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中国-葡萄牙文化遗产保护科学“一带一路”联合实验室

CHINA-PORTUGAL JOINT LABORATORY
OF CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION SCIENCE
SUPPORTED BY BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE

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中国 - 葡萄牙文化遗产保护科
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目录 Table of Contents

前沿研究

历史城市景观：城市时代
遗产保护利用的方法

Research Fronts

Historic urban
landscapes: approaches
to heritage conservation
and utilization in Urban
times

Pesquisa de Fronteira 04-09

Paisagens urbanas
históricas: abordagens à
conservação e utilização
do património na Época
Urbana

人物

弗朗西斯科·班德林
吴瑞梵

Figure

Francesco Bandarin
Ron van Oers

Figura 10-14

Francesco Bandarin
Ron van Oers

实践案例

维也纳历史中心（奥地利）
荷兰《贝威蒂尔战略》
（Belvedere Strategy）
哈瓦那旧城及其工事体系

Case Study

Vienna historical center
(Austria)
The Belvedere strategy
of the Netherlands
Old Havana and its
Fortification System

Casos de Investigação 15-19

Centro histórico de Viena
(Áustria)
A estratégia Belvedere
dos Países Baixos
Havana Velha e o seu
Sistema de Fortificação

活动动态

2022 同济大学 - 蒙巴萨技
术大学联合设计系列讲
座

Latest Events

2022 Tongji University-
Technical University of
Mombasa joint design
lecture series
Seminar on Historic
Cities and Architectural
Heritage in the Trans-
Himalayan Region

Últimas Atividades 20-22

Série de palestras de
concepção comum de
Universidade Tongji e
Universidade Técnica de
Mombasa de 2022
Seminário sobre Cidades
Históricas e Património
Arquitectónico na Região
Trans-Himalaias

世界遗产对话

World Heritage
Dialogues

Diálogos do Património
Mundial

前沿研究 Research Fronts

历史城市景观：城市时代遗产保护利用的方法

Historic urban landscapes: approaches to heritage conservation and utilization in Urban times

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2021年7月17日,第44届世界遗产大会“城市历史景观保护与可持续发展”边会在福州成功举办。

城市历史景观,也被译作历史性城镇景观。2011年5月27日在联合国教科文组织总部召开的关于“Historic Urban Landscape”(以下简称“HUL”)的政府间专家会议,在以HUL作为一种管理历史城市保护和发展新概念和新方法的认识基础上,形成了HUL准则性文件的最终报告。2011年11月10日,该报告以建筑史的形式形成的《关于“Historic Urban Landscape”建议书》(以下简称《HUL建议书》)获联合国教科文组织大会通过。

这份《HUL建议书》对历史城市遗产保护具有重要指导意义。

On July 17, 2021, the 44th World Heritage Conference "Conservation and Sustainable Development of Urban Historic Landscape" was successfully held in Fuzhou.

Urban historic landscape, also translated as historic town landscape. The Intergovernmental Expert Meeting on "Historic Urban Landscape". The Intergovernmental Expert Meeting on "Historic Urban Landscape" (hereinafter referred to as "HUL") was held at UNESCO Headquarters on 27 May 2011. Based on the understanding of HUL as a new concept and method for managing the preservation and development of Historic cities, the final report of the HUL normative document finally formed.

This "HUL Recommendation" it has important guiding significance for the protection of historical urban heritage.

1. 内涵

HUL在《HUL建议书》中的含义为:文化和自然价值及属性是经过城市区域的历史层层积淀后产生的,其超越了“历史中心”或“整体”的概念,包含了更广泛的城市背景及地理环境。

更广泛的背景因素包括了地形、地貌、水文、自然属性;也包括了历史上的以及当代的建成环境,地上、地下的基础设施,开放空间和园林、土地利用模式和空间中组织,体验与视觉关系,以及城市结构中的所有其他构成元素。另外,背景还包括了社会和文化的实践以及价值观、经济进程,以及与多样性、识别性相关的非物质方面。

可以看出,在《HUL建议书》中,HUL包含双重含义:HUL所指的对象既具有历史的过程属性,又具有当前的现实属性,即包含了历史地区当前存在的所有有形的物质空间要素,也包括了对历史地区景观形成产生作用的社会、文化、经济机制。

这一定义和内涵为在一个可持续发展的大框架内以全面综合的方式识别、评估、保护和管理城市历史景观打下了基础。



图1: 锡耶纳历史中心
Fig.1 Historic Centre of Siena

2. 一种“方法论”的意义

《HUL建议书》一方面确定了HUL核心内涵,另一方面将HUL衍生成为一种管理历史城市保护与发展的方法,在《HUL建议书》中明确指出:

1. Connotation

The meaning of HUL in the HUL Recommendation is:

Cultural and natural values and attributes are formed by the accumulation of historical layers of urban areas, which transcend the concept of "historical center" or "whole" and include a broader urban background and geographical environment.

The broader contextual factors include topography, landforms, hydrology, and natural attributes; also historical and contemporary built environments, above and below ground infrastructure, open spaces and gardens, land use patterns and spatial organization, experience and visual relationships, and all other constituent elements in the urban fabric. In addition, context includes social and cultural practices as well as values, economic processes, and immaterial aspects related to diversity and identity.

It can be seen that in the "HUL Recommendation", HUL contains dual meanings: the object referred to by HUL has both historical process attributes and current reality attributes, that is, it contains all tangible material space elements currently existing in historical areas, but also the social, cultural, and economic mechanisms that contribute to the formation of landscapes in historic areas.

This definition and connotation lays the foundation for the identification, assessment, conservation and management of historic urban landscapes in a comprehensive and integrated manner within a broad framework of sustainable development.

2. The meaning of a "methodology"

The "HUL Recommendation" defines the core connotation of HUL on the one hand, and on the other hand derives HUL into a method for managing the protection and development of historic cities. The "HUL Recommendation" clearly states:

It provides a tool for managing physical and social change in the physical and social environment, ensuring that contemporary interventions are compatible with historical contexts Heritage in harmony.

它管理物理和社会环境变化提供了一种工具，确保当代干预行动可以与历史环境中的遗产和谐结合。

可以看到，《HUL 建议书》的核心思想所在，是将 HUL 作为一种处理城市遗产保护与城市当代发展相互平衡且可持续关系的方法：

HUL 方法旨在保护人类生活环境的品质，提升城市空间的生产能力与可持续利用，同时识别城市动态属性特征，促进社会与功能的多样性发展。它整合了城市遗产保护和社会经济发展的双重目标。

从这个意义上看，HUL 方法是一种融合了发展目标的多维度、整体化的城市保护方法。其目标是为了使城市遗产在当代城市空间中重获生命力，通过调整当代城市发展的政策机制去管理城市发展中出现的空间与社会的变化，使当代对城市空间的干预与遗产环境达成新的平衡关系，从而维持并强化城市特征，提升城市空间和生活品质。

由于引起当今城市空间变化的机制背景与历史环境形成的机制背景完全不同，这种平衡关系的建立需要针对不同历史环境的具体特征及其形成的机制，对当代元素介入历史环境的程度和介入的方式开展研究并进行管理，这也就是《HUL 建议书》中对强调“更广泛的城市背景”的意义所在。

3. 挑战和机遇

在过去几十年里，由于世界城市人口激增、大规模和高速度发展、不断变化的经济，使得城市保护过程中出现了各类矛盾。直接与未来城市发展和遗产保护相关的包括：全球范围内的城市化呈指数级增长；对环境和城市发展可持续性的关注与日俱增；气候变化影响带来的城市的脆弱性；持续的市场自由化、分散化和私有化作为新发展动力推动着城市地位的不断变革；旅游业成为世界范围内规模最大的产业之一；对文化遗产概念不断拓宽的认识和理解，

It can be seen that the core idea of the “HUL Recommendation” is to use HUL as a method to deal with the balanced and sustainable relationship between urban heritage protection and urban contemporary development:

The HUL method aims to protect the quality of human living environment, enhance the productive capacity and sustainable use of urban space, and at the same time identify the characteristics of urban dynamic attributes and promote the development of social and functional diversity. It integrates the dual goals of urban heritage conservation and socio-economic development.

In this sense, the HUL approach is a multi-dimensional and holistic approach to urban conservation that incorporates development goals. Its goal is to restore the vitality of urban heritage in contemporary urban space, and to manage the spatial and social changes in urban development by adjusting the policy mechanism of contemporary urban development, a new balance between contemporary interventions in urban space and the heritage environment could be achieved, so as to maintain and strengthen the urban character and enhance the urban space and quality of life.

Since the background of the mechanism that causes the spatial changes of today's cities is completely different from the background of the mechanism of the formation of the historical environment. The establishment of such a balanced relationship needs to be based on the specific characteristics of different historical environments, the mechanism of their formation, and the degree to which contemporary elements are involved in the historical environment and the impact of their involvement. This is what the HUL Recommendation means for emphasizing the “broader urban context”.

3. Challenges and opportunities

Over the past few decades, various contradictions have arisen in the process of urban conservation due to the explosion of the world's urban population, the large-scale and high-speed development, and the changing economy. Directly relevant to future urban development and

包括对拟保护的遗产价值相关的“城市状态”内涵的理解和尊重，成为变革的一大内因。

在这一背景下，文化遗产——特别是历史城市——已担负起重要的使命，它既是城市身份和社会稳定的一大要素，也是与旅游和创意等产业相关的一个经济部门。与可持续发展、城市韧性和对其后变化的适应性相关问题的出现，也使城市政策在国际层面的合作得到加强。

随着过去几十年对遗产越来越广泛的认可，以及对遗产进行识别、保护、保存、展示、阐释和传承的方法手段也日趋复杂，在活态的历史城市保护上，亟需改革管理的方法和保护实践。虽然遗产管理环境正日趋复杂，但仍可从三个方面去试图总结其变化：

- （1）不断追求现代化并随之适应的活态的动态的城市，认识到城市的生命周期，即增长、成熟、停滞、萎缩和重生，在这一过程中，变变化的节奏似乎一直在持续并且不断加快；
- （2）相互间关系的扩大，带来利益攸关方群体及其利益圈的扩大，需要把解决冲突作为重要的实践；
- （3）对遗产组成的观点变化，主要由人口成分的改变（移民和人口变化）引发，同时带来了关于遗产的不同的价值体系和看法。



图2：圣吉米尼亚诺历史中心
Fig.2 Historic Centre of San Gimignano

heritage conservation include: exponential growth in urbanization worldwide; growing concern for the environment and sustainability of urban development; urban vulnerability in terms of the impacts of climate change; changing role of cities, with ongoing market liberalization, decentralization and privatization as new drivers of development; tourism as one of the largest industries in the world. Widening awareness and understanding of the concept of cultural heritage, including the urban heritage to be protected understanding and respecting the connotation of the value-related “city state” has become a major internal cause of change.

In this context, cultural heritage - especially historic cities - has taken on an important role, both as a major element of urban identity and social stability, and as an economic sector linked to industries such as tourism and creativity. The emergence of issues related to sustainable development, urban resilience and adaptation to subsequent changes has also resulted in enhanced cooperation in urban policy at the international level.

With the increasingly widespread recognition of heritage in the past decades, and the increasingly complex methods and means for heritage identification, protection, preservation, display, interpretation and inheritance, it is urgent to reform the management methods and practices in the preservation of living historical cities. Although the heritage management environment is becoming more complex, there are still three aspects to try to summarize its changes:

- (1) A living and dynamic city that constantly pursues modernization and adapts to it, recognizing the life cycle of the city, namely growth, maturity, stagnation, shrinking and rebirth, in which the rhythm of change always seems to be constant; accelerate.
- (2) The expansion of interrelationships, resulting in the expansion of stakeholder groups and their circles of interest, requires conflict resolution as an important practice.
- (3) Changes in views on what heritage consist of, mainly triggered by changes in

当下，城市是经济、社会和文化活动的中心，由碰撞和互动带来的多样性创造出新的思想和活动。为了维持社会的这种重要功能，城市必须通过现代化过程、适应过程以及再生过程来获得补充和再创造。

4. 方法和工具

面对城市遗产保护过程中不断加剧的复杂形势，我们必须对各类城市遗产管理参与者，尤其是城市历史景观方法的行动者的地位和职责加以明确。城市遗产管理过程包含以下主要参与方：

（1）政府——可以根据 HUL 方法把城市遗产的保护策略纳入国家发展的政策和议程之中。

（2）公共服务供应方和私有部门——可以通过合作来确保 HUL 方法的成功运用。

（3）国际组织——负责把 HUL 方法纳入到各自的战略、计划和行动内，以促进可持续发展过程。

（4）国内和国际非政府组织——可以参与工具和最佳实践案例的制定和传播过程。

要保证在复杂的环境中实现城市遗产的成功管理，还需要一整套强有力的工具来支持，城市遗产管理的成功必须同时依靠这四类政策和行动的实施：

（1）监管制度，应包括旨在管理城市遗产有形的和无形的组成部分，包括其社会和环境价值在内的特别条例、法案或法令，必要时应认可和加强传统和习俗制度。

（2）社区参与工具应赋予各部门利益攸关者权力，以便其确认所属城区的重要价值，进而制定远景、确立目标，并对保护遗产和促进可持续发展的行动达成一致意见。

（3）技术工具应有助于维护城市遗产建筑和材料特征的完整性和真实性，有效促进我们对文化意义及多样性的识别，并对变化进行监督、管理和评估。

the demographic composition (migration and demographic changes), which have brought about different value systems and perceptions about heritage.

At present, cities are centers of economic, social and cultural activity, and the diversity brought about by collision and interaction creates new ideas and activities. In order to maintain this vital function of society, cities must be replenished and recreated through processes of modernization, adaptation, and regeneration.

4. Methods and tools

Faced with the ever-increasing complexity of urban heritage conservation, we must clarify the roles and responsibilities of various actors in urban heritage management, especially those in the historic urban landscape approach. The urban heritage management process includes the following key players:

(1) Government - can incorporate urban heritage conservation strategies into national development policies and agendas according to the HUL approach.

(2) Public service providers and the private sector - can collaborate to ensure the successful application of the HUL approach.

(3) International organizations - responsible for incorporating the HUL approach into their respective strategies, plans and actions to promote sustainable development processes.

(4) National and International NGOs - can be involved in the development and dissemination of tools and best practice cases.

To ensure the successful management of urban heritage in a complex environment, a set of powerful tools is needed to support it. The success of urban heritage management must depend on the implementation of these four types of policies and actions at the same time.

（4）财政手段应致力于在改善城区环境的同时维护其遗产价值，推动能力建设，促进根植于传统的创新性创收模式。

（单超、冯靖茹编译）

(1) A regulatory system, which shall include special regulations, acts or decrees designed to manage the tangible and intangible components of the urban heritage, including its social and environmental values, and shall recognize and strengthen traditional and customary systems where necessary.

(2) Community engagement tools should empower stakeholders across sectors to recognize the significant values of their districts, develop a vision, set goals, and agree on actions to preserve heritage and promote sustainable development.

(3) Technological tools should help maintain the integrity and authenticity of urban heritage buildings and material characteristics, effectively facilitate our identification of cultural significance and diversity, and monitor, manage and evaluate changes.

(4) Financial instruments should aim to improve the urban environment while maintaining its heritage values, promote capacity building, and promote innovative income-generating models rooted in tradition.

(translated and edited by
Chao Shan, Jingru Feng)

人物 Figure

弗朗西斯科·班德林 Francesco Bandarin

资料来源 Source:

“Francesco Bandarin.” In Wikipedia, September 13, 2021. https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Francesco_Bandarin&oldid=1044058931.

“Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, Including a Glossary of Definitions.” Accessed June 21, 2022. http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=48857&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html.

弗朗西斯科·班德林 (Francesco Bandarin) (生于 1950 年 12 月 26 日)，意大利建筑师，2000 年至 2010 年任联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心主任，2010 年至 2018 年任联合国教科文组织文化助理总干事。

他拥有威尼斯建筑大学建筑学学士学位和加州大学伯克利分校城市规划硕士学位。

作为世界遗产中心主任，弗朗西斯科·班德林负责实施《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》（《世界遗产公约》），同时负责协调将遗址列入世界遗产名录等相关的机构活动。

在此期间，世界遗产中心启动了一系列主题的计划（如森林、宗教利益、小岛屿发展中国家、海洋、城市等），促进了在巴林、巴西、中国、印度、意大利、墨西哥和南非等地研究和培训中心的设立。

弗朗西斯科·班德林还倡导要在更广泛的意义上保护城市遗产。此理论被写入 2011 年 11 月 10 日于联合国教科文组织大会通过的《关于城市历史景观的建议》。

根据该文件，联合国教科文组织认为，“为了支持自然和文化遗产的保护，需要强调将历史城市区域的保护、管理和规划战略融入当地的发展进程和城市规划，例如，当代建筑和基础设施发展，应用景观方法将有助于保持城市特色”。

Francesco Bandarin (born 26 December 1950) is an Italian architect. He was Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre from 2000 to 2010 and then Assistant Director-General of UNESCO for Culture from 2010 to 2018.

He holds a bachelor's degree in architecture from the Iuav University of Venice and a masters in city planning from the University of California, Berkeley.

As Director of the World Heritage Centre, Francesco Bandarin was responsible for the implementation of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and, to that end, coordinated institutional activities relating to the inscription of sites on the World Heritage List.

During that time, the Centre launched a number of thematic programmes (Forests, Religious Interest, Small Island Developing States, Marine, Cities and more) and facilitated the creation of research and training centres in Bahrain, Brazil, China, India, Italy, Mexico and South Africa.

Francesco Bandarin also advocated for the conservation of urban heritage in a broader sense. That approach was enshrined by the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, adopted by the UNESCO General Conference on 10 November 2011.

According to that text, UNESCO considers that, “in order to support the protection of natural and cultural heritage, emphasis needs to be put on



图 1: 弗朗西斯科·班德林

Fig.1 Francesco Bandarin

在弗朗西斯科·班德林担任联合国教科文组织文化助理总干事期间，教科文组织文化部门针对将文化本身确立为一个可持续性问题率先采取了一些举措。

这也促使了《杭州宣言：将文化置于可持续发展政策的核心》于 2013 年 5 月 17 日通过。

这一方针在 2016 年 10 月 18 日举办的第三次联合国住房和城市可持续发展会议（人居三）期间发布的第一份教科文组织全球可持续城市发展文化报告（“文化：城市未来”）中同样得以体现。2017 年 12 月 12 日，联合国教科文组织与世界旅游组织签署了《马斯喀特旅游与文化宣言：促进可持续发展》。如果管理得当，旅游业可以成为“促进跨文化对话、创造就业机会、遏制农村移民和培养东道社区自豪感的手段”。

无论何时，当文化属性受到威胁时，弗朗西斯科·班德林就会定期出现在媒体上。他每月还会在意大利高等艺术院校展示一个世界遗产。

2014 年，他担任了威尼斯建筑双年展评委会主席。2019 年和 2020 年，他担任法国凡尔赛建筑奖世界评委会主席。

the integration of historic urban area conservation, management and planning strategies into local development processes and urban planning, such as, contemporary architecture and infrastructure development, for which the application of a landscape approach would help maintain urban identity”.

During his tenure as Assistant Director-General, the UNESCO Culture Sector spearheaded initiatives which helped to establish culture as a sustainability issue, in and of itself.

This led to the adoption of the Hangzhou Declaration: Placing Culture at the Heart of Sustainable Development Policies on 17 May 2013.

This orientation is also found in the first UNESCO Global Report on Culture for Sustainable Urban Development (“Culture: Urban Future”), released on 18 October 2016 during the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III). On 12 December 2017, UNESCO and the World Tourism Organization signed the Muscat Declaration on Tourism and Culture: Fostering Sustainable Development. When properly managed, tourism can be a “means to promote inter-cultural dialogue, create employment opportunities, curb rural migration, and nurture a sense of pride among host communities”.

Francesco Bandarin appears in the media on a regular basis, whenever cultural properties are under threat. He also presents one World Heritage Site each month in Il Giornale dell’Arte.

In 2014, he served as President of the Jury of the Venice Biennale of Architecture. In 2019 and 2020, he chaired the World Judges Panel for the Prix Versailles.

吴瑞梵 Ron van Oers

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联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会“城市历史景观保护计划”保护计划负责人，城市规划师和国际保护主义者，联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心 (WHTRAP) 上海中心副主任，统筹管理世界遗产城市项目、小岛屿发展中国家世界遗产项目等。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 年在荷兰代尔夫特理工大学获得博士学位。2013 年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了“历史性城镇景观 (HUL) 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。

“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做出贡献。

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 年时间才提出并确立了新的保护方针，即 HUL 计划。

Head of the protection plan of “Historic Urban Landscape Conservation Plan” of UNESCO World Heritage Committee, Urban planner and international protectionist, deputy director of the Shanghai center of the UNESCO Asia Pacific World Heritage training and Research Center (WHTRAP), and overall management of the world heritage city project and the world heritage project of small island developing States. He obtained a master’s degree in urban planning from Delft University of technology in the Netherlands in 1993, master’s degree in technical design from Eindhoven University of technology in 1996, and doctor’s degree from Delft University of technology in the Netherlands in 2000. In 2013, he was employed as a researcher in the Institute of Architecture and Urban Rural Planning of Tongji University. Ron van Oers and experts from Tongji University jointly presided over the project of “Application of Historical Urban Landscape (HUL) method in China”, and gradually promoted the practice of the method in the Asia Pacific region, and achieved fruitful results.

“Historical Urban Landscape (HUL) protection plan” is a new urban natural and cultural heritage protection project promoted by UNESCO worldwide. Ron van Oers, the person in charge of HUL conservation project, believes that the important insight of the plan is that the protection of urban historical landscape is to protect the organic components of the city, not to circle some theme park like protected areas; cities are changing all the time, it is necessary to understand the operation of urban functions and protect the dynamics of cities; the conservation of urban historic landscape is not to protect



图 2: 吴瑞梵
Fig.2 Ron van Oers

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、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。

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

individual buildings, but to contribute to the future development of the city.

The concept of HUL plan is to combine urban protection and authenticity, take the protected area as a part of the city and maintain dynamic and vitality with the city. In other words, cities are changing all the time. We should understand the operation of urban functions and protect the dynamics of cities. Ideas must continue to change - they need to be protected and accepted. This issue has been debated for a long time. It took UNESCO 6 years to put forward and establish a new protection policy, namely HUL Plan.

UNESCO attaches great importance to the global applicability of the new conservation program, so HUL program is only an international guideline, and the member states participating in this program need to formulate details according to the actual situation. The specific implementation of HUL plan in China, Africa, Australia and Latin American countries is completely different. Before the HUL program is implemented in China, it is meaningless to show a European case to China. We must first thoroughly investigate the actual situation in China before we can formulate a HUL plan that suits China.

Specifically, the first step is to interpret HUL plan based on the background of China - China has a long tradition of building protection and harmonious coexistence between human and nature, which should be coordinated with the framework of HUL plan. Second, the fundamental purpose of urban heritage conservation is to improve the quality of life of urban residents, rather than delimit more “theme parks”. Third, we should rely on laws, regulations, reward and punishment mechanisms, planning and design means and other tools to formulate China’s specific promotion measures.

Some basic steps of HUL plan in China are to determine the local characteristics, that is, to determine what are the characteristics of a developing city that cannot be lost in any case. The most critical step is to integrate urban heritage values and their vulnerabilities into a broader urban development framework that identifies heritage sensitive areas that

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特定问题——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。

（单超、冯靖茹、郭稼牧编译）

require special attention in the planning, design and implementation of development projects. This step is to protect the characteristics of the city and deal with how to integrate the value of cultural heritage in the city with urban development. In many cities, including cities in China, managers are keen to formulate a grand blueprint for urban development, and the specific planning only solves specific problems - Build highways if there are more cars and build residential areas if there are more people. This kind of planning practice at the technical level did not help enrich the local cultural level.

(translated and edited by
Chao Shan, Jingru Feng, Jiamu Guo)

实践案例 Case Study

资料来源 Source:

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维也纳历史中心（奥地利）

2001 年列入世界遗产名录的维也纳历史中心，拥有丰富的建筑群，从巴洛克城堡和花园到 19 世纪晚期的环城大道纪念物和公园等。2002 年，城市的一个开发项目对整个遗产地的视觉完整性造成了威胁。该项目计划在毗邻世界遗产地的地区（维也纳中心项目）建造四座高 100 米以上的大楼。由于和遗产地近在咫尺，这些高楼将对整个城市的城市历史景观造成重大影响。而这些景观保持了高度的完整性，与 18 世纪画家贝鲁托笔下从美景宫望过去的维也纳风景画（veduta）如出一辙。公众的强烈反对迫使城市当局对设计方案重新做出考量。其中一个高楼投入建设（维也纳城市大厦）之后，世界遗产委员会就此展开了辩论，表示如果完成全部工程，委员会将可能把该遗产从世界遗产名录中除名。维也纳市政府最终迫于压力，决定取消原定工程，并重新设计项目进而避免对城市历史景观造成影响。



图 1: 维也纳历史中心

Fig.1 Historic Center of Vienna

Vienna historical center (Austria)

The Vienna historical center, which was listed in the world heritage list in 2001, has rich architectural complexes, including Baroque castle and garden and the memorial and park of the ring road in the late 19th century. In 2002, a development project in the city threatened the visual integrity of the entire heritage site. The project planned to build four buildings with a height of more than 100 meters in the area adjacent to the world heritage site (Vienna center project). As it is close to the heritage site, these high-rise buildings will have a significant impact on the historical landscape of the whole city. These landscapes maintain a high degree of integrity, just like the 18th century painter beruto's Veduta, which looks over from Belvedere. Strong public opposition forced the city authorities to reconsider the design. After one of the high-rise buildings was put into construction (Vienna City building), the World Heritage Committee launched a debate on this issue, saying that if all the projects were completed, the committee might remove the heritage from the world heritage list. Under pressure, the Vienna municipal government decided to cancel the original project and redesign the project to avoid any impact on the historical landscape of the city.

荷兰《贝威蒂尔战略》 (Belvedere Strategy)

阿姆斯特丹水线（阿姆斯特丹城市历史上的军事防线）是《贝威蒂尔政策》文件中的一个国家工程，旨在“以发展促保护”。

1999 年，荷兰政府通过了《贝威蒂尔备忘录》，这是一份以促进文化导向的可持续发展项目为目标的政策性文件。

《贝威蒂尔战略》的目标是提高在空间发展过程中文化和历史价值的受重视程度。对这一目标的实现既不是通过对变化的全盘否定，也不是以埋葬历史为手段，而是寻求有效的方法创造双赢的局面；通过这样一种方式来利用空间，即保留具有文化和历史意义对象的空间，并使其带动提升周围新环境的品质。

文化一历史性特征被视作荷兰未来空间设计的一个决定性因素，政府应为此创造适宜的政策环境。

这一核心目标可以分成以下从属目标：

- 识别城乡地区的文化一历史性特征，并保持这些特征的可识别性，以此作为未来发展的特征和根本出发点。
- 在荷兰最具文化历史价值的地区，即所谓的贝威蒂尔地区，加强并利用文化一历史性特征，以及组成这些特征的基本属性。
- 传播文化历史的相关知识，推动文化历史的利用，将其在空间规划中作为灵感的来源。
- 促进市民、机构、地方和地区当局以及政府之间的合作。
- 提高现有工具的使用性和适用性。

The Belvedere strategy of the Netherlands

Amsterdam water line (the military defense line in the history of Amsterdam City) is a national project in the Belvedere policy document, which aims to “promote protection through development.”

In 1999, the Dutch government adopted the Belvedere memorandum, which is a policy document aimed at promoting cultural oriented sustainable development projects.

The objective of Belvedere strategy is to increase the importance attached to cultural and historical values in the process of space development. The realization of this goal is not through the total negation of change, nor by the means of burying history, but by seeking effective ways to create a win-win situation; Through such a way to use space, that is, to retain the space of objects with cultural and historical significance, and make it promote the quality of the surrounding new environment.

Cultural historical characteristics are regarded as a decisive factor in the future space design of the Netherlands, and the government should create an appropriate policy environment for this purpose.

This core goal can be divided into the following subordinate goals:

- Identify the cultural historical characteristics of urban and rural areas and maintain the identifiability of these characteristics as the characteristics and fundamental starting point for future development.
- In the area with the most cultural and historical value in the Netherlands, the so-called Belvedere region, the cultural historical characteristics and the basic attributes that make up these characteristics are strengthened and utilized.
- Create favorable conditions for third-party actions aimed at strengthening cultural and historical themes.
- Disseminate knowledge about cultural history and promote the use of cultural history as a source of inspiration in spatial planning.
- Promote cooperation among citizens, institutions, local and regional authorities and governments.
- Improve the usability and applicability of existing tools.

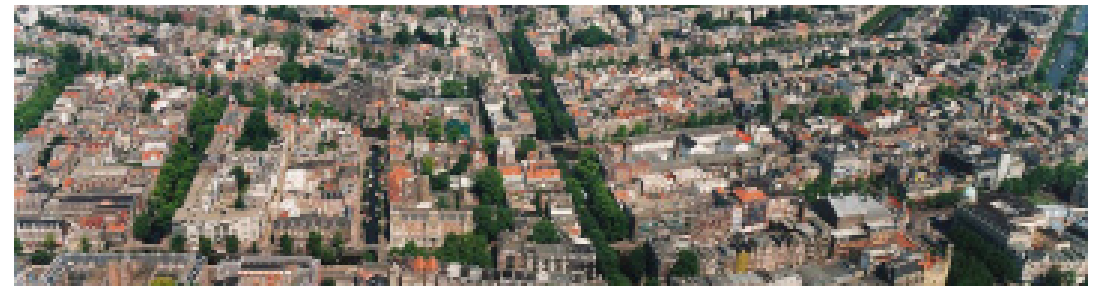


图 2: 阿姆斯特丹运河

Fig.3 Canals of Amsterdam



图 3: 阿姆斯特丹运河

Fig.4 Canals of Amsterdam

《贝威蒂尔战略》还提倡将“过去”（即遗产）作为一个单独且完整的关系进行展现。考古遗址、历史建筑和具有历史意义的景观都应该被视作一个统一的公共综合类别：文化遗产，而不是考虑把他们作为单独的实体埋藏起来。

2000 年到 2010 年，《贝威蒂尔备忘录》应用的十年间，政府每年的预算达到约为 7,500,000 欧元。在首个五年间，约一半的预算都投入到一项补助计划中，各省、市和私营机构都可以在地方或地区层面获得针对研究、信息搜集和规划过程的资金支持。在前 7 年中，由贝威蒂尔出资补助的项目超过 300 个。在国家 and 省级空间政策方面的效应开始逐渐释放并显现。

荷兰每个地区都加入到利用文化遗产制定发展规划的行列：从国家景观到城市结构重组，从水管理规划到教育领域。未来的任务将瞄准对现有成果的巩固，主要手段包括持续开发，明确有用的信息和工具，并延伸面向新的目标群体。

Belvedere Strategy also advocates presenting the “past” (i.e. heritage) as a separate and complete relationship. Archaeological sites, historical buildings and historic landscapes should all be regarded as a unified public comprehensive category: cultural heritage, rather than considering burying them as separate entities.

From 2000 to 2010, during the ten years of the application of the Belvedere memorandum, the annual budget of the government reached about 7500000 euros. In the first five years, about half of the budget is invested in a subsidy program, and provinces, municipalities and private institutions can obtain financial support for the research, information collection and planning process at the local or regional level. In the first seven years, more than 300 projects were funded and subsidized by Belvedere. The effects of national and provincial space policies began to be gradually released and manifested.

Every region in the Netherlands has joined the ranks of making development plans through taking advantage of cultural heritage: from national landscape to urban restructuring, from water management planning to education. Future tasks will aim at consolidating the existing achievements. The main means include continuous development, identifying useful information and tools, and extending to new target groups.

哈瓦那旧城及其工事体系

1519 年西班牙殖民者建立了哈瓦那。17 世纪, 这里已成为加勒比海地区一大主要的造船和商业活动中心。如今, 它已扩张成占地 700 平方公里、拥有 220 万人口的大都市。哈瓦那的城市结构涵盖了一个由不同大小不同功能的广场组成的系统, 自城市建立伊始便形成了多中心的形态特征。1959 年古巴革命以后, 哈瓦那制定了一份管理规划, 设定了不同的发展区划, 并着眼于农村人口状况的改善。最终, 首都的城市环境发展受到制约, 住房状况也日渐恶化, 尤其在哈瓦那的旧城区, 出现了过分拥挤、自来水供应不足以及经常性的建筑坍塌等情况。1967 年, 斯潘格勒 (Eusebio Leal Spengler) 博士担任哈瓦那城市历史学家, 并由他落实了一系列政策工具及相关的保护行动, 这些工具和保护行动都是一份综合性规划的组成部分, 其中包括:

- 1978 年, 哈瓦那城历史中心及其工事体系被列为国家纪念物;

- 1981 年, 古巴划拨了专项经费用于历史中心的修复和政造工程, 由此拉开了第一个五年修复计划。次年也就是 1982 年, 哈瓦那城市历史中心及其工事体系被列为联合国教科文组织世界遗产;

- 1993 年, 古巴国务委员会颁布第 143 号令, 扩大了城市历史学家办公室的权力和管辖范围, 同时把世界遗产地区作为优先地区进行保护。



图 4: 哈瓦那旧城
Fig.4 Old Havana

Old Havana and its Fortification System

In 1519, the Spanish colonists established Havana. In the 17th century, it has become a major shipbuilding and commercial center in the Caribbean. Today, it has expanded into a metropolis with an area of 700 square kilometers and a population of 2.2 million. Havana's urban structure covers a system composed of squares of different sizes and functions. Since the establishment of the city, it has formed a multi-center morphological feature. After the Cuban revolution in 1959, Havana formulated a management plan, set different development zones, and focused on the improvement of the rural population. Finally, the development of the urban environment in the capital is restricted, and the housing situation is deteriorating day by day. Especially in the old urban area of Havana, there are problems such as overcrowding, insufficient water supply and frequent building collapse. In 1967, Dr. Eusebio Leal Spengler served as an urban historian of Havana. He implemented a series of policy tools and related protection actions. These tools and protection actions are part of a comprehensive plan, including:

- in 1978, the historical center of Havana City and its fortification system were listed as national monuments;

- in 1981, Cuba allocated special funds for the restoration and political construction of the historical center, thus opening the first five-year restoration plan. The following year, in 1982, Havana City Historical Center and its fortification system were listed as UNESCO World Heritage sites;

- in 1993, the Cuban State Council issued Decree No. 143, which expanded the powers and jurisdiction of the office of urban historians, while protecting world heritage areas as priority areas.



图 5: 哈瓦那旧城
Fig.5 Old Havana

自 1981 年以来, 哈瓦那又进一步制定了旧城改造的多个五年计划。随着计划日见成效, 古巴政府决定进一步扩大历史学家办公室的权力, 并批准成立了一个负责旧城内开发、融资、改造和修复的独立执行机构。通过这种企业化的资本操作方式, 哈瓦那历史学家办公室可以满足更广泛的社会文化利益而进行集资, 以此来支持城市保护和多样的文化活动。当然, 鉴于古巴特有的政治和经济背景, 时至今日已取得的成果可以说是十分出色的。1992 年起, 哈瓦那的文化、旅游和第三产业资源创造了 2.168 亿美元的收益。由于实施了一项财政政策, 当地又获得了 1620 万美元的资金。经济的放权使这些资源可以被直接用于再投资, 从而短期内看到了社会和城市状况的显著改善, 由此产生了积极的外部条件来进一步吸引投资和注意, 并相应地改善和满足了游客和居民的服务需求。这一过程的可靠性促使国家银行批准了 6190 万美元的贷款投入到高额代价的修复改造工程中。同时, 国家也从中央预算中划拨了 3.213 亿比索 (相当于 580 万美元)。在所有的预算资源中, 约有 40% 被用于社会事业 (房产、住房、卫生和教育机构), 包括引入社会福利政策、针对市政管理相关的社区服务建筑设施进行改造, 以及通过共同融资计划成功调动来自国际合作项目总计 1610 万美元的资金投入。10 年间 (1994-2004), 历史学家办公室通过不懈的经营管理, 已完成了整个历史中心 33% 地区的修复工作, 开展的项目总数达到了前期所有阶段项目的五倍。

(单超、郭稼牧编译)

Since 1981, Havana has further formulated several five-year plans for the transformation of the old city. As the plan became effective, the Cuban government decided to further expand the power of the historian's office and approved the establishment of an independent executive agency responsible for the development, financing, renovation and restoration of the old city. Through this entrepreneurial capital operation, the Havana historian's office can raise funds to meet the broader socio-cultural interests, so as to support urban conservation and diverse cultural activities. Of course, given Cuba's unique political and economic background, the results achieved so far can be regarded as excellent. Since 1992, Havana's cultural, tourism and tertiary industry resources have generated US \$216.8 million in revenue. As a result of the implementation of a fiscal policy, the local government received another US \$16.2 million. Economic decentralization enables these resources to be directly used for reinvestment, which has seen a significant improvement in social and urban conditions in the short term, resulting in positive external conditions to further attract investment and attention, and correspondingly improve and meet the service needs of tourists and residents. The reliability of this process prompted the national bank to approve a loan of US \$61.9 million for high-cost rehabilitation projects. At the same time, the state allocated 321.3 million pesos (equivalent to 5.8 million US dollars) from the central budget. About 40% of all budget resources were used for social undertakings (real estate, housing, health and education institutions), including the introduction of social welfare policies, the renovation of community service building facilities related to municipal management, and the successful mobilization of a total of US \$16.1 million from international cooperation projects through the co-financing plan. In the past 10 years (1994-2004), through unremitting operation and management, the historians' office has completed the restoration of 33% of the historical center, and the total number of projects implemented has reached five times that of all previous projects.

(translated and edited by
Chao Shan, Jiamu Guo)

活动动态 Latest Events

资料来源 Source:

同济大学建筑与城市规划学院

Preview | The 50th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, 亚太遗产中心, 2022.6.2.

2022 同济大学 – 蒙巴萨技术大学联合设计系列讲座

2022 同济大学 - 蒙巴萨技术大学联合设计系列讲座 (Lecture Series of Tongji-TUM Joint Design Studio) 于 2022 年 6 月 2 日 19:00-20:30 在云端互动举行。此届会议由同济大学、肯尼亚蒙巴萨技术大学 (TUM) 联合承办。

本次大会以“遗产和文化景观保护引领可持续发展——亚洲语境下的全球策略”为主旨议题，旨在探讨通过改变建设和管理城市空间的方式，实现对城镇、城市和景观的可持续管理。会议涉及两个亚洲案例：中国的曲阜和尼泊尔的加德满都和桑库，它们代表了两种不同的背景，描绘了在遗产和文化景观保护引领下的亚洲可持续发展的机遇和挑战。尼泊尔的案例将展示在城市扩张过程中历史住区的转型，以及在地震后恢复文化历史性和完整性的挑战。曲阜的案例将阐述遗产保护和经济发展的理念，重视城市遗产，将城市遗产综合政策作为平衡和可持续发展的工具。

跨喜马拉雅地区历史城市与建筑遗产研讨会

跨喜马拉雅地区历史城市与建筑遗产研讨会 (Symposium on Historic Cities and Architectural Heritage in the Trans-Himalayan Region) 于 2022 年 6 月 4 日至 5 日在浙江杭州线下举行。此届会议由浙大城市学院国土空间规划学院承办，浙江省城市科学研究

2022 Tongji University-Mombasa University of Technology joint design lecture series

The Lecture Series of Tongji University - Mombasa University of Technology Joint Design Studio will be held on June 2, 2022, 19:00 - 20:30 in cloud interactive. The conference was jointly organized by Tongji University and Mombasa University of Technology (TUM).

With the theme of “Heritage and Cultural Landscape Conservation leading to Sustainable Development – A Global Strategy in an Asian Context”, the conference aims to explore the sustainable management of towns, cities and landscapes by changing the way urban space is built and managed. The conference involved two Asian cases, Qu Fu in China and Kathmandu and Sankha in Nepal, which represent two different contexts and depict the opportunities and challenges of sustainable development in Asia led by the conservation of heritage and cultural landscapes. The case of Nepal will show the transformation of historic settlements in the midst of urban expansion and the challenge of restoring cultural history and integrity after an earthquake. The case of Qu Fu will illustrate the concept of heritage protection and economic development, attach importance to urban heritage, and use comprehensive urban heritage policy as a tool for balanced and sustainable development.

Seminar on Historic Cities and Architectural Heritage in the Trans-Himalayan Region

Symposium on Historic Cities and

会、浙大城市学院未来城市研究院协办。

本次大会举办于浙大城市学院国土空间规划学院成立一周年之际，旨在促进跨喜马拉雅地区共同文化遗产的保护。跨喜马拉雅地区包括中国、缅甸、阿富汗和南亚七国，该地区国家的自然与人文有着紧密的联系，共同面对着城镇化、遗产保护与可持续发展任务，中国作为这些国家中较为领先的国家，在这些方面积累了丰富的经验，正积极展开与其他跨喜马拉雅地区国家间的学术交流。

浙大城市学院国土空间规划学院成立于 2021 年 6 月 21 日，致力于开展建筑文化遗产调查整理、保护更新的研究与实践工作，将城乡建筑遗产保护与更新作为特色科研方向。目前已与法国、日本、澳大利亚、印度等国家科研机构建立学术合作关系。

世界遗产对话

为纪念《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》（以下简称《公约》）正式通过 50 周年，“世界遗产对话”系列活动将于 2022 年 6 月 11 至 11 月在线上云端互动举行，本次活动将由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）与同济大学建筑与城市规划学院合作组织。

本次系列对话活动为期六个月，每个月将以圆桌讨论的形式进行知识分享，旨在展示和讨论世界遗产地的保护和管理经验、《公约》的优势和重要性，以及更好地实现保护与发展之间的平衡和推广亚太地区经验的方法。这六场对话的主题依次为：世界遗产与生活质量、乡村遗产、遗产的数字化工具、气候变化与韧性、大型世界遗产、文化与自然。每次对话将邀请来自亚太地区及世界其他地区的世界遗产社区成员，分享和对比各自的方法和经验教训。

《公约》于 1972 年 11 月 16 日由联合国教科文组织大会正式通过，强调整个国际社会有责任通过提供集体性援助来参与保护具有突出的普

Architectural Heritage in the Trans-Himalayan Region) will be held offline in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province from June 4 to 5, 2022. This conference is organized by the School of Territorial And Spatial Planning, Zhejiang University City College, Zhejiang Province Urban Science Research Society, and Zhejiang University City College Future City Research Institute.

The conference was held on the occasion of the first anniversary of the School of Territorial Space Planning, City College of Zhejiang University, with the aim of promoting the protection of the common cultural heritage in the trans-Himalayan region. Across the Himalayan region including China, Burma, Afghanistan, and seven countries in South Asia, the region's natural and cultural are closely linked, with the common task facing the urbanization, heritage protection and sustainable development, China's leading countries as these countries, has accumulated rich experience in these aspects, actively expand academic exchanges with other countries across the Himalayan region.

The School of Territorial Space Planning, City College of Zhejiang University, was established on June 21, 2021. It is committed to the research and practice of the investigation and collation, protection and renewal of architectural cultural heritage, and takes the protection and renewal of urban and rural architectural heritage as its characteristic research direction. At present, it has established academic cooperation with scientific research institutions in France, Japan, Australia, India and other countries.

World Heritage Dialogues

To mark the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (hereinafter referred to as the Convention), the World Heritage Dialogues series of events will be held online and in the cloud from 11 to November June 2022. The event will be organized by the UNESCO World Heritage Training and Research Centre for Asia and the Pacific (Shanghai) in cooperation with the School of Architecture and Urban

遍价值的文化和自然遗产。中国自 1985 年加入《公约》以来，其自然遗产事业从无到有、从小到大，已拥有 14 项世界自然遗产、4 项自然和文化双遗产，均位列世界第一。

（郭稼牧、冯靖茹、单超编译）

Planning of Tongji University.

This six-month series of dialogues will be a monthly knowledge sharing event in the form of round-table discussions. The aim is to showcase and discuss the conservation and management experience of World Heritage sites, the strengths and importance of the Convention, and ways to better balance conservation and development and promote the experience of the Asia-Pacific region. The six dialogues will focus on the following topics: World Heritage and quality of life, rural heritage, digital tools for Heritage, climate change and resilience, Mega World Heritage, culture and nature. Each dialogue will invite members of the World Heritage community from the Asia-Pacific region and other parts of the world to share and compare their approaches and lessons learned.

Formally adopted by the UNESCO General Conference on 16 November 1972, the Convention stresses the responsibility of the entire international community to participate in the protection of cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value through collective assistance. Since China acceded to the UNCLOS in 1985, its natural heritage has grown from scratch and from small to large. It now has 14 World natural heritage sites and 4 natural and cultural heritage sites, all of which rank first in the world.

(translated and edited by
Jiamu Guo, Jingru Feng, Chao Shan)

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