

出國報告（出國類別：考察、其他【國際會議】）

「參加國際文化紀念物暨歷史場所  
委員會(ICOMOS)第 17 屆大會及考察  
法國世界遺產保存與維護」報告

服務機關：行政院文化建設委員會文化資產總管理處籌備處

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派赴國家：法國、盧森堡

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## 摘要

透過參與每三年舉行一次的「國際文化紀念物暨歷史場所委員會」(ICOMOS)會員大會，除增加我世界遺產國際交流經驗、加強國際聯結，並順道考察法國、盧森堡世界遺產保存與維護情形，以作為推動我世界遺產潛力點重點推動策略之參考。

參加 100 年 11 月 27 日至 12 月 2 日在聯合國教科文組織(UNESCO)總部舉行的 ICOMOS 第 17 屆會員大會，蒐集相關資料、結識各國與會人士，並分發我《臺灣世界遺產潛力點簡介》(Introduction to Taiwan Potential World Heritage Sites)中英文小冊。

本次出國行程包括考察法國與鄰近盧森堡世界遺產保存與維護，受限於路途、時間因素，擇要考察重點世界遺產及文化遺址，譬如巴黎聖母院(Cathédrale Notre Dame de Paris)、楓丹白露宮(Château de Fontainebleau)、盧森堡舊城區及城防工事(The City of Luxembourg: Its Old Quarters and Fortifications)，以及重要文化地點與設施，如龐畢度中心(Centre Georges Pompidou)、奧塞美術館(Musee d'Orsay)、諾曼地戰場、香堤邑城堡(the Domaine de Chantilly)等。

關鍵詞：「國際文化紀念物暨歷史場所委員會」(ICOMOS)、ICOMOS 會員大會、聯合國教科文組織(UNESCO)、世界遺產、臺灣世界遺產潛力點、香堤邑城堡、巴黎聖母院、楓丹白露宮、盧森堡舊城區及城防工事、龐畢度中心、奧塞美術館、諾曼地戰場。

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## 壹、前言

「世界遺產」登錄工作有許多前瞻性的保存觀念，為使國人保存觀念與國際同步；2002年初，行政院文化建設委員會陸續徵詢國內專家及函請縣市政府與地方文史工作室提報、推薦具「世界遺產」潛力點名單；其後於2003年召開評選會選出12處臺灣世界遺產潛力點（玉山國家公園、太魯閣國家公園、棲蘭山檜木林、卑南遺址與都蘭山、阿里山森林鐵路、金門島與烈嶼、大屯火山群、蘭嶼聚落與自然景觀、紅毛城及其周遭歷史建築群、金瓜石聚落、澎湖玄武岩自然保留區、台鐵舊山線）。

2009年行政院文化建設委員會成立、召開「世界遺產推動委員會」，將原「金門島與烈嶼」合併馬祖調整為「金馬戰地文化」，另建議增列5處潛力點（樂生療養院、桃園台地埤塘、烏山頭水庫與嘉南大圳、屏東排灣族石板屋聚落、澎湖石滬群）。2010年召開的「世界遺產推動委員會」將「金馬戰地文化」修改為「金門戰地文化」及「馬祖戰地文化」，因此，目前臺灣世界遺產潛力點共計18處。

## 世界遺產觀念

起源於因尼羅河亞斯文水壩建設計畫，1959年埃及的阿布辛貝神殿及伊西斯神殿等努比亞遺蹟區面臨永沈水底的危機。為了救援這兩個神殿，當時聯合國教科文組織呼籲世界各國共同保護遺蹟，遂在許多國家的協助下完成了移築工程。

所謂「世界遺產」就是登錄於聯合國教科文組織（UNESCO）名單，具有普世性顯著價值之遺蹟、建築物群、紀念物，以及自然環境等。登錄世界遺產是為將我們人類共同遺產傳與後世，保存人類在歷史上所留下的偉大文明遺蹟或具高度文化價值之建築，並保護不該從地球上消失之珍貴自然環境。

1972年11月聯合國教科文組織大會所決議之〈世界文化遺產暨自然遺產保護公約〉（世界遺產公約），將世界遺產地登錄於世界遺產名單，保護具普世性顯著價值之自然遺產及文化遺產免於損害威脅，並向世界各國呼籲其重要性，進而推動國際合作協力保護世界遺產，是此公約的基本概念。

依據聯合國教科文組織至2011年6月第35屆世界遺產委員會決議，世界遺產登錄締約國達187國；世界遺產數量共計936項，其中包括文化遺產725項、自然遺產183項、複合遺產28項，分布在153國。（<http://whc.unesco.org/>）

## 世界遺產近期趨勢

近年來世界遺產的審查變得非常嚴格，因此單一景點的申請越來越困難，新的想法是以跨國、跨區、共同主題群體式申登世遺，另外，工業遺產(Industry Heritage)的登錄，也方興未艾。以臺灣目前的國際關係，群體申登是臺灣爭取申請世遺最好的方式。

因臺灣不是聯合國教科文組織的締約國，無法直接申請登錄世界遺產。但例如「烏山頭水庫與嘉南大圳」為日本與臺灣共同的文化資產，2009年獲遴選為臺灣18處世界遺產潛力點之一，並於2009年11月獲「日本海外土木遺產認證」，台灣或可藉由日本提案申請登錄為臺灣、日本共同世界遺產，或是雖未必一定成功，但是值得一試的方式。

此外，臺灣的樂生療養院作為漢生病院的歷史見證，未來也考慮與馬來西亞、菲律賓等國合作共同申請登錄世界遺產。

## 貳、活動目的

「國際文化紀念物暨歷史場所委員會」原名為International Council on Monuments and Sites（以下簡稱ICOMOS）創立於西元1965年，是一個國際性的非政府專業組織，會員組成背景與人數為全世界最大的文化遺產專業組織，該組織不僅提供文化遺產相關事務的專業諮詢與人才提供，同時也直接影響國際文化遺產事務相關規範，更是「世界遺產委員會」(World Heritage Committee)在文化遺產方面的重要諮詢單位，負責審核各締約國提報的文化遺產個案，是否在顯著的普世性價值(Outstanding universal value)與其他方面具備列名「世界遺產名錄」(World Heritage List)之資格。ICOMOS會員代表大會(General Assembly)每三年舉辦一次，除加入ICOMOS的個人會員、國家會員、團體會員等均可參加外，非會員亦可報名參加。大會活動並搭配特定議題的科學研討會於會議期間一同舉行，可藉此加強會員專業意見的交流與凝聚共識。

「世界遺產」登錄工作有許多前瞻性的觀念，為使國人之保存觀念與國際同步，行政院文化建設委員會依據「世界文化遺產暨自然遺產保護公約」，分別在2003年及2009年選出18處臺灣世界遺產潛力點。透過參與每三年舉行一次的ICOMOS會員大會，除可增加我世界遺產國際交流經驗、加強國際聯結，並順道考察法國世界遺產保存與維護情形，尤其是戰地文化方面，以作為推動臺灣世界遺產潛力點重點推動策略之參考。

## 經費來源

依據〈行政院文化建設委員會及所屬機關因公派員出國案件處理要點〉第七條規定，報請行政院文化建設委員會核定後，由 100 年度公務預算派員出國計畫經費項下支應(如附件一)。

## 參、第 17 屆 ICOMOS 會員大會議程

第17屆會員大會於100年11月27日至12月2日舉行，大會召開前舉辦ICOMOS組織下各項專業委員會會議；會議期間並舉行國際科學研討會，本次研討會主題為“Heritage, Driver of Development”——「文化遺產，發展的動力」(暫譯)，完整議程表，如附件二。



27日晚間，各國嘉賓前往法國「國立高等美術學院」出席歡迎招待會。



27日晚會由ICOMOS總會會長Gustavo Araoz(中)、法國ICOMOS會長Pierre-Antonie Gatier(左)，以及國立高等美術學院院長Henry-Claude Cousseau(右)共同主持。

#### 11月27日(星期日)

晚間6點至9點，大會在法國「國立高等美術學院」(the Ecole nationale supérieure des Beaux Arts)舉行歡迎招待會(welcome reception)，迎接各國嘉賓。由國際文化紀念物與歷史場所委員會總會會長Gustavo Araoz、法國ICOMOS國家委員會會長Pierre-Antonie Gatier，以及國立高等美術學院院長Henry-Claude Cousseau共同主持，全體與會代表應邀出席，並領取資料袋、通行證。

國立高等美術學院為全世界近代建築與藝術教育的啟蒙地，矗立在巴黎市左岸的聖日爾曼德佩區，整個學院有如堆疊交錯的建築史拼圖，一磚一石都像引人去解開其謎團的拼塊。費里克斯·杜班(Felix Duban)將法國文藝復興的建築殘片，植入盈滿古典及現代義大利風的美術學院，建構出一個浪漫主義的理想之城；藉由混搭不同時代的建築，引人走入歷史夢幻的詩意美學。

#### 11月28日(星期一)

上午ICOMOS第17屆大會與科學研討會在聯合國教科文組織(UNESCO)巴黎總部正式開幕，共有109個國家代表、1,219人出席，創下ICOMOS自1965年成立以來參與國家、出席人數最多者。

各國出席代表包括該國ICOMOS國家委員會會長或副會長、主要成員，以及各國國際組織與委員會重要幹部。與會貴賓冠蓋雲集，包括UNESCO主管文化的助理秘

書長 Francesco Banddarin (Assistant Director-General for Culture)、法國文化與通信部 (Ministère de la Culture) 主管文化遺產的主任 Philippe Belaval 等。

大會上午從 9 點持續到中午 12 點 30 分，包括三年來的組織與會務各種問題。其間，ICOMOS 總會會長 Gustavo Araoz 與國際文化資產保存研究中心 (ICCROM) 主任 Mounir Bouchenaki 簽署合作協議書。

上午的大會通過兩份重要文化遺產保存維護文件(如附件三)，第一份是《ICOMOS-TICCIH 工業遺產地、結構物、地區與景觀維護聯合原則 (Joint ICOMOS-TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes)》，第二份是《瓦勒塔歷史城鎮與都市地區監護與經營管理原則 (The Valetta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas)》，這兩份文件闡述世界文化遺產保存維護發展的原則，未來勢必發揮很大的影響。

下午則由科學研討會 (Scientific Symposium) 大會主席 Benjamin Mouton 主持，由研討會四個主題分場的四位主席分別闡述每一個主題的意涵。四位主席分別是：

- (1) 「遺產與區域發展」(Heritage and Regional Development) 分場的 Rohit Jigysau (國際危機準備委員會主席，印度籍)；
- (2) 「發展與回歸建築藝術」(Development and the Return to the Art of Building) 分場的 Steve Kelly (國際建築遺產結構分析與修復委員會主席，美國籍)；
- (3) 「觀光與發展」(Tourism and Development) 分場的 Sue Millar (國際文化觀光委員會主席，英國籍)；

「發展經濟學」(The Economics of Development) 分場的 Gideon Koren (國際文化遺產法律、行政與財務問題委員會主席，以色列籍)。

下午另舉辦了一場圓桌討論會，由文化遺產記者 Michel Schulman 擔任主席，邀請數位專家與國際組織重要成員，就本次大會的主題展開對話。整天的議程充實緊湊。下午 6 點半左右再由科學研討會大會主席 Benjamin Mouton 總結，隨即在 UNESCO 總部舉行區域代表分區聯誼活動，氣氛熱烈。





法國 ICOMOS 會長 Gatier 宣布大會開始。



ICOMOS 會員大會在巴黎 UNESCO 總部舉行。

11 月 29 日（星期二）& 11 月 30 日（星期三）

11 月 29 日為期 2 天的科學研討會正式開始，分為四個主題、四個分場發表演文。今年以「文化遺產作為發展動力」為主題的科學研討會一共收到 500 多篇各國專家學者投稿的論文，經過兩階段匿名審查，接受了 120 篇左右的論文，臺

灣有 5 篇論文通過審查，全部是國立成功大學師生的研究成果。包括傅朝卿教授的〈從軍事前線到冷戰遺產地－馬祖列島作為永續觀光島嶼的可行性研究〉(From a Military Front to a Cold War Heritage Site - a study of the prospect of Matsu Archipelago as sustainable tourism islands)；研究生王淳熙，“The Sustainable Development of the Cultural Landscape of Jianan Irrigation System in Taiwan,” 楊佩瑤，“The Impact of Tourism on Sustainable Settlement Conservation: The Case of the Reuse of the Vernacular Residences in Kinmen,” 及鄭敏聰，“Beyond Heritage, Towards the Possibility of Creative Economy: The Case of the Reuse of the Industrial Heritage in Taiwan.”。

本次會議在聯合國教科文組織總部舉行，顯得格外慎重。每一場次除了主席，還有一位副主席，二位記錄員（rapporteurs）及一位攻讀文化遺產的研究生協助。

11 月 30 日所有論文發表都發表完後，晚間大會安排與會者前往「建築與遺產城」(Cité de l' Architecture et du Patrimoine) 博物館參觀，該館前身為「法國文化紀念物博物館」(Museum of French Monuments)，位於夏佑宮 (Palais de Chaillot)。館內典藏從中世紀到當代法國重要建築的模型，以及一比一尺寸的中世紀建築雕刻的複製品，走一趟此博物館，有如上一次中世紀以來的西洋建築史。

#### 12 月 1 日(星期四)

大會最後議程，除了討論各項議案外，也正式通過了〈巴黎宣言〉(Paris Declaration)，成為最新的國際文化遺產文件。另外也宣布美國籍的 Gustavo Araoz 連任 ICOMOS 會長。下午會議的重頭戲乃是頒發世界文化遺產界最高榮譽的 Gazzola 獎，得獎人是長期致力於文化遺產保存與 ICOMOS 事務推動的日本資深教授 Nabuo Ito。最後宣布第 18 屆 2014 年的 ICOMOS 將在義大利佛羅倫斯召開。

#### 12 月 2 日(星期五)

本日大會安排參觀巴黎北方郊區、有小羅浮宮之稱的巴黎香堤邑古堡(the Domaine de Chantilly)。

巴黎近郊的香堤邑城堡，距離巴黎市中心只有 30 公里遠，每年 6 月 12 日，這裡的賽馬場舉行了一年一度的 Prix de Diane Longines 馬術大賽，平均湧入 3 萬多的民眾，觀賞年輕種馬大賽。

香堤邑城堡佇立在一環水懸崖之上，是由 16 世紀和 19 世紀的奧熱蒙 (Orgemont)、蒙莫朗西(Montmorency)、波旁·恭德(Bourbon-Condé)和奧爾良(Orléans)等家族建造的一系列珍貴建築古蹟所組成。小城堡是由尚·比朗(Jean Bullant)於

大約 1560 年時，為當時的陸軍統帥安·德·蒙莫朗西(Anne de Montmorency)所建造，其二樓的大公寓的裝飾均在 17、18 世紀完成，恭德王子們就曾經住在這裏，而其底樓的小公寓則是由 19 世紀為歐馬公爵所裝飾的。

大城堡曾在大革命期間被摧毀，到了 1875 年至 1885 年間，奧諾·雷多梅(Honor Daumet)為了保存歐馬公爵(duc d' Aumale)(1822 年至 1897 年) 也就是國王路易·菲利普(Louis-Philippe)的兒子亨利奧爾良(Henri d' Orléans)的畫廊，在十四世紀的奧熱蒙堡壘的基礎上重建大城堡。歐馬公爵在 1886 年將此座城堡捐贈給法蘭西學院。歐馬公爵的捐贈要求是不可以變更恭德博物館(Musee Condé)的陳設佈局，這也是為何直至今日畫室依舊維持著原來 19 世紀原樣的理由，畫作混合了各個時代和流派，分成多層，每幅畫都緊緊相依地懸掛在牆上。繪畫作品使香堤邑成了如羅浮宮一般，是最早的(1850 年之前) 古畫博物館之一。

在優美環湖古堡背景襯托下，賽馬季期間，Chantilly 賽馬場的草坪上也充滿了許多穿著優雅時尚的觀眾。徹底呈現了法式美好生活的精神，許多法國人帶著全家，在綠草如茵的草坪上，一邊喝著香檳、野餐，一邊看賽馬。

歐洲是馬術比賽重要的起源地，馬術比賽也是當地最重要的社交場合之一，不管男女，必須以正式的服裝和帽飾現身。你不但可以在會場看見最新時尚潮流的指標，也可以目睹各式有趣的帽子，比如有人戴了氣球或是鋼絲帽，或是頂著一頭誇張的花草進場。

法國馬術比賽其實在歐洲馬術界享有重要地位，除了 Prix de Diane 外，比如 Auteuil Hippodrome、Le Grand Prix de 等等。

Prix de Diane 是歐洲三大馬術賽馬場中最優雅者，不只有香堤邑城堡的優美環境陪襯，城堡結合羅浮宮和凡爾賽宮的特點，由凡爾賽宮的主要設計者設計建造，讓整場賽馬更添清閒優雅的風韻。



香香堤邑城堡外觀(上)、內部跑馬場(下)



座落於峭壁與湖泊間、美如仙境的香堤邑城堡

## 肆、考察過程

本次出國行程包括出席ICOMOS 第17屆大會及考察法國世界遺產保存與維護，受限於路途、時間因素，擇要參與重要會議，考察重點世界遺產及文化遺址。本次出國考察行程表列如下：

### 赴法考察時間

100 年 11 月 25 日(星期五)至 12 月 4 日(星期日)共計 10 天。

### 考察行程

11月25日，近午夜搭乘長榮班機自台北直飛巴黎。次日(26日)上午7點30分許抵達戴高樂機場，出關後轉搭火車進城。先至旅館寄放行李，隨即前往世界遺產巴黎聖母院(Cathédrale Notre Dame de Paris)、著名的文創產業龐畢度中心(Centre Georges Pompidou)，以及舊火車站改成的奧塞博物館(Musée d'Orsay)參觀。

### 巴黎聖母院（Cathédrale Notre Dame de Paris）

位於巴黎市中心、西堤島上的教堂建築，也是天主教巴黎總教區的主教座堂。聖母院約建造於 1163 到 1250 年間，屬哥德式建築形式。

聖母院是巴黎最有代表性的歷史古蹟、觀光名勝與宗教場所，位於市中心、塞納河中小島。而在聖母院門口外的廣場中，有個原點（Point Zéro）紀念物，是法國丈量全國各地里程時所使用的起測點，使得聖母院被視為法國文化中心點的象徵意義，又更加強烈了一點。

聖母院的法文原名” Notre Dame” 原意「我們的女士」(Our Lady)，指耶穌的母親「聖母瑪利亞」。該院屬於「巴黎的塞納河畔」(Paris, Banks of the Seine)世界文化遺產的一部分，從艾菲爾鐵塔及協和廣場，到大小皇宮（1990 世界博覽會展場），塞納河畔見證了巴黎的革命與歷史軌跡。巴黎聖母院及聖禮拜堂為世界級的建築傑作，而 19 世紀末到 20 世紀時期，都市規劃大師奧斯曼的寬闊廣場和林蔭大道，影響了 19 世紀末 20 世紀全世界的城市規劃。

## 巴黎聖母院

世界遺產	聯合國教科文組織認定
英文名稱	Notre Dame de Paris
法文名稱	Cathédrale Notre-Dame de Paris

### 基本資料

國家	法國
登錄類型	文化遺產
評定標準	文化遺產(i) (ii) (iv)
登錄年分	1991
連結	<a href="http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/600">http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/600</a>

- (i)代表人類發揮創造天分之傑作。
- (ii)展現某時期或某文化區中，與建築、技術、紀念性建築之藝術、城鎮計畫、景觀設計等發展有關之人類價值之重要交流者。
- (iv)見證人類歷史重要時期之建築物樣式、建築技術或景觀之重要例子。



巴黎聖母院



巴黎聖母院



龐畢度中心

### 龐畢度中心(Centre Georges Pompidou)

像石油工廠的龐畢度中心於 1969 年，由當時法國總統龐畢度確立興建計劃，1971 年公開國際競圖，共有來自全世界 44 個國家，681 件傑出的建築設計

作品參與競圖，隔年(1972)開始動工，經過近5年完工，於1977年1月31日開幕。

龐畢度中心高42公尺，長166公尺，寬60公尺，共有10層樓，地上有5層，出入口有2層，地下室有3層。而每層有7,500平方公尺(約有兩座足球場面積)，玻璃窗面積有11,000平方公尺，鋼鐵重75,000噸，全棟建築物面積有103,300平方公尺，地下停車場有700個停車位，每年有800多萬人參觀。中心由四種顏色所構成---分成藍色：空調；綠色：水管；黃色：電線管；紅色：電梯等。

中心共分四大單元：國立現代藝術美術館(Musee Nationale d'Art Moderne)、工業設計中心(Centre de Creation Industrielle)、資訊公共圖書館(La Bibliotheque d'Information)、聲響及音樂研究協會(l'Institut de Recherche et de Coordination Acoustique-Musique)。

「國立現代藝術美術館」在3、4樓，典藏20世紀最完整、最豐盛的藝術作品，繼承以前現代美術館的豐富典藏；並包括5樓大畫廊，專門舉辦大型主題展。「工業設計中心」包括樓下資訊中心、1樓北邊Breves及CCI畫廊（專展工業設計及建築）和5樓及樓下大門口前的廣場，都和現代藝術美術館共同使用。

「資訊公共圖書館」有40萬本的各種語言、各種主題、各方面的書籍，15萬張幻燈片，14,000張唱片，錄影帶CD及CDV，2,000錄影片，250種軟體，58,000種微捲及2,000種微捲影片，有110種的各國語言（600種學習方法，600種發音資料，140種外國影片，16種外國電台），3萬種傳記資料及250種主題資料於1樓一座文獻資料銀行。

「聲響及音樂研究協會」就在史特拉汶斯基噴水池的地下室裡，專門探討當代音樂。

## 奧塞博物館(Musee d'Orsay)

前身原是1900年「巴黎萬國博覽會」所興建的火車站，和大小皇宮是同時代的產物，有同樣的風格，強調鋼筋力學的結構，採自然光以突顯室內本身的寬廣空間，英國人稱之為「美術風格」。這座火車站一直到第二次大戰才遷移別處。1974年，法國政府決定在此成立一座19世紀的美術館，奧塞這棟建築物面對塞納河對岸的羅浮宮，於1978年列名古蹟，經過建築師歐龍第（Gae Aulenti）10幾年的規劃，奧塞火車站才成為奧塞博物館，1986年12月21日開幕。

奧塞博物館的作品主要來自於羅浮宮及印象派美術館，和間接繼承以前盧森堡美術館的典藏。繪畫作品的收藏對象，是從安格爾的新古典主義到後期印象派



(1904年馬諦斯入野獸派前的點描作品)；雕塑則有拿破崙三世(法蘭西第二帝國)至20世紀初的作品。此外還有實用功能的新藝術，這個運動一直到第一次世界大戰前夕才結束。另外還典藏建築及相片等等。



奧塞博物館

11月27日赴郊區的楓丹白露宮(Château de Fontainebleau)參觀。晚間出席近代建築與藝術教育啓蒙地、巴黎國立布雜學院舉行的歡迎會，並領取出席證與資料。

## 楓丹白露宮 (Château de Fontainebleau)

法國最大的王宮之一，位於在北部楓丹白露鎮，1137年路易六世興建，後經歷代君王的改建、擴建、裝飾和修繕，使其成爲一座富麗堂皇的行宮。12世紀起用作狩獵的行宮。楓丹白露風景綺麗，森林茂盛，古蹟眾多，是著名的勝地。

16世紀，弗朗索瓦一世想打造「新羅馬」，把此宮加以改建和擴大，面貌一新的宮殿被巨大開闊的庭院所環繞。富有義大利建築的韻味，把文藝復興時期的風格和法國傳統藝術完美和諧地融合在一起。這種風格被稱爲「楓丹白露派」。歷代法國帝王都曾在此居住過。楓丹白露宮的主體建築包括一座主塔、六座王宮、五個不等邊形院落、四座花園。宮內的主要景點有舞廳、會議廳、黛安娜壁畫長廊、瓷器廊、王后沙龍、國王衛隊廳、王后臥室和教宗臥室、國王辦公室、弗郎索瓦一世長廊等等。宮內有中國館，館內陳列著中國明清時期的古畫、金玉首飾、牙雕、玉雕、景泰藍等上千件藝術珍品，大多來自圓明園，爲法軍統帥獻給拿破崙三世帝后的戰利品。

楓丹白露宮周圍面積爲1.7萬公頃的森林，過去是皇家打獵、野餐和娛樂的場所。森林內有許多圓形空地，呈星形的林間小路向四面八方散開，縱橫交錯。圓形空地往往建有十字架。

### 楓丹白露的宮殿與園林

世界遺產 聯合國教科文組織認定

英文名稱 Palace and Park of Fontainebleau

法文名稱 Palais et parc de Fontainebleau

#### 基本資料

國家 法國

登錄類型 文化遺產

登錄標準 文化遺產(ii), (vi)

登錄年份 1981

連結 <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/160>

(ii)展現某時期或某文化區中，與建築、技術、紀念性建築之藝術、城鎮計畫、景觀設計等發展有關之人類價值之重要交流者。

(vi)與事件或現存傳統、思想、信仰、具普世重要性之藝術或文學作品直接或顯著相關者。



楓丹白露宮



楓丹白露宮

11月28日，上午參加**會員大會開幕儀式**；中午本處考察人員前往我駐法國代表處，拜會代表呂慶龍、巴黎文化中心主任陳志誠、新聞組長劉代光等人。下午，出席以「文化遺產—發展的動力」為主題的科學研討會開幕儀式。晚間在聯合國教科文組織總部舉辦分區聯誼會(Regional Group event)，各地代表就近參加各該國所屬地區的分區聯誼。台灣被分在亞太區，因此和亞洲、紐澳、太平洋島國都在同組。由於非洲參加者不多，因此也被分在本組。

11月29日，由於此行主題包括參訪戰地文化，因此，本日前往參訪第二次世界大戰登陸地**諾曼地戰場**。清晨即前往巴黎的 Gare St. Lazare 火車站搭車。去程因需轉車，車程約 2.5 小時，Paris → Caen → Bayeux→ 由於 Bayeux 第二次大戰登陸地公車班次相當少，乃轉搭計程車前往 Ohama Beach，單趟 33 歐元。返程直達車，由 Bayeux 直奔巴黎，僅花 2 小時又 6 分鐘。

### 奧馬哈海灘

美軍公墓在奧馬哈海灘上面，是二次大戰期間所有攻防戰之中，戰況最為慘烈者，含陣亡人數就達 2,500 人。電影《搶救雷恩大兵》中開始那一段經典的戰爭場面就取材自奧馬哈海灘。奧馬哈海灘全長 6.4 公里，海岸多為 30 幾公尺高的峭壁，地形易守難攻。這裡的登陸作戰任務由美軍第九軍承擔。

諾曼地美軍紀念墓園(Normandy American Cemetery & Memorial)佔地 172.5 英畝，埋葬 9,387 具陣亡將士遺體。是美國海外 14 座永久的二戰紀念公墓之一，法國政府同意美國免費永久使用該地，目前由法國政府派人管理。園區設有美軍陣亡紀念館(遊客中心)、紀念雕像、登陸攻防圖、陣亡名冊紀念牆、教堂等，墓園

十字架佈置、排列雖簡單卻令人肅然起敬。墓園有通往海灘的步道，可步行上下，到海灘憑弔一番。

除了奧馬哈海灘，美軍另在猶他海灘(UTAH)登陸。英國則在黃金(Gold)、利劍(Sword)兩海灘作戰；加拿大軍隊則在婚姻女神海灘(Juno)登陸。



諾曼地登陸前的盟軍合照



諾曼地美軍紀念墓園遊客中心



美軍紀念墓園遊客中心內部



墓園前紀念雕像



奧馬哈沙灘



奧馬哈沙灘



美軍紀念墓園

11 月 30 日，參訪另一戰地文化：**盧森堡舊城區及城防工事**(The City of Luxembourg: Its Old Quarters and Fortifications)。

由於特殊的地理戰略位置，盧森堡從 16 世紀到 1867 年成為中立國前，一直都是歐洲最重要的防禦要塞之一，是座 1 千多年古城，地處德、法之間，地勢險要，一度是西歐的重要軍事要塞，曾有過三道護城牆、數十座堅固的城堡、23 公里長的地道和暗堡，被譽為「北方的直布羅陀」，儘管如此，曾被毀過 20 多次。

盧森堡曾是歐洲各列強的屬地，如神聖羅馬帝國、哈布斯堡家族、法國、西班牙及普魯士。其氣勢雄偉的城防工事は跨越了幾個世紀的歐洲軍事建築的縮影。1883 年被承認為中立國後，部分城堡得以拆除，以後大量古堡被改建為公園，只留下一些石牆作為永久紀念。古城防與內部地下室不對外開放，裡面部分已有多種現代化設備，有一角落，甚至有近一公尺直徑寬的塑膠水管。

雖然盧森堡聲明中立原則，但在 20 世紀期間被德國數次入侵。第二次世界大戰之後，盧森堡不再中立，成為北約和歐盟的創始會員國之一。

「十字路口國家」的多語言現象都是由於不同民族雜居，而盧森堡卻不然，傳統上這個國家的主體民族只有一個——盧森堡族，這個民族血緣上和法國相近，但歷史上卻長期是德語系的「神聖羅馬帝國」一部分，而歐洲宮廷上層又普遍有用法語交流的傳統習慣，這就造成德法兩種語言都成為書面語言的現象，而長期未曾書面化的盧森堡語，則作為口語長期沿用。

盧森堡市內有敘爾河支流阿爾澤特河穿城而過，將該市分成兩部分，中心是河谷地帶，由 110 條造型各異、大小不同的橋樑連接，其中較長的橋有長 355 米、寬 25 米、高 85 米的女大公夏洛特橋，1861 年興建的長 330 米的橋和建於 1930 年的長 221 米的阿道爾夫橋。阿道爾夫橋中央有一長達 84 米的拱橋支架塔成的橋中橋，造型獨特。

河兩岸是歷史悠久的老城，城區裡建築古樸、街道狹窄，幾處古蹟為老城增色不少，其中著名的有比利時建築特色、尖塔高聳的大公宮殿和建於 17 世紀前期的聖母院大教堂，此外還有大量德國童話式的老鎮街道和不同國家風格的建築。聖米歇爾教堂已有 1 千多年的歷史，作為國家聖地和一年一度朝聖場所的聖母大教堂，從城外老遠的地方就能瞧見其頂端三個大尖塔。還有幾處豪華大莊園，如政府首腦機構所在地布戈涅旅館。大公的宮殿中，精美的宮殿正面顯示了西班牙文藝復興風格的影響。盧森堡市立歷史博物館從地下四層至地上四層，結合現代、傳統展示，搭配得宜，參觀小小博物館，即可全面了解整座城市的各面向之發展。盧森堡國家歷史與藝術博物館，地下五層、地面五層，從史前到現代，呈現完整的國家發展史，這種全面歷史延伸性展示，是專注於主題、侷限性的臺灣博物館所缺少的。

盧森堡市不只是大公國政府所在地，也是世界上投資環境最好的城市之一，不少國際機構，如歐洲法院、歐洲議會總秘書處、歐洲投資銀行、歐洲金融基金會等都設在此處，重要性可見一斑。此外還有來自比利時、德國和瑞士等的幾千家大企業、大銀行。

## 盧森堡舊城區及城防工事

世界遺產 聯合國教科文組織認定  
英文名稱 The City of Luxembourg: Its Old

Quarters and Fortifications

基本資料

國家 盧森堡  
登錄類型 文化遺產  
評定標準 文化遺產(iv)  
登錄年分 1994  
連結 <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/699>

(iv)見證人類歷史重要時期之建築物樣式、建築技術或景觀之重要例子。



盧森堡聖母院



盧森堡城防舊城防



盧森堡國家歷史與藝術博物館



盧森堡市立歷史博物館

12月1日，科學研討會（全體會員）：結論（Scientific Symposium plenary session: conclusions）；全體會員大會與決議（General Assembly plenary session: resolutions）。閉幕、邀請參與3年後在義大利佛羅倫斯舉行的第18屆會員大會。

12月2日，大會團體活動參訪行程：巴黎香堤邑古城。

## 伍、心得與建議

參加 ICOMOS 每三年一次的會員大會，相當有必要。各國有關世界遺產、古蹟、歷史建築、聚落保存等主要負責人、相關組織代表、文化資產教授、從業人員，以及研究生等等，都齊聚一堂，共商要事。是認識彼此，建立關係與人脈非常重要的地方。與其說前去開會，不如說更重要的是結交朋友，建立往後的溝通管道，然後順便開會。

因此，本次主辦國法國 ICOMOS 組織，相當用心，除了白天緊湊的議程與演講、論文發表，在每個晚上也都在不同的、有建築特色的地點，安排讓大家能交換意見、認識彼此的小酒會或小接待會。

整個會場可說是個資訊交換中心與社交場合，除了大會提供各地世界遺產有關的資料，另有法國各地來的展示，提供更進一步資訊。本處在出發前，即先寄送 300 份《臺灣世界遺產潛力點簡介》(Introduction to Taiwan Potential World Heritage Sites)英文小冊、200 份《臺灣世界遺產潛力點簡介》中文版。另攜帶已在三立電視台播放完畢、尚未完成後製作轉拷成 DVD 的「臺灣世界遺產潛力點」拷貝影片



數捲，以及介紹我國的「臺灣之美」(True Color of Taiwan)DVD。除了大部分的中文小冊、小部分英文版，留予我駐法國辦事處新聞組與巴文中心參用外，絕大部分英文小冊都擺在會場外面桌上，供大家自由取閱。11月28日中午赴我駐法國代表處拜會呂代表等，趁機拿回先前由台灣寄來之小冊，攜回會場擺置，不到下午五點，即被拿一空。顯見與會代表蒐集資料之用心與需求。有多國代表曾就我尚非聯合國教科文組織會員國表示不該與遺憾。另，拷貝之DVD分送法國、美國、英國、德國、澳洲、日本、韓國、澳門、中國等代表。

此次，也攜帶約20份綜合版中英對照之《臺灣世界遺產潛力點》(Potential World Heritage Sites in Taiwan Stamp Folio)郵摺與會，分送各國ICOMOS重要幹部。因係中英對照，加上尚有網址，渠等對製作精美表示讚嘆，而本郵摺不論是圖像、設計、文字等，的確上得了檯面。



在 UNESCO 總部會場外擺攤分發資料



法國 ICOMOS 會長宣布本次年會開始



在會場內擺置臺灣世遺潛力中英文簡介



出席者爭相取閱資料

本次大會雖然收費很高(會員 350 歐元、非會員 500 歐元)，不過，提供許多服務，包括每晚接待酒會、最後一天的香堤邑古堡旅遊，還包括憑參加證可於會期之間，免費參觀所有法國、盧森堡的博物館。

### 建議：

#### 一、增加、製作各種文字、影像資料分發：

從 2009 年起，本處又和各相關縣市政府推動臺灣世界遺產潛力點。在經費不多情況下，很難兼顧各種文宣需求，因此，尚有多處待積極補強。隨著監察、立法委員對世界遺產潛力點逐漸注視，預算可能略增下，加強這作文字、影像資料，並增加播放、三發管道，實在相當有其必要。

#### 二、增加補助學者、研究生在重要國際會議為我發聲：

本次本處補助成功大學傅朝卿老師機票，前往參加會員大會。由於經費有限，因此，無法補助也在該大會分組討論會發表論文的兩名成功大學建築研究生，實在可惜。建議未來多少加以補助，以鼓勵其為臺灣發聲的用心與成效。

#### 三、增加考察世界遺產點：

此次時間與經費關係，只能就近選擇巴黎附近與市內世遺點前往參訪。以一趟來回機票高達四萬多元，如能多留幾天，前往更多遺產點考察，如此更加符合成本效益原則。

四、增加選派外文嫻熟者與會、結交友我者：

出國參加國際會議，首重能單獨作戰，與各方人士交換意見、溝通協調，進而熟識、交友。如此方能發揮最大的效果。參訪亦然，如能自行安排前往、溝通、走讀，當可收更大的效果，也免去駐外單位不必要的負擔。

五、邀請各國 ICOMOS 重要人士訪台：

此次參與者眾，各國文化資產界龍頭、學界、建築界等等齊聚一堂，不但冠蓋雲集，且達成重要宣言與文資保存原則。其中較重要且值得邀請來台訪問者有：

郭旃(Guo Zhan)：ICOMOS 副會長(Vice-President)；中國 ICOMOS 會長。

鄭育林(Zheng Yulin)：西安市文物局局長、黨委書記。

Pierre-Antoine Gatier: 法國 ICOMOS 會長。本次 ICOMOS 會員大會主辦人、主持人。

Urtnasan Norov 教授:外蒙古共和國 ICOMOS 會長、文化部門高級官員。

Kristal Buckley (Ms.): 國際 ICOMOS 副會長；澳洲 ICOMOS 會長。

Siegfried R. C. Enders：德國籍、國際 ICOMOS 建築遺產科學委員會會長 (President, International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage)。

Lee Sang-hae：韓國 ICOMOS 會長。

Huh Kwon：韓國 ICOMOS 副會長；韓國國立文化資產大學教授。

日本各界代表團一行由西村幸夫教授率領。

上述多位未曾訪台，且表示假使有機會，願意來台參與相關活動或研討會，譬如法國 ICOMOS 會長 Pierre-Antoine Gatier；外蒙古共和國 ICOMOS 會長 Urtnasan Norov；韓國 ICOMOS 會長與副會長(早年曾短期過境來台) Lee Sang-hae 與 Huh Kwon。

ICOMOS 副會長(Vice-President)、中國 ICOMOS 會長郭旃態度和善、不僵化、教條，擔任中國 ICOMOS 會長等職之前曾訪台，自從擔任 ICOMOS 會長之後，因其內部不成文規定，即不方便、也再也未曾來台。假使能在適當機會邀其來台，當有助於化解各國擔任國際 ICOMOS 之職者，不能(或不方便)來台之迷思。

## 附件一：經費預算表

項目	說明	金額（新臺幣）
機票	國際機票： 桃園→巴黎經濟艙機票 42,900 元×2 人	85,800 元(來回)
保險費	770 元×2 人（10 天計） 1,540 元	共 1,540 元
報名費	400 歐元×2 人=800 歐元 *2011 年 8 月 29 日前報名費: 400€ 2011 年 8 月 29 日後報名費: 550€ For ICOMOS members: Fees include - Participation to the General Assembly - Participation to the Scientific Symposium - Receptions and parties - Tours and visits 報名費含會員大會、科學研討會、歡迎會、參訪行程	800 歐元，折合約新臺幣 32,912 元 匯率以 5 月 26 日臺銀即 期賣出 1：41.14 暫估
交通費	1.國內交通費:臺中-桃園機場:570*2 人*2(來 回)=2,280 元 2.巴黎到諾曼地戰場:65 歐元*2 位*2(來回)= 260 歐元，約新臺幣 10,696 元 3.巴黎到盧森堡：94 歐元*2 位*2(來回)=376 歐元，約新臺幣 15,469 元。	共約新臺幣 28,445 元
生活日支費	205 美元/日（巴黎）×6 日×2 人 202 美元/日（盧森堡）×1 日×2 人 205 美元/日（巴黎）×0.4×3 日×2 人 (備註：往返 3 日以日支費×0.4 日計，去程一 天，回程跨 12/3 至 12/4 兩天)	共 3,356 美元， 折合約新臺幣 96,149 元 1.巴黎生活費日支數額 標準為 205 美元 2.盧森堡生活費日支數 額標準為 202 美元 3.匯率以 5 月 9 日臺銀即 期賣出 1：28.65 暫估
雜費	600 元×7 日×2 人(檢據核銷)	8,400 元 (包括計程車費、市區租 車費、禮品費、交際費 等)
總計	253,246 元 以上費用得相互勻支。	

## 附件二：第 17 屆 ICOMOS 會員大會議程表

日期	時間	議程	備註	
11/25(五)	下午	Executive Committee 執行委員會		
	晚上	Arrival of the members of the Advisory Committee Reception of the Bureau 諮詢委員會歡迎會		
11/26(六)	早上	Advisory Committee 諮詢委員會		
	下午	Scientific Council 科學委員會		
11/27(日)	早上	Advisory Committee 諮詢委員會		
	下午	Executive Committee 執行委員會		
	6 - 9 P.M.	Welcome reception for participants 歡迎會		<b>地點：</b> At the Ecole nationale supérieure des Beaux Arts
11/28(一)	9:30 - 12:30 A.M.	Opening of the General Assembly: plenary session 會員大會開幕儀式：全體會員		UNESCO Headquarters
	2 - 6 P.M.	Opening of the Scientific Symposium on the 'Heritage, Driver of Development' : Opening plenary session 科學研討會開幕儀式，主題為「文化遺產—發展的動力」		
	7 - 10 P.M.	“Regional Groups” event( more information will be available soon ) 區域小組活動		

11/29(二)	9 - 12:30 A.M.	Scientific Symposium: 4 parallel sessions - Regional development - Development and return to the art of building - Development as tourism - The economics of development 科學研討會：四場次同時進行 -地區性發展 -建築藝術之發展與回顧 -發展與觀光 -發展經濟	UNESCO Headquarters
	2 - 6 P.M.	Scientific Symposium: 4 parallel sessions 科學研討會：四場次同時進行	
	6 - 20:30 P.M.	Forum of the International Scientific Committees 國際科學委員會論壇	
11/30(三)	9 - 12:30 A.M.	Scientific Symposium: 4 parallel sessions 科學研討會：四場次同時進行	UNESCO Headquarters
	2 - 6 P.M.	General Assembly plenary session: statutory matters and elections 會員大會(全體會員)：法規與選舉	
	2 - 8 P.M.	“Youth and Universities” event	
	9 - 11 P.M.	歡迎會&參觀「建築與遺產城」： 建築與遺產博物館	the Cité de l’ Architecture et du Patrimoine
12/ 1(四)	9 - 12.30 A.M.	General Assembly plenary session: resolutions 會員大會(全體會員)：決議	UNESCO Headquarters
	2 - 5 P.M.	Scientific Symposium plenary session: conclusions Invitation to the 18th General Assembly 科學研討會（全體會員）：結論 邀請參與第 18 屆會員大會	
	7 - 10 P.M.	Reception and announcement of the Gazzola Prize 頒發 Gazzola 保存維護獎	
12/ 2(五)	9 AM - 5 P.M.	Visit to the Domaine de Chantilly 參訪巴黎郊區香堤邑古堡	

## 附件三：

### 《ICOMOS-TICCIH 工業遺產地、結構物、地區與景觀維護聯合原則》：

Texts submitted to the General Assembly



## Draft Joint ICOMOS – TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes

«The Dublin Principles»

Final draft integrating comments received from the ICOMOS Advisory and Executive Committees, for distribution to the ICOMOS membership in view of submission to the 17th ICOMOS General Assembly.

### PREAMBLE

Around the World, a great diversity of sites, structures, complexes, cities and settlements, areas, landscapes and routes bear witness to human activities of industrial extraction and production. In many places, this heritage is still in use and industrialisation is still an active process with a sense of historical continuity, while in other places it offers archaeological evidence of past activities and technologies. Besides the tangible heritage associated with industrial technology and processes, engineering, architecture and town-planning, it includes many intangible dimensions embodied in the skills, memories and social life of workers and their communities. The global process of industrialisation observed over the past two centuries constitutes a major stage of human history, making its heritage particularly important and critical to the Modern World. Precursors and beginnings of industrialisation can be recognized in many parts of the world well back into ancient times through active or archaeological sites, and our attention extends to any examples of such process and its heritage. However, for our purposes, these joint principles' primary interests coincide with the common notions of the Modern Era Industrial Revolution, marked by distinctive and dedicated production, transportation and power-generating or harnessing processes and technologies, trade and commercial interactions, and new social and cultural patterns.

The industrial heritage is highly vulnerable and often at risk, often lost for lack of awareness, documentation, recognition or protection but also because of changing economic trends, negative perceptions, environmental issues or its sheer size and complexity. Yet, by extending the life-cycle of existing structures and their embodied energy, conservation of the built industrial heritage, can contribute to achieving the goals of sustainable development at the local, national and international levels. It touches the social as well as the physical and environmental aspects of development and should be acknowledged as such. Over the past decades, growing research, international and interdisciplinary cooperation as well as community initiatives have greatly contributed to a better appreciation of the industrial heritage

and increased collaboration between stewards, stakeholders and professionals. This progress has benefitted from the development of a corpus of international references and guidelines by ICOMOS – the International Council on Monuments and Sites, and the implementation of international recommendations and instruments such as the World Heritage Convention adopted by UNESCO in 1972. In 2003, The International Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) adopted its Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage, a first international reference text of such recognition to guide protection and conservation in the field.

Acknowledging the particular nature of the industrial heritage and the issues and threats affecting it as a result of its relation to the contemporary economic, legal, cultural and environmental contexts, ICOMOS and TICCIH wish to expand their cooperation by adopting and promoting the dissemination and use of the following Principles to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of human societies around the World.

**1/ Definition:** The industrial heritage consists of sites, structures, complexes, areas and landscapes as well as the related machinery, objects or documents that provide evidence of past or ongoing industrial processes of production, the extraction of raw materials, their transformation into goods, and the related energy and transport infrastructures. Industrial heritage reflects the profound connection between the cultural and natural environment, as industrial processes – whether ancient or modern – depend on natural sources of raw materials, energy and transportation networks to produce and distribute products to broader markets. It includes both material assets – immovable and movable –, and intangible dimensions such as technical know-how, the organisation of work and workers, and the complex social and cultural legacy that shaped the life of communities and brought major organizational changes to entire societies and the world in general.

**2/** Industrial heritage sites are very diversified in terms of their purpose, design and evolution over

DRAFT JOINT ICOMOS  
TICCIH PRINCIPLES



time. Many are representative of processes, technologies as well as regional or historical conditions while others constitute outstanding achievements of global influence. Others are complexes and multiple site operations or systems whose many components are interdependent, with different technologies and historical periods frequently present. The significance and value of industrial heritage is intrinsic to the structures or sites themselves, their material fabric, components, machinery and setting, expressed in the industrial landscape, in written documentation, and also in the intangible records contained in memories, arts and customs.

### **I. DOCUMENT AND UNDERSTAND INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE STRUCTURES, SITES, AREAS AND LANDSCAPES AND THEIR VALUES**

3/ Researching and documenting industrial structures, sites, landscapes and the related machinery, equipment, records or intangible aspects is essential to their identification, conservation, and the appreciation of their heritage significance and value. Human skills and knowledge involved in old industrial processes are a critically important resource in conservation and must be considered in the heritage evaluation process.

4/ Researching and documenting industrial heritage sites and structures must address their historical, technological and socio-economical dimensions to provide an integrated base for conservation and management. It requires an interdisciplinary approach supported by interdisciplinary research and educational programmes to identify the significance of industrial heritage sites or structures. It should benefit from a diversity of sources of expertise and information including site surveys and recording, historical and archaeological investigation, material and landscape analysis, oral history and/or research in public, corporate or private archives. Research and preservation of documentary records, company archives, building plans, and specimens of industrial products should be encouraged. The evaluation and assessment of documents should be undertaken by an appropriate specialist in the industry to which they relate to determine their heritage significance. The participation of communities and other stakeholders is also an integral part of this exercise.

5/ Thorough knowledge of the industrial and socio-economic history of an area or country or their links to other parts of the world is necessary to understand the significance of industrial heritage sites or structures. Single industry context, typological or regional studies, with a comparative component, aimed at key industrial sectors or technologies are very useful in recognizing the heritage values inher-

ent in individual structures, sites, areas or landscapes. They should be accessible and searchable by the public, scholars as well as managers.

### **II. ENSURE EFFECTIVE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE STRUCTURES, SITES, AREAS AND LANDSCAPES**

6/ Appropriate policies, legal and administrative measures need to be adopted and adequately implemented to protect and ensure the conservation of industrial heritage sites and structures, including their machinery and records. These measures have to address the close relation between the industrial heritage, industrial production and the economy, in particular with respect to rules for corporations and investments, trades or intellectual property such as patents, and standards applicable to active industrial operations.

7/ Integrated inventories and lists of structures, sites, areas, landscapes their setting and associated objects, documents, drawings and archives or intangible heritage should be developed and used as part of these effective management and conservation policies and protection measures. These should benefit from a legal recognition, adequate conservation and management to ensure that their significance, integrity and authenticity are maintained. In the case of industrial heritage identified through fortuitous discovery, temporary protection should be granted to allow time necessary for proper heritage documentation and research.

8/ In the case of active industrial structures or sites of heritage significance, it must be recognized that their continued use and function might carry some of their heritage significance and provide adequate conditions for their physical and economic sustainability as a living production or extraction facilities. Their specific technical characteristics and features need to be respected while implementing contemporary regulations such as building codes, environmental requirements or risk reduction strategies to address hazards of natural or human origin.

9/ Protection measures should apply to buildings and their contents since completeness or functional integrity is especially important to the significance of industrial heritage structures and sites. Their heritage value may be greatly jeopardized or reduced if machinery or other significant components are removed, or if subsidiary elements which form part of a whole site are destroyed. Legal and administrative frameworks should be developed to enable authorities to respond quickly to the closure of operating industrial heritage sites and complexes to prevent removal or destruction of significant elements such as machinery, industrial objects or related records





### **III. CONSERVE AND MAINTAIN THE INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE STRUCTURES, SITES, AREAS AND LANDSCAPES**

10/ Appropriate original or alternative and adaptive use is the most frequent way and often the most sustainable way of ensuring the conservation of industrial heritage sites or structures. New uses should respect significant material, components and patterns of circulation and activity. Specialist skills are necessary to ensure that the heritage significance is taken into account and respected in managing the sustainable use of these industrial heritage sites and structures. Building codes, risk mitigation requirements, environmental or industrial regulations, and other standards should be implemented in an adapted way to take heritage dimensions into account when they are enforced through physical interventions.

11/ Wherever possible, physical interventions should be reversible, and respect the age value and significant traces or marks. Changes should be documented. Reverting to a previous known state may be acceptable under exceptional circumstances for educational purposes, and must be based on thorough research and documentation. Dismantling and relocating are only acceptable in extraordinary cases when the destruction of the site is required by objectively proved overwhelming economic or social needs.

12/ In case of prospective redundancy, decommissioning, and / or adaptation of industrial heritage sites or structures, the processes should be recorded including, for example, where components have to be demolished and machinery has to be removed. Their material form as well as their functioning and location as part of the industrial processes should be exhaustively documented.

Oral and / or written stories of people connected with work processes should also be collected.

### **IV. PRESENT AND COMMUNICATE THE HERITAGE DIMENSIONS AND VALUES OF INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES, SITES, AREAS AND LANDSCAPES TO RAISE PUBLIC AND CORPORATE AWARENESS, AND SUPPORT TRAINING AND RESEARCH**

13/ The industrial heritage is a source of learning which needs to be communicated in its multiple dimensions. It illustrates important aspects of local, national and international history and interactions over times and cultures. It demonstrates the inventive talents related to scientific and technological developments, as well as social and artistic movements. Public and corporate awareness and understanding for the industrial heritage are important means for its successful conservation.

14/ Programmes and facilities such as visits of active industrial heritage sites and the presentation of their operations as well as the stories and intangible heritage associated with their history, machinery and industrial processes, industrial or city museums and interpretation centres, exhibitions, publications, websites, regional or trans-boundary itineraries should be developed and sustained as means to raise awareness and appreciation for the industrial heritage in the full richness of its meaning for contemporary societies. These should ideally be located at the heritage sites itself where the process of industrialisation has taken place and can be best communicated. Wherever possible, national and international institutions in the field of research and conservation of heritage should be empowered to use them as educational facilities for the general public and the professional communities.



## The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas

Final draft integrating comments received from the ICOMOS Advisory and Executive Committees, for distribution to the ICOMOS membership in view of submission to the 17th ICOMOS General Assembly.

### PREAMBLE

Humanity today must confront a number of changes. These changes concern human settlements, in general, and historic towns and urban areas in particular. The globalization of markets and methods of production cause shifts in population between regions and towards towns, especially large cities. Changes in political governance and in business practices require new structures and new conditions in towns and urban areas. These are also necessary to counteract segregation and social rootlessness as part of attempts to reinforce identity.

Within what is now an international framework of reflection on urban conservation, there is an ever-increasing awareness of these new demands. The organizations charged with the conservation of heritage and the enhancement of its value need to develop their skills, their tools, their attitudes and, in many cases, their role in the planning process.

CIVVIH (ICOMOS - International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages) has therefore updated the approaches and considerations contained in the Washington Charter (1987) and the Nairobi Recommendation (1976), based on the existing set of reference documents. CIVVIH has redefined the objectives, attitudes and tools needed. It has taken into consideration the significant evolution in definitions and methodologies concerning the safeguarding and management of historic towns and urban areas.

The modifications reflect a greater awareness of the issue of historic heritage on a regional scale rather than just confined to urban areas; of intangible values such as continuity and identity; of traditional land use, the role of public space in communal interactions, and of other socioeconomic factors such as integration and environmental factors. Questions around the role of landscape as common ground, or conceptualizing the townscape, including its topography and skyline, as a whole, seem more important than before. Another important modification, particularly in fast-growing cities, takes into account the problems of large-scale developments, which alter the traditional lot sizes that help to define historic urban morphology.

In this sense, it is fundamental to consider heritage as an essential resource, as part of the urban eco-

system. This concept must be strictly respected in order to ensure harmonious development of historic towns and their settings.

The notion of sustainable development has gained such importance that many directives on architectural planning and interventions are now based on policies designed to limit urban expansion and to preserve urban heritage.

The main objective of this document is to propose principles and strategies applicable to every intervention in historic towns and urban areas. These principles and strategies are meant to safeguard the values of historic towns and their settings, as well as their integration into the social, cultural and economic life of our times.

These interventions must ensure respect for tangible and intangible heritage values, as well as for the quality of life of inhabitants.

This present document for the safeguarding of historic towns and urban areas and their settings, is divided into four parts:

1. Definitions
2. Aspects of change (Challenges)
3. Intervention criteria
4. Proposals and strategies

### 1 DEFINITIONS

#### a / Historic towns and urban areas

Historic towns and urban areas are made up of tangible and intangible elements. The tangible elements include, in addition to the urban structure, architectural elements, the landscapes within and around the town, archaeological remains, panoramas, skylines, view-lines and landmark sites. Intangible elements include activities, symbolic and historic functions, cultural practices, traditions, memories, and cultural references that constitute the substance of their historic value.

Historic towns and urban areas are spatial structures that express the evolution of a society and of its cultural identity. They are an integral part of a broader natural or man-made context and the two must be considered inseparable.



Historic towns and urban areas are living evidence of the past that formed them.

Historical or traditional areas form part of daily human life. Their protection and integration into contemporary society are the basis for town-planning and land development.

**b / Setting**

Setting means the natural and/or man-made contexts (in which the historic urban heritage is located) that influence the static or dynamic way these areas are perceived, experienced and/or enjoyed, or which are directly linked to them socially, economically or culturally.

**c / Safeguarding**

The safeguarding of historic towns and urban areas, and their surroundings, includes the necessary procedures for their protection, conservation, enhancement and management as well as for their coherent development and their harmonious adaptation to contemporary life.

**d / Protected urban area**

A protected urban area is any part of a town that represents a historical period or stage of development of the town. It includes monuments and authentic urban fabric, in which buildings express the cultural values for which the place is protected. The protection may also include the historical development of the town and support its characteristic civic, religious and social functions.

**e / Buffer zone**

A buffer zone is a well-defined zone outside the protected area whose role is to shield the cultural values of the protected zone from the impact of activities in its surroundings. This impact can be physical, visual or social.

**f / Management Plan**

A Management Plan is a document specifying in detail all the strategies and tools to be used for heritage protection and which at the same time responds to the needs of contemporary life. It contains legislative, financial, administrative and conservation documents, as well as Conservation and Monitoring Plans.

**g / Spirit of place**

Spirit of place is defined as the tangible and intangible, the physical and the spiritual elements that give the area its specific identity, meaning, emotion and mystery. The spirit creates the space and at the same time the space constructs and structures this spirit (Quebec Declaration, 2008).

affect all the elements of the town (natural, human, tangible and intangible).

Change, when appropriately managed, can be an opportunity to improve the quality of historic towns and urban areas on the basis of their historical characteristics.

**a / Change and the natural environment**

The Washington Charter has already focused on the problems linked to changes in the natural environment: "Historic towns (and their settings) should be protected against natural disasters and nuisances such as pollution and vibrations in order to safeguard the heritage and for the security and well-being of the residents". (Washington Charter).

In historic towns and urban areas, change should be based on respect for natural balance, avoiding the destruction of natural resources, waste of energy and disruption in the balance of natural cycles.

Change must be used to: improve the environmental context in historic towns and urban areas; improve the quality of air, water and soil; foster the spread and accessibility of green spaces; and to avoid undue pressure on natural resources.

Historic towns and their settings must be protected from the effects of climate change and from increasingly frequent natural disasters.

Climate change can have devastating consequences for historic towns and urban areas because, in addition to the fragility of the urban fabric, many buildings are becoming obsolete, requiring high levels of expenditure to tackle problems arising from climate change.

The aim should be to take advantage of strategies arising from growing global awareness of climate change and to apply them appropriately to the challenges of safeguarding historic towns.

**b / Change and the built environment**

On the subject of modern architecture, the Washington Charter states: "The introduction of contemporary elements in harmony with the surroundings should not be discouraged since such features can contribute to the enrichment of an area".

The introduction of contemporary architectural elements must respect the values of the site and its setting. It can contribute to the enrichment of the town, bringing alive the value of urban continuity.

The basis of appropriate architectural interventions in spatial, visual, intangible and functional terms should be respect for historical values, patterns and layers.

New architecture must be consistent with the spatial organisation of the historic area and respectful of its traditional morphology while at the same time being a valid expression of the architectural trends of its time and place. Regardless of style and expression, all new architecture should avoid the negative effects of drastic or excessive contrasts and of fragmentation and interruptions in the continuity of the urban fabric and space. Priority must be given to a continuity of composition

**2 ASPECTS OF CHANGE**

Historic towns and urban areas, as living organisms, are subject to continual change. These changes



that does not adversely affect the existing architecture but at the same time allows a discerning creativity that embraces the spirit of the place.

Architects and urban planners must be encouraged to acquire a deep understanding of the historic urban context.

#### **c / Change in use and social environment**

The loss and/or substitution of traditional uses and functions, such as the specific way of life of a local community, can have major negative impacts on historic towns and urban areas. If the nature of these changes is not recognised, it can lead to the displacement of communities and the disappearance of cultural practices, and subsequent loss of identity and character for these abandoned places. It can result in the transformation of historic towns and urban areas into areas with a single function devoted to tourism and leisure and not suitable for day-to-day living.

Conserving a historic town requires efforts to maintain traditional practices and to protect the indigenous population.

It is also important to control the gentrification process arising from rent increases and the deterioration of the town or area's housing and public space.

It is important to recognise that the process of gentrification can affect communities and lead to the loss of a place's liveability and, ultimately, its character.

Retention of the traditional cultural and economic diversity of each place is essential, especially when it is characteristic of the place.

Historic towns and urban areas run the risk of becoming a consumer product for mass tourism, which may result in the loss of their authenticity and heritage value.

New activities must therefore be carefully managed to avoid secondary negative effects such as transport conflicts or traffic congestion.

#### **d / Change and intangible heritage**

The preservation of intangible heritage is as important as the conservation and protection of the built environment.

The intangible elements that contribute to the identity and spirit of places need to be established and preserved, since they help in determining the character of an area and its spirit.

### **3 INTERVENTION CRITERIA**

#### **a / Values**

All interventions in historic towns and urban areas must respect and refer to their tangible and intangible cultural values.

#### **b / Quality**

Every intervention in historic towns and urban areas must aim to improve the quality of life of the local residents and the quality of the environment.

#### **c / Quantity**

An accumulation of changes could have a negative effect on a historic town and its values.

Major quantitative and qualitative changes should be avoided, unless they will clearly result in the improvement of the urban environment and its cultural values.

Changes that are inherent to urban growth must be controlled and carefully managed to minimise physical and visual effects on the townscape and architectural fabric.

#### **d / Coherence**

On 'coherence' article 3 of the Nairobi Recommendation states:

"Every historic area and its surroundings should be considered in their totality as a coherent whole whose balance and specific nature depend on the fusion of the parts of which it is composed and which include human activities as much as the buildings, the spatial organization and the surroundings. All valid elements, including human activities, however modest, thus have significance in relation to the whole which must not be disregarded".

Historic towns and urban areas as well as their settings must be considered in their totality.

Their balance and nature depend on their constituent parts.

However, the safeguarding of historic towns and urban areas must be an integral part of a general understanding of the urban structure and its surroundings. This requires coherent economic and social development policies that take historic towns into account at all planning levels, whilst always respecting their social fabric and cultural diversity.

#### **e / Balance and compatibility**

The safeguarding of historic towns must include, as a mandatory condition, the preservation of fundamental spatial, environmental, social, cultural and economic balances. This requires actions that allow the urban structure to retain the original residents and to welcome new arrivals (either as residents or as users of the historic town), as well as to aid development, without causing congestion.

#### **f / Time**

The speed of change is a parameter to be controlled. Excessive speed of change can adversely affect the integrity of all the values of a historic town.

The extent and frequency of intervention must be embedded in and compatible with feasibility and planning documents and studies, as well as adhering to transparent and regulated intervention procedures.

#### **g / Method and scientific discipline**

"Knowledge of the history of a historic town or urban area should be expanded through archaeological investigation and appropriate preservation of archaeological findings". (Washington Charter)

The safeguarding and management of a historic



town or urban area must be guided by prudence, a systematic approach and discipline, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. Safeguarding and management must be based on preliminary multidisciplinary studies, in order to determine the urban heritage elements and values to be conserved. It is imperative to have a profound knowledge of the site and its setting to inform any safeguarding action.

Continuous monitoring and maintenance is essential to safeguard a historic town or urban area effectively. Proper planning requires up-to-date precise documentation and recording (context analysis, study at different scales, inventory of component parts and of impact, history of the town and its phases of evolution, etc.).

Direct consultation and continuous dialogue with the residents and other stakeholders is indispensable because the safeguarding of their historic town or area concerns them first and foremost.

#### **h / Governance**

Good governance makes provision for organizing broad orchestration amongst all stakeholders: elected authorities, municipal services, public administrations, experts, professional organizations, voluntary bodies, universities, residents, etc. This is essential for the successful safeguarding, rehabilitation and sustainable development of historic towns and urban areas.

Participation by the residents can be facilitated through distributing information, awareness raising and training. The traditional systems of urban governance should examine all aspects of cultural and social diversity, so as to establish new democratic institutions to suit the new reality.

Procedures for urban planning and safeguarding historic cities must provide sufficient information and time for residents to give fully informed responses.

Safeguarding needs to be encouraged and financial measures put in place, in order to facilitate partnerships with players from the private sector in the conservation and restoration of the built environment.

#### **i / Multidisciplinary and cooperation**

"Planning for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas should be preceded by multidisciplinary studies." (Washington Charter)

From the beginning of preliminary studies, the safeguarding of historic towns should be based on an effective collaboration between specialists of many different disciplines, and undertaken with the cooperation of researchers, public services, private enterprises and the broader public.

These studies should lead to concrete proposals that can be taken up by political decision-makers, social and economic agents and residents.

#### **j / Cultural diversity**

Within the context of urban conservation planning, the cultural diversity of the different communities

that have inhabited historic towns over the course of time must be respected and valued.

It is essential to establish a sensitive and shared balance in order to maintain their historical heritage in the fullness of its cultural diversity.

## **4 PROPOSALS AND STRATEGIES**

### **a / Elements to be preserved**

Elements to be preserved are:

1. The authenticity and integrity of historic towns, whose essential character is expressed by the nature and coherence of all their tangible and intangible elements, notably:

- a. Urban patterns as defined by the street grid, the lots, the green spaces and the relationships between buildings and green and open spaces;
- b. The form and appearance, interior and exterior, of buildings as defined by their structure, volume, style, scale, materials, colour and decoration;
- c. The relationship between the town or urban area and its surrounding setting, both natural and man-made;" (Washington Charter)

d. The various functions that the town or urban area has acquired over time;

e. Cultural traditions, traditional techniques, spirit of place and everything that contributes to the identity of a place;

2. The relationships between the site in its totality, its constituent parts, the context of the site, and the parts that make up this context;

3. Social fabric, cultural diversity;

4. Non-renewable resources, minimising their consumption and encouraging their reuse and recycling.

### **b / New functions**

"New functions and activities should be compatible with the character of the historic towns or urban area." (Washington Charter)

The introduction of new activities must not compromise the survival of traditional activities or anything that supports the daily life of the local inhabitants. This could help to preserve the historical cultural diversity and plurality, some of the most valuable elements in this context.

Before introducing a new activity, it is necessary to consider the number of users involved, the length of utilization, compatibility with other existing activities and the impact on traditional local practices.

Such new functions must also satisfy the need for sustainable development, in line with the concept of the historic town as a unique and irreplaceable ecosystem.

### **c / Contemporary architecture**

When it is necessary to construct new buildings or to adapt existing ones, contemporary architecture must be coherent with the existing spatial layout in historic towns as in the rest of the urban environment. Contemporary architecture should find its



expression while respecting the scale of the site, and have a clear rapport with existing architecture and the development patterns of its context.

"Analysis of the urban context should precede any new construction not only so as to define the general character of the group of buildings but also to analyse its dominant features, e.g. the harmony of heights, colours, materials and forms, constants in the way the façades and roofs are built, the relationship between the volume of buildings and the spatial volume, as well as their average proportions and their position. Particular attention should be given to the size of the lots since there is a danger that any reorganization of the lots may cause a change of mass which could be deleterious to the harmony of the whole" (Nairobi Recommendation art. 28).

Perspectives, views, focal points and visual corridors are integral parts of the perception of historic spaces. They must be respected in the event of new interventions. Before any intervention, the existing context should be carefully analysed and documented. View cones, both to and from new constructions, should be identified, studied and maintained.

The introduction of a new building into a historical context or landscape must be evaluated from a formal and functional point of view, especially when it is designated for new activities.

#### **d / Public space**

Public space in historic towns is not just an essential resource for circulation, but is also a place for contemplation, learning and enjoyment of the town. Its design and layout, including the choice of street furniture, as well as its management, must protect its character and beauty, and promote its use as a public place dedicated to social communication. The balance between public open space and the dense built environment must be carefully analyzed and controlled in the event of new interventions and new uses.

#### **e / Facilities and modifications**

Urban planning to safeguard historic towns must take into consideration the residents' need for facilities.

The integration of new facilities into historic buildings is a challenge that local authorities must not ignore.

#### **f / Mobility**

"Traffic inside a historic town or urban area must be strictly controlled by regulations." (Washington Charter)

"When urban or regional planning provides for the construction of major motorways, they must not penetrate a historic town or urban area, but they should improve access to them." (Washington Charter)

Most historic towns and urban areas were designed for pedestrians and slow forms of transport. Gradually these places were invaded by the car, causing their degradation. At the same time, quality of life has reduced.

Traffic infrastructure (car parks, subway stations, etc) must be planned in ways that will not damage the historic fabric or its environment. A historic town should encourage the creation of transport with a light footprint.

It is important to encourage pedestrian circulation. To achieve this, traffic should be drastically limited and parking facilities reduced. At the same time, sustainable, non-polluting public transport systems need to be introduced, and soft mobility promoted. Roadways should be studied and planned to give priority to pedestrians. Parking facilities should preferably be located outside protected zones and, if possible, outside buffer zones.

Underground infrastructure, such as subways, must be planned so as not to damage historic or archaeological fabric or its environment.

Major highway networks must avoid protected areas and buffer zones.

#### **g / Tourism**

Tourism can play a positive role in the development and revitalisation of historic towns and urban areas. The development of tourism in historic towns should be based on the enhancement of monuments and open spaces; on respect and support for local community identity and its culture and traditional activities; and on the safeguarding of regional and environmental character. Tourism activity must respect and not interfere with the daily life of residents.

Too great an influx of tourists is a danger for the preservation of monuments and historic areas.

Conservation and management plans must take into account the expected impact of tourism, and regulate the process, for the benefit of the heritage and of local residents.

#### **h / Risks**

"Whatever the nature of a disaster affecting a historic town or urban area, preventative and repair measures must be adapted to the specific character of the properties concerned." (Washington Charter)

Conservation plans offer an opportunity to improve risk preparedness and to promote environmental management and the principles of sustainability.

#### **i / Energy saving**

All interventions in historic towns and urban areas, while respecting historic heritage characteristics, should aim to improve energy efficiency and to reduce pollutants.

The use of renewable energy resources should be enhanced.

Any new construction in historic areas must be energy efficient. Urban green spaces, green corridors and other measures should be adopted to avoid urban heat islands.

#### **j / Participation**

"The participation and the involvement of the residents - and all local interest groups - are essential



for the success of the conservation programme and should be encouraged. The conservation of historic towns and urban areas concerns their residents first of all." (Washington Charter, art 3).

Planning in historic urban areas must be a participatory process, involving all stakeholders.

In order to encourage their participation and involvement, a general information programme should be set up for all residents, beginning with children of school age. The actions of conservation associations must be encouraged, and financial measures put in place, to facilitate the conservation and restoration of the built environment.

Mutual understanding, based on public awareness, and the search for common objectives between local communities and professional groups, is the basis of the successful conservation, revitalization and development of historic towns.

Information technology enables direct and immediate communication. This allows for active and responsible participation by local groups.

Authorities must be encouraged to take an interest in the safeguarding of historic towns and urban areas, in order to establish financial measures which will enable management and improvement plans to succeed.

### k / Conservation Plan

"The conservation plan should aim at ensuring a harmonious relationship between historic urban areas ..." (Washington Charter art. 5).

It covers both tangible and intangible elements, in order to protect a place's identity without impeding its evolution.

The principal objectives of the conservation plan "should be clearly stated as should the legal, administrative and financial measures necessary to attain them." (Washington Charter art. 5)

A conservation plan must be based on urban planning for the whole town, including analysis of archaeological, historical, architectural, technical, sociological and economical values. It should define a conservation project, and be combined with a management plan and followed by permanent monitoring.

The conservation plan must determine the terms, rules, objectives and outcomes of any changes. It "should determine which buildings - and spaces - must be preserved, which should be preserved under certain circumstances and which, "under quite exceptional circumstances, might be expendable." (Washington Charter).

Before any intervention, existing conditions should be rigorously documented.

The conservation plan must identify and protect the elements contributing to the values and character

of the town, as well as the components that enrich and/or demonstrate the character of the historic town and urban area.

The proposals in the conservation plan must be articulated in a realistic fashion, from the legislative, financial and economic point of view, as well as with regard to the required standards and restrictions.

"The Conservation Plan should be supported by the residents of the historic area." (Washington Charter art.5).

When there is no conservation plan, all necessary conservation and development activities in a historic town must be carried out in accordance with the principles and objectives of conservation and enhancement.

### l / Management Plan

An effective management system should be devised according to the type and characteristics of each historic town and urban area, and their cultural and natural context. It should integrate traditional practices, and be co-ordinated with other urban and regional planning tools in force.

A management plan is based on the knowledge, conservation and enhancement of tangible and intangible resources.

Therefore it must:

- determine the cultural values;
- identify stakeholders and their values;
- identify potential conflicts;
- determine conservation targets;
- determine legal, financial, administrative and technical methods and tools;
- understand strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats;
- define suitable strategies, deadlines for the work, and specific actions.

The production of such a management plan should be a participatory process.

In addition to the information provided by local authorities, officials, field survey and detailed documentation, the Plan should include, as an appendix, the conclusions from stakeholder discussions and an analysis of the conflicts arising in these inherently contradictory debates.

### FOLLOW UP

These recommendations are the outcome of collaborative work by CIVVIH, which intends them as a contribution to the wider discussions being led by ICOMOS.

This is an open source document that can be updated in the light of the evolution of the issues discussed.

## 附件四：考察行程

日期	時間	行程	備註
11/25(五)	11:55 P.M.	桃園機場	長榮航空
11/26(六)	7:30 A.M.	飛抵巴黎	抵達戴高樂機場，距市中心車程約 40 分鐘
	11:00 A.M. - 6:00 P.M.	參訪世遺點聖母院、文創產業龐畢度中心、奧塞博物館	巴黎
11/27(日)	8 A.M. - 4 P.M.	參訪世界遺產楓丹白露宮 Palace of Fontainebleau	
	6 - 9 P.M.	Welcome reception 歡迎會	At the Ecole nationale supérieure des Beaux Arts 巴黎國立布雜學院
11/28(一)	9:30 - 12:30 A.M.	Opening of the General Assembly: plenary session 會員大會開幕儀式：全體會員	聯合國教科文組織總部
	12:00-2:30 P.M	拜訪我駐巴黎代表處、臺灣文化中心與新聞組	
	3 - 6 P.M.	Opening of the Scientific Symposium on the “Heritage, Driver of Development” theme 科學研討會開幕儀式，主題為「文化遺產—發展的動力」	
	6 - 8:30 P.M.	“Regional Group” event 分區聯誼會	
11/29(二)	8 A.M.- 6 P.M.	參訪戰地文化諾曼地戰場	法國諾曼地



11/30(三)	8 A.M.-7 P.M.  9 - 11 P.M.	參訪戰地文化世界遺產：盧森堡舊城區及城防工事(The City of Luxembourg: Its Old Quarters and Fortifications)  參觀「建築與遺產城」： 建築與遺產博物館	盧森堡  the Cité de l' Architecture et du Patrimoine and reception
12/ 1(四)	9 A.M. - 4 P.M.	Scientific Symposium plenary session: conclusions Invitation to the 18th General Assembly 科學研討會（全體會員）：結論	地點: UNESCO Headquarters
	4 - 5 P.M.	閉幕、邀請參與第 18 屆會員大會	
	11- 12.30 A.M.	General Assembly plenary session: resolutions 會員大會（全體會員）：決議	
	7-10 P.M.	Reception and announcement of the Gazzola Prize 接待會、頒發 Gazzola 保存維護獎	
12/ 2(五)	9 A.M.-5 P.M.	Visit to the Domaine de Chantilly 大會團體活動參訪行程：巴黎香堤利古堡	
12/ 3(六)	11:20 AM/ 7:05A.M.	巴黎→桃園機場	長榮航空