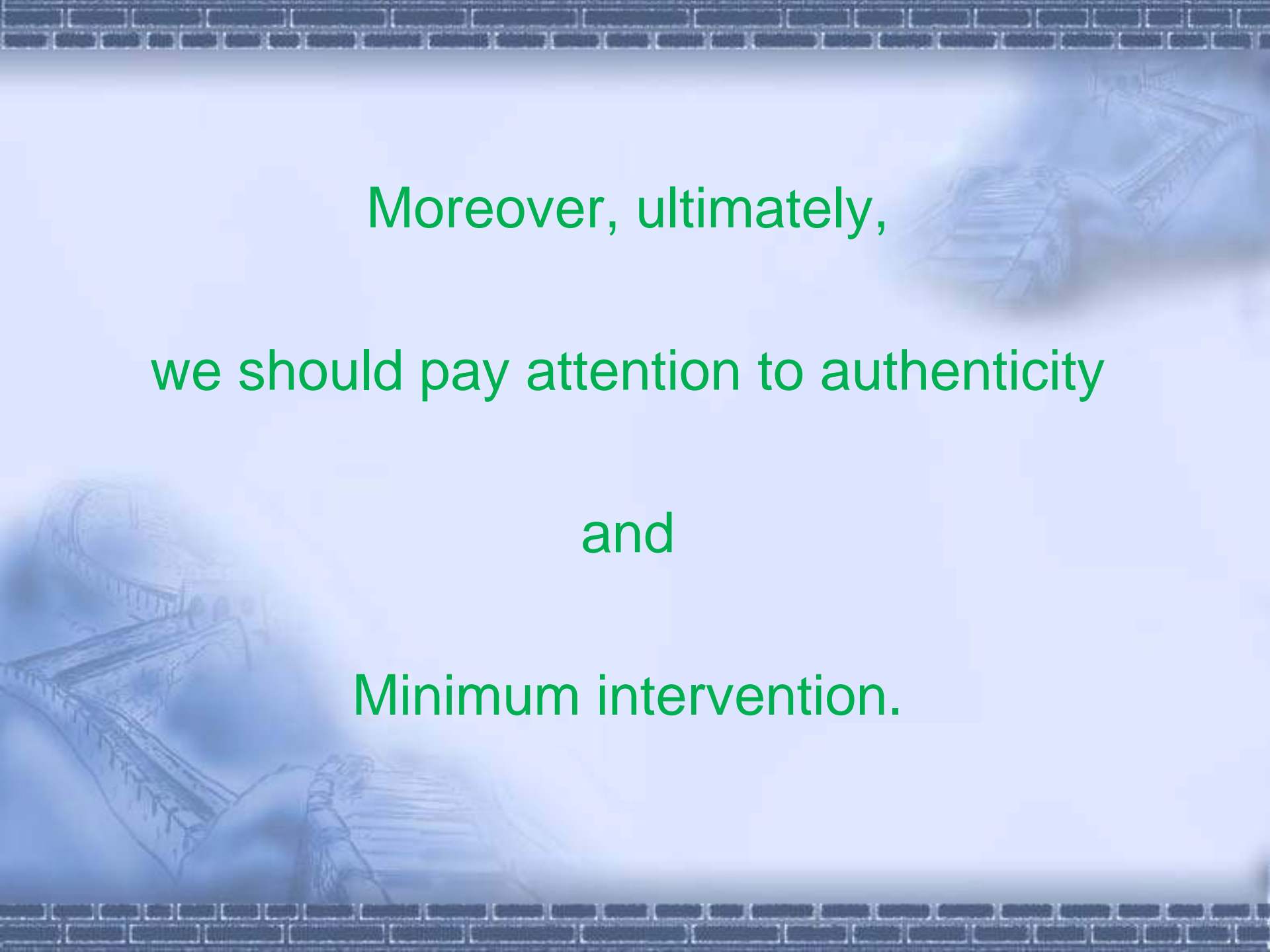
**A History of Architectural Conservation**

**Jukka Jokilehto**

**Series Editors' Preface**

- A rigid, universally agreed principle is that all treatment should be adequately documented.
- There is also general agreement that structural and decorative falsification should be avoided.
- In addition there are three
- The first is the principle of the reversibility of processes,
- The second, intrinsic to the whole subject, is that as far as possible decayed parts of an artefact should be conserved and not replaced.
- The third is that the consequences of the ageing of the original materials (for example 'patina') should not normally be disguised or removed.



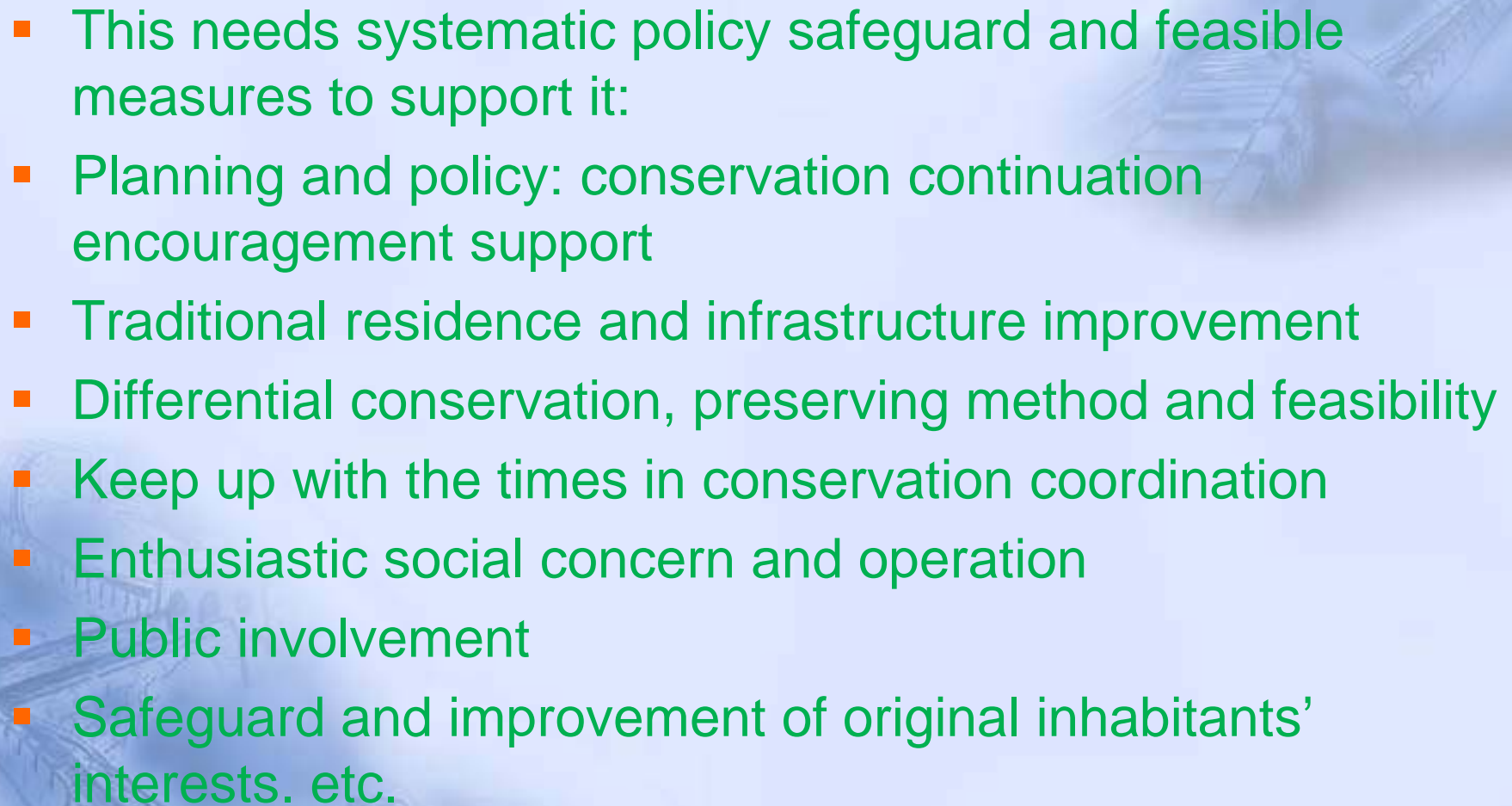


Moreover, ultimately,  
we should pay attention to authenticity  
and  
Minimum intervention.

## 还需要系统的政策保障和可行措施的支撑

- 规划与政策：保护 传承 鼓励 扶持；
- 传统住居 与 基础设施改善 ；
- 区别保护、保存方式和可行性 保护 协调与时俱进  
； 热心的社会关注与运作
- 公众参与
- 原住民利益的保障和提升，等等。



- 
- This needs systematic policy safeguard and feasible measures to support it:
  - Planning and policy: conservation continuation encouragement support
  - Traditional residence and infrastructure improvement
  - Differential conservation, preserving method and feasibility
  - Keep up with the times in conservation coordination
  - Enthusiastic social concern and operation
  - Public involvement
  - Safeguard and improvement of original inhabitants' interests. etc.

## 举例 日本的国家政策

- 日本文化财保护法、文化厅文化财补助金交付规则、文化财保存事业费及文化财保存设施整備费关系补助金交付要纲：
- 国家的援助的其中之一是，修缮工程费用的援助补贴，国家针对地方公共团体，补助金通常是3分之1，在文化财上为2分之1为惯例。
- 但在购买史迹（旧遗址，旧住宅等）的费用情况，补助金是补助对象的5分之4



## 举例 日本的国家政策

- 除了文化财保护法外，还有「有关补助金等预算的执行适正化法」，「有关补助金等预算的执行适正化法律实行令」等。
- 总工程费用，工程期限，物主的种别，物主的收入等其都有所差别。但都可以从国家得到总工程费用的**50%到85%**为限的补助范围，剩下的则由县及市町村等来援助。

## 举例 日本的国家政策

- 在修复工程中，木匠与瓦匠等技能者也是必要的，
- 在日本的文化财保护法上，规定了选定保存技术制度，
- 目的为策划努力培养这些修复技能者，保存传统的修复技术。



## The case in Japan

- *Japanese Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Regulations on Grants of Cultural Properties by Department of Culture, Regulations on Grants for Operating Expenses and Facility Expenses in the Preservation of Cultural Properties*
- 
- One of the state's assistance is the grant for the cost of repairing project. As for local public organizations, usually one third of total cost is granted by the state. In the case of cultural properties, the state's grant accounts for half in general.
- 
- In the case of purchasing historic sites (ancient relics, ancient residence, etc), the grant for assistance accounts for four fifths.

## The case in Japan

- As for the laws and regulations, besides the *Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties*, there are the *Enforcement Act of Optimization of Budget of Related Grant* and *Implementation of the Enforcement Act of Optimization of Budget of Related Grant*.
- The total cost, the duration of the project, the ownership of the owner and the owner's income are all different. But they can get the grant ranging from 50% to 85% of the total cost of project from the state, and the rest are supported by the prefecture and municipality.



## The case in Japan

- In the restoration project, skilled workers such as carpenters and bricklayers are also necessary.
- In Japanese Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the selected preservation technical system is set up in order to cultivate skilled workers and preserve the traditional restoration technology.

# **40 Years from the Birth of the World Heritage Convention Closing event of the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention**

**Kyoto, Japan 6 November 2012 Christina Cameron**

**Canada Research Chair in Built Heritage  
Université de Montréal**



Organisation  
des Nations Unies  
pour l'éducation,  
la science et la culture



Convention  
du patrimoine  
mondial





## 可以参考的《世界遗产公约》40周年基本话题 【Essential themes related to World Heritage】

- Has World Heritage contributed to the promotion of peace?  
世界遗产是否为增进和平做出了贡献？
- Has World Heritage provided any relief to people suffering from poverty?  
世界遗产是否为遗产地贫穷中的民众提供了某种依赖和保障？
- Has World Heritage contributed to our understanding of diversity?  
世界遗产是否促进了对文化多样性的了解和理解？
- Has World Heritage contributed to the future of the global environment?  
世界遗产是否造福于全球环境的未来？

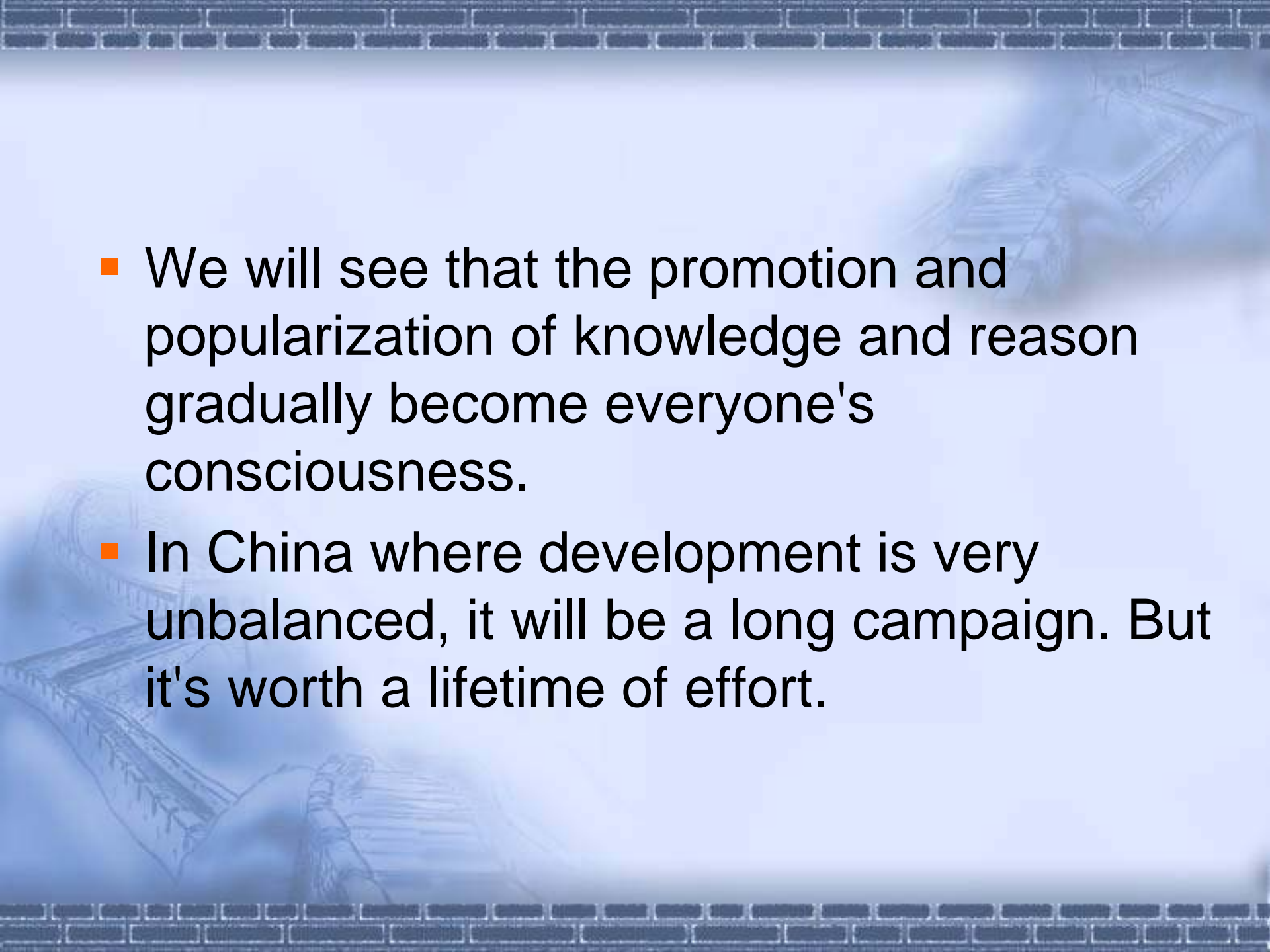
## 动态的复杂体系 多样发展的保护传承路径、方式和做法

- Historic cities & towns: dynamic system, shape, fabric, streets, landmark, special products & services, tradition.....
- Mr. Francesco Bandarin, Mr. Van Oers Ron
- Prof. Wilfried Lipp talked about HUL
- 历史城镇：动态的体系，轮廓，格局，街巷，地标，特色产品和服务，传统.....
- 城市历史景观建议书--HUL



知识和道理的提升和普及，  
乃至逐渐成为每个人的自觉，  
在发展如此不平衡的中国……



- 
- We will see that the promotion and popularization of knowledge and reason gradually become everyone's consciousness.
  - In China where development is very unbalanced, it will be a long campaign. But it's worth a lifetime of effort.



谢谢！ Thank you！

