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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

《遗产研究国际动态》(内刊)  
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学“一带一路”联合实验室  
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# 前沿研究 Research Fronts

## 中意历史城市和区域整体更新研究前沿： 综合城市更新战略下的历史基础设施和生态网络

Frontiers in Integrated Regeneration of Historic Cities and Territories in Italy and China:  
Historic Infrastructures and Ecological Networks for an Integrated Urban Regeneration Strategy

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资料来源 Sources:

罗马大学建筑规划、设计与科技系（PDTA）劳拉·里奇主持科研项目的研究综合报告

Research synthesis report of the research project coordinated by Laura Ricci, Department of PDTA, Sapienza University of Rome

综合城市更新战略下的历史基础设施和生态网络研究，是罗马大学建筑规划、设计与科技系（PDTA）的一组教授、研究人员和学者们多年来开展的国际研究活动的一部分，该研究在当代城市治理的主题下，重点关注城市和区域更新的政策、战略和工具的研究。

该研究旨在定义和实践一种干预历史城市和区域的“方法论”。这种“方法论”模拟了历史空间肌理再生的规划过程，其形态特征由现存的重要历史和自然遗产界定。

这一规划过程设定的目标是：在加强公共空间系统、历史基础设施和环境网络之间关系的基础上建构结构性项目，这种关系在战略规划区内应当十分显眼，构建过程需要利用和尝试创新的程序、工具和实施机制。

因此，该研究采用了一种跨尺度和综合性方法，旨在通过三个不同的学术视角（结构、形态、生态环境）和三个规划层次（大都会、城市、地方）建立理论方法和操作参考框架，并以此实施城市更新战略。

这项研究的主要动机基于一个问题——什么工具可以用来落实基于历史基础设施和

The research of historic infrastructures and ecological networks for an integrated urban regeneration strategy, is part of the international research activities that a Group of professors, researchers and scholars of the PDTA Department of Sapienza University of Rome has been carrying on for many years on the topic of contemporary city governance, with particular reference to policies, strategies and tools for urban and territorial regeneration.

The research is aimed at defining and experiencing a “methodology” of intervention referenced to historic urbans and territories. This “methodology” simulates a planning process for the regeneration of historic space fabrics characterized by a significant presence of historic and natural heritage.

This planning process sets as a final aim the construction of structural projects based on the strengthening of the relations between public space systems, historic infrastructures and environmental networks, recognizable within strategic planning zones, that require the use and the experimentation of innovative procedures, tools and implementing mechanisms.

Therefore, the research proposal adopts an inter-scalar and integrated approach,

生态网络系统构建的城市更新战略，以增强意大利和中国城市特性并确保可持续城市发展；这些工具又体现了怎样的方法论参考。

这个问题源于一种普遍认识：环境 - 历史要素作为当代城市的“发展驱动力”的重要性。

作为当代城市治理的参考战略，城市更新如今是城市规划和国家、国际和社区政策研究的主要焦点。

此外，研究中的一些分析解释、方法论和设计方法也与城市更新这一普遍研究倾向相关，在依据地理地域、社会经济背景和规范框架特殊性进行调整的同时，也涉及了生态学、社会学、历史、技术等学科的研究。

这种多元化方法重审了全球视野的需求，从新的实施理念和象征性的复兴案例中，找出共同的参考基础，以此确定新的程序、工具和实施机制，实现广义复兴战略和历史城市和区域的再平衡。

### 研究基础

欧洲的更新是一个整体概念，包括了形态和功能更新、环境再生、社会复兴、基于可持续性和弹性的城市经济和文化发展。

在全球经济衰退的大背景下，面对地域失衡、环境污染、房地产行业的疲软，采取新观点进行当代城市治理的需求刻不容缓：新的观点不赞同即时的城市改造干预，而是将改造扩展到整个城市的各个部分；城市治理不仅需要规划战略，还应有关关注社会包容和经济发展的项目。

因此，在社会和综合维度上，此战略的理念坚持了这一结构性目标：公共城市的建设、公共空间的要素、绿地、设备、流动性和社会住房组成部分的更新战略，都应建立在现有社区的住房、健康、教育、环境、流动性和城市资源权限的基本权利得到保障的基础上。更新应激活城市组成部分、公共和私人空间、建筑形式、交通基础设施及服务网络和生产活动，

with the aim of reaching a framework of theoretical-methodological and operational references, to put in place an urban regeneration strategy, through three different disciplinary perspectives (structural, morphological, ecological-environmental) and three levels of planning (metropolitan, urban, local).

The main motivation of the Research is the question of what tools are needed to implement urban regeneration strategies based on the system-making of historic infrastructures and ecological networks, in order to enhance the identity of Italian and Chinese cities and ensure a sustainable urban development, and what methodological references such tools should represent.

A question that moves from the general awareness of the importance of environmental-historical components as “development driver” of the contemporary city.

Urban regeneration, as a reference strategy for the contemporary city governance, is today the main focus of research in urban planning and national, international and community policies.

However, several analytical-interpretative, methodological and design approaches follow to this common orientation, with reference to the specificities of geographic territorial, socioeconomic contexts and the relative normative frameworks, in a convergence of fields of interest related to disciplines such as ecology, sociology, history, technology.

This plurality recalls the need for a global vision that comes to identify common references to define new procedures, tools and implementing mechanisms for a generalized regeneration strategy and Historic Urbans and Territories rebalancing, from new operative notions and emblematic cases of regeneration.

### References of the Research

The European definition of regeneration is an integrated response to morphological and functional renovation, environmental regeneration, social revitalization, economic and cultural enhancement of the city according

并引导现有城市的转型，触发环境更新的补偿过程。

在这样的背景下，自 1990 年代开始，根据意大利改革主义者最先进的实验拟成的改革计划逐渐发展出了新的环境可持续模型和历史概念，重点关注当代城市中具有历史遗产和自然主义成分的部分。

上述皆是网络系统、历史基础设施和生态网络的结构参考，旨在以身份和社会价值、城市质量和环境可持续性的视角进行公共空间系统研究，在城市再生战略的框架下为公共城市建设研究做出贡献。

## 研究方法

该研究旨在定义一种干预“方法论”，针对以历史和自然遗产为特征的中国和意大利城市城市肌理，为实施复兴战略制定分析性、解释性的分类方式。在跨尺度的综合方法下，从三个不同的学术视角（结构、形态、生态环境）和三个规划层次（大都市、城市和地方）勾勒出理论方法和操作参考的框架。

- 在结构视角上，将建设公共空间、基础设施和公共设施的系统作为相关基础架构，以确保所有地方社区都享有基本权利，通过关注达成更新目标所需的方法落实规划原则。

- 在形态视角上，将形式识别作为认知和设计工具视作认知前提，捕捉各个尺度的场所特征。重点关注历史遗产形态作为当地社区文化和社会身份表达，进一步提升的城市质量。

- 在环境视角上，重点关注恢复生态网络和增强作为可持续发展的驱动力的“自然资本”，以及重组自然区域的设计和加强基于环境基础设施建设的生态系统服务。

综上所述，该研究定义的参考性框架满足了三个方面的学术要求：语境性，操作性和实验性。以最重要的实践经验为前提，通过归纳、迭代和跨尺度的方式展开实践。

to sustainability and resilience.

Territorial imbalances, environmental pollution, weakening of the real estate sector—in conjunction with global recession—underline the need to adopt new perspectives for the governance of contemporary city: no more punctual interventions of urban renovation but extended processes to entire parts of cities; not only planning strategies, but mindful projects of social inclusion and economic development.

Therefore, the social and integrated dimension of this strategy substantiates the conviction that the construction of the public city, the components of public spaces, green areas, equipment, mobility and social housing, concretize the structural aim upon which the foundations for any regeneration strategy will be based to ensure that all established communities have fundamental rights to home, health, education, environment, mobility and to the city. Regeneration innervates the various city components, public and private spaces, architectural forms, mobility infrastructures and service networks, production activities, and guides the transformation towards the existing city, triggering compensatory processes of environmental regeneration.

In this context, the Proposal, according to the most advanced experimentation of the Italian reformist plans that, since the 1990s, have developed a new model of environmental sustainability and a new declination of history concept, focuses on those parts of the contemporary city characterized by the presence of historic heritage and naturalistic components.

These are the structural references for network systems, historic infrastructures and ecological networks, intended as expression of identity and social values, urban quality and environmental sustainability, intersecting public space systems and contributing to the process of public city construction within urban regeneration strategies.

## Research Methodology

The research aims to define a “methodology” of intervention that

## 研究工具

研究将“战略规划区域”作为方法论工具，这一工具与最先进的国际最佳实践相一致。该工具保证了不同地域（历史 - 文化、自然 - 环境、功能等）要素的重组，并强化了涉及城市更新战略优先目标的关系和行动。

这些“区域”被相互关联的自然元素、历史轴线和遗迹界定，这些相互关联的要素在大都市、城市和地方等三个尺度上，对聚落形态和功能结构有重要影响。

因此，它们（战略规划区域）构成了城市更新战略性和程序性指引，以及干预整体性系统的协调工具，旨在实现以下目标：

- 根据可持续交通原则，加强公共道路网络建设，并重点关注自行车 - 行人和河流交通建设，这些都与身份塑造公共空间和特色功能密切相关（如集市街道）；

- 加强历史性和历史化的城市形态（例如城墙、运河）大型遗迹的保护更新，并建构出城市、地域和分区的聚落规则；

- 用生态和景观重新连接开放空间及植被和水体要素（绿蓝网络、河流公园或绿化带），确保城市的生态功能运作，其中包括再自然化的干预。

## 研究目标

在这些方法论工具的实验基础上，本研究旨在验证一系列与创新范式相关的深化见解，这些见解与学界关注的辩论相关：

- “绿色中心”的概念，它打破了建筑的中心性，强调通过再利用闲置和废弃空间建设公共空间，推广生态友好的临时性使用，同时保障历史和文化遗产的保护。

- “历史城市景观”的概念，指被理解为文化和自然价值和属性的历史分层结果的城市区域，超出了“历史中心”的概念；它在在总体可持续发展框架内对历史文化遗产进行识别、保护和管理采取全面和综合方法奠定了基础。

identifies analytical and interpretative categories for the implementation of a regeneration strategy referring to urban fabric of Italian and Chinese cities, characterized by historic and natural heritage. It adopts an inter-scalar and integrated approach to outline a grid of theoretical-methodological and operational references according to three different disciplinary perspectives (structural, morphological, ecological-environmental) and three planning levels (metropolitan, urban, and local).

- the structural perspective, that pursues the construction of a system of public spaces, infrastructure and public equipment as the primary reference matrix to ensure that all local communities have fundamental rights, substantiates the Planning principle by focusing on the tools needed to achieve regeneration goals.

- the morphological perspective that, starting from the recognition of form as a cognitive and design tool to capture the specificity of places at all scales, focuses on the morphology of historic heritage as the expression of cultural and social identity of local communities to achieve higher levels of urban quality.

- the environmental perspective, that focuses on the reconnection of ecological networks and the enhancement of “natural capital” as a driver of sustainable development, and recomposes the natural areas design and strengthens the ecosystem services based on the construction of environmental infrastructure.

In this context, the research define a reference framework and satisfy three disciplinary requirements: contextualization, operationality and experimentation, from the most significant experiences underway, through an inductive, iterative and interscalar approach.

## Research Tools

The Research, in line with the most advanced international best practices, will adopt as methodological tools the “Strategic Planning Zones”. This tool guarantees the recomposition of different territorial (historic-cultural, naturalistic-environmental, functional, etc.) components and the strengthening of

- “环境基础设施”的概念，指与生态系统服务生产和景观提升相关的生态环境网络建设。

就“战略规划区域”而言，研究将试验创新的程序和工具，例如城市项目、综合计划，虽然这些工具只是通过渐进方式对弹性要素、公私合作和设计解决初步方案等进行测试。

relationships, actions that constitute the priority goals of the urban regeneration strategies.

These “Zones” are defined by natural elements, historic axes and traces, interrelated among each other, which have the role of morphological and functional structure of the settlements, at three scales: metropolitan, urban and local scales.

They therefore constitute a strategic and programmatic reference for urban regeneration as well as a coordination tool for an integrated system of interventions aimed at:

- the strengthening of public paths networks, according to the sustainable mobility principles, with particular reference to the cycle-pedestrian and river mobility, which connects the identity-making public spaces and the characterizing functions (market streets, f.i.);

- the enhancement of the great traces of historic and historicized urban morphology (the City Walls, the Canals, for instance), and the settlements rules which structure the city and their territory and their stratifications;

- the ecological and landscape reconnection of open spaces and of the green and water components (Green and Blue Networks, River Parks or Green Belts) to guarantee the ecologic functioning of the City, including of interventions of renaturalization.

### Research Goals

On the basis of the experimentation of these methodological tools, the Research aims to identify some insights into deepening related to innovative paradigms, in consistence with the ongoing disciplinary debate:

- the concept of “green centrality”, which overcomes the built centrality and emphasizes the construction of public space through the reuse of void and abandoned spaces, promoting eco-friendly temporary uses that also guarantee the conservation of historic and cultural heritage.

- the concept of “historic urban landscape”, referring to the urban area understood as the result of a historic

layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of “historic centre”. It provides the basis for a comprehensive and integrated approach for the identification, conservation and management of the historical, cultural and heritage within an overall sustainable development framework;

- the concept of “environmental infrastructure”, which refers to the construction of ecological-environmental networks related to the production of ecosystem services and to the enhancement of landscapes.

In relation to the “Strategic Planning Zones”, the Research will experiment innovative procedures and tools, such as the Urban Project, the integrated programs, however, tools characterized by elements of flexibility, by public-private partnership, by preliminary tests of the design solutions within an incremental approach.



# 人物 Figure

## 古斯塔沃·乔瓦诺尼（1873–1947），历史城镇规划师 Gustavo Giovannoni (1873-1947), as Historic Town Planner

资料来源 Source:

本文节选自 Marc Piqué i Gascón 的论文《古斯塔沃·乔瓦诺尼谈历史城镇规划》，该论文发表在英国历史保护研究所（IHBC）的刊物 *Context* 第 152 期，2017 年 11 月出版

This article is excerpted from the paper “Gustavo Giovannoni on planning in historic towns” written by Marc Piqué i Gascón, which originally appeared in IHBC’s *Context* 152, published in November 2017.

建筑师、规划师和建筑史学家古斯塔沃·乔瓦诺尼（1873-1947）在将现代规划引入历史城镇中心方面发挥了重要作用。

古斯塔沃·乔瓦诺尼（Gustavo Giovannoni）的论文《旧城新楼》（“Vecchie città ed edilizia nuova”）（1913）被认为是论述历史建筑、城镇中心、城市扩张和功能重组之间关系的最早的重要贡献之一。<sup>1</sup> 乔瓦诺尼的科学修复理论影响了意大利和欧洲的保护和规划立法，如 1931 年的《雅典宪章》和随后在 1932 年出版的《意大利保护宪章》。

乔瓦诺尼于 1873 年 1 月 1 日出生于罗马，是一位罗马工程师、建筑师、规划师和建筑史学家。继从土木工程专业（1895 年）和公共卫生专业（1896 年）毕业后，他学习了中世纪和现代的艺术史。他的研究重点是罗马的建筑和传统建筑技术，并在 1937 年创办了意大利第一本建筑史杂志《帕拉迪奥》，1938 年，又创立了罗马建筑史研究中心。

从 1916 年起，他在公共机构“文物和艺术高级委员会”工作，在那里他参与了包括罗马市中心在内的整个意大利的历史保护和城市发展项目。他的理论和经验最初发表于《新选集》杂志的论文《旧城新楼》（1913 年），

The architect, planner and architectural historian Gustavo Giovannoni (1873–1947) played an important role in integrating modern planning requirements into historic town centres.

Gustavo Giovannoni’s article “Vecchie città ed edilizia nuova” (1913) is considered to be one of the first critical contributions on the relationship between historic buildings, town centres, urban expansion and functional reorganisation.<sup>1</sup> Giovannoni’s scientific restoration theories influenced Italian and European legislation in conservation and planning, including the Carta del Restauro (Italian Charter of Conservation), published in 1932, that followed his contribution to the 1931 Athens Charter.

Giovannoni was born in Roma on January 1, 1873, and was a Roman engineer, architect, planner and architectural historian. After graduating in civil engineering (1895) and in public hygiene (1896), he studied medieval and modern art history. His research studies focused on the architecture of Rome and traditional building techniques. In 1937 he founded *Palladio*, the first Italian journal of architectural history. In 1938 he founded the Centro di Studi per la Storia dell’Architettura (Research Centre on Architectural History) in Rome.



并以《城市规划与古城》（未以英语出版）的题目收录在 1931 年的著作中（1998 年以法语出版）。<sup>2</sup> 该书旨在指导如何将当代社会、文化、交通和经济需求融入历史城镇，同时改善遗产。

19 世纪下半叶，工业革命为历史悠久的城市中心带来了新的功能和人口。增长带来的压力导致了现存建筑的改造、扩建，并且减少了住宅单元的数量、恶化了老地区的卫生条件。新的规划、交通、美化和卫生理论为解决这些问题，采用了拆除城墙、建设新基础设施、统一风格，以及所谓的“掏空（sventramento）”（法语为“éventrement”，英语为“gutting”）方法。

“掏空（sventramento）”是指拆除大面积的场地或完整的住宅区以开辟新的道路和广场，奥斯曼巴黎改造计划就是 19 世纪最著名的案例之一。这些干预在政治上被证明是合理的，因为它可以为历史建筑和临近社区带来卫生、交通、基础设施和更高的经济价值。

乔凡诺尼认为，自 19 世纪以来，生活和历史这两个对立的观念之间一直存在着难以

From 1916 onwards he worked in the public institution of the Consiglio Superiore di Antichità e Belle Arti, where he was involved in historic conservation and urban development projects throughout Italy, including the centre of Rome. His theories and experiences were first published in his article “Vecchie città ed edilizia nuova” in the magazine *Nuova Antologia* (1913), and in his 1931 book (published in French in 1998)<sup>2</sup> as “L’Urbanisme Face Aux Villes Anciennes” (unpublished in English). The book aims to give guidance on how to integrate contemporary social, cultural, transport and economical requirements into historic towns while improving heritage assets.

The industrial revolution brought new uses and people to historic city centres in the second half of the 19th century. The increased pressure on existing buildings led to adaptations, extensions, and reduced numbers of dwelling units, worsening hygienic conditions in the old areas. New theories of planning, transport, beauty and hygiene aiming to resolve these conditions had been prompted by the demolition of city walls, the building of new infrastructure, stylistic unification, and the so-called “sventramento” (“éventrement” in French, “gutting” in English).

The “sventramento” consisted of demolishing large areas or complete housing blocks to open new roads and squares, with Haussmann’s plan of Paris as one of the most notable 19th-century examples. These interventions were justified politically as bringing hygiene, transport, infrastructure and enhanced economic value to historic buildings and neighbourhoods.

Giovannoni suggests that there has been an unavoidable conflict between two opposite concepts, Life and History, since the 19th century. The first would be represented by the “novatori”, or modernists, who would demand the introduction of requirements of modern life such as wider and faster roads, parks, hygienic improvements and more housing. The second concept would be supported by the conservatori, who would oppose the transformation of historic towns.

<sup>1</sup> Giovannoni, G (1997) “Vecchie Città ed Edilizia Nuova” (in “Nuova Antologia”, 1913), in F Gurrieri, ed “Teoria e cultura del restauro dei monumenti e dei centri antichi”, CLUSF, Florence.

<sup>2</sup> Giovannoni, G (1998) “L’urbanisme Face Aux Villes Anciennes”, Éditions du Seuil, Paris.

调和的矛盾。第一个概念由“革新者”或现代主义者代表，他们要求引入现代生活的要求，例如更宽更快的道路、公园、卫生改善和更多住房。第二个概念则得到保护主义者的支持，他们反对历史城镇的改造。

乔凡诺尼认为，历史悠久的城市中心不适合现代工业用途和商业，除非拆除大片区域为主要基础设施和高速接口提供空间。新的、更宽的道路会增加交通量，导致更高的人口密度，这都可能会降低居民的生活质量。

因此，乔凡诺尼强烈反对“掏空（sventramento）”，他提出将“稀释（diradamento）”（法语为“éclaircissage”，英语为“lightening”或“thinning out”）作为协调现代交通需求、改善卫生和遗产问题的方式。他将其描述为一种不规则的发展，其中选定和分散的建筑物被拆除，以形成或扩大使建筑物能够呼吸的新的空间。规划师会依据专业历史研究，选择更适合改善的区域和拆除“次要”建筑。

乔凡诺尼根据历史、艺术或社会价值将建筑区分为“主要的”和“次要的”。他认为，次要建筑作为一个整体（即一个历史小镇的城市文脉）具有比重要古迹更高的价值。他强调历史环境，以及纪念碑与其环境的关系的重要性。然而，乔瓦诺尼对次要建筑本身并不那么重视，他认为，可以通过移除所谓的“破坏性堆积物（superfetazioni）”<sup>3</sup>和重塑历史环境的美感来改善历史环境。

乔凡诺尼认为改善过程应该从“建筑砌块（isolatti）”的内部开始，这将获得比拓宽街道更好的卫生条件。要做到这一点，可以通过拆除建筑扩建部分，开放车道以增加建筑间距，并禁止将高于街面不足 600 毫米的楼层用于居住来实现。

Giovannoni suggests that historic city centres are unsuited for modern industrial uses and businesses, unless extensive areas are demolished to give space to major infrastructure and faster access points. New, wider roads would increase the amount of traffic and possibly lead to higher population density, which could contribute to diminishing the living conditions of its inhabitants.

As a result, and firmly opposed to the “sventramento”, Giovannoni proposes the so-called “diradamento” (“éclaircissage” in French, “lightening” or “thinning out” in English) as a way to reconcile the issues of modern circulation, hygiene and enhancement of the heritage. He describes this as an irregular development where selected and scattered buildings are demolished to form or enlarge new spaces that would allow buildings to breathe. The planner would choose the areas that were more likely to be improved and the “minor” buildings to be demolished following specialist historical research.

Giovannoni differentiates “major” from “minor” buildings according to their historic, artistic or social importance. He considers that the secondary buildings as a whole (that is, the urban context of a historic town), would have a higher overall value than the principal monuments. He emphasises the importance of the historic environment and the relationship of the monument with its setting. However, Giovannoni’s view on minor buildings is more relaxed. He considers that the historic environment could be enhanced by the removal of the so-called “superfetazioni” (damaging accretions)<sup>3</sup> and recreating the aesthetic conditions of the historic setting.

Giovannoni considers that the revalorisation process should begin with the interior of the “isolatti” (building blocks), which would provide better hygienic conditions than the widening of the streets. This could be achieved by demolishing the extensions of a building, opening up lanes to increase the space between buildings, and banning the use of floors less than 600mm above street level for dwelling purposes.

乔凡诺尼坚信，成功的“稀释（diradamento）”需要重整社会价值，保障历史城镇的现代化转型，而这一目标可以通过将传统和手工艺企业与中产阶级居住区相结合的方式来实现，也只有通过这一方式，历史城镇中心才能真正获得保护和发展。

Giovannoni believed that the success of the “diradamento” would require a reorganisation of social values to guarantee modernisation. This could be achieved by mixing traditional and artisan businesses with middle-class accommodation. Only in that way, could historic town centres be successfully conserved and developed.

<sup>3</sup> “Superfetazione” is defined by “Dizionario La Repubblica .it” as the “architectural body added to an existing structure, which disfigures the aesthetic point of view of a building or the surrounding environment” (translation from the Italian).



# 实践案例 Case Study

## 台伯河和阿涅河流域系统：一个城市更新战略规划区域 The Tiber-Aniene fluvial System. A strategic planning zone for urban regeneration

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Excerpt from paper "Italy and China, between History and Nature. A network of networks for urban regeneration and territorial rebalancing" (Laura RICCI; Yezheng TANG; Chiara RAVAGNAN with the collaboration of Hui YANG)

### 1. 区域结构、身份特征和历史环境资源

近几十年来，“罗马区域”（Roman area）一直是众多研习和科研的对象，这些研究旨在更深入地探索“其普遍开放的空间，包括其中物质、自然和人造的内涵，以及它们的价值、功能和用途。”<sup>1</sup>

罗马地区由萨巴蒂尼山（Monti Sabatini）、科利阿尔巴尼山（Colli Albani）、蒂布蒂尼山（Monti Tiburtini）和西姆布里尼山（Monti Simbruini）的火山斜坡围合而成。事实上，这是一组由台伯河（Tiber）和阿涅河（Aniene）两个结构元素组织起来的、关联密切的物质、自然和历史网络。这一河流系统极大地影响了周围平原的用途和特征，同时也影响着此地区与罗马和沿海中心区的历史关系，其中包括近期被列为欧洲遗产地的奥斯蒂亚（Ostia）。

从历史和形态的角度来看，这座位于台伯河的城市创始神话中就蕴含着源头性的物质和象征要素：罗马及其河流本质上代表

### 1. The structure of the territory, identity features, and the historic-environmental resources

In recent decades, the “Roman area” has been the subject of numerous studies and research efforts aimed at more deeply examining “its prevalently open spaces, with their physical, natural, and manmade connotations, with their values, their functions and uses.”<sup>1</sup>

The Roman area, comprised between the volcanic slopes of the Monti Sabatini, the Colli Albani, Monti Tiburtini and Monti Simbruini is, in fact, a strongly interrelated set of physical, naturalistic, and historic networks that find two structuring components in the waterways of the Tiber and Aniene rivers. This river system has significantly influenced the uses and characteristics of the surrounding plain, as well as the historic relationships between Rome, and the coastal centres like Ostia, recently named a European Heritage Site.

From a historical and morphological perspective, the city, in the Tiber, finds an original physical and symbolic component, right from its foundation myth: Rome and



图1：安德烈·吉鲁，《泰伯河和昆托塔》，1830年

Fig.1 André Giroux, *The River Tiber and the Tor di Quinto* (Quinto Tower), 1830

“相互依存的配对”<sup>2</sup>，贯穿着直至工业化之前的整段罗马历史，这段时期里，里帕港（Porto di Ripa）的枢纽特性影响着工业聚落的选址，并使滨河空间成为商品流通的动脉<sup>3</sup>。

从结构的角度来看，几个世纪以来，台伯河和阿涅河一直是两条联系着罗马和奥斯蒂亚的交通要道，并且是罗马和拉齐奥东部地区（Lazio）石灰华贸易的纽带。这一交通系统与领事路系统（consular roads）（注：类似我国的驿道系统）相连，而领事路是影响城市、省域和地区形态的重要线路。这个不断发展的系统带动了此地历史场所和建筑网络的建构——如港口、桥梁（如诺门塔诺桥，Ponte Nomentano）、仓库，其中的部分建筑仍然是现有城市形态和历史城市景观的基石——但这些部分在地区发展中不断受到冲击，最早是铁路网络的建设，紧接着是二十世纪公路网和聚落体系建设，后者带来的冲击自1950年代开始变得尤其剧烈，1962年颁布的“总体管制计划”（General Regulatory Plan, PRG）中过于庞大条款限定更是雪上加霜。

从自然/环境的角度来看，台伯河和阿涅河谷是对开放空间系统至关重要的生态走廊，这个开放空间从谷底延伸到相邻的梯田和高原，被次级水文网络包围，形成了“凹地平原”

its rivers in fact represent a “pairing of mutual need”<sup>2</sup>, that traverses the history of Rome at least until the industrial phase, when Porto di Ripa was still recognized as a hub capable of conditioning the placement of industrial settlements and characterizing the river spaces as arteries for trade flows<sup>3</sup>.

From a structural perspective, both the Tiber and the Aniene rivers have for centuries been two transport axes that enabled the linkage between Rome and Ostia, as well as commercial relations related to travertine, between Rome and the eastern sector of Lazio. This communication system is connected to the system of the consular roads, which represent equally significant morphogenetic routes in the City, the Province, and the Region. This system’s gradual development contributed towards the building of a network of historic places and constructions—ports, bridges (like Ponte Nomentano), warehouses, in part still cornerstones of the existing urban morphology and of the historic urban landscape—strongly attacked by the development first of the railway network and subsequently of the twentieth-century road network, as well as the settlement system, the latter in particular starting from the 1950s, and later also by virtue of the oversized provisions established in the 1962 General Regulatory Plan (PRG).

From a naturalistic/environmental perspective, the valleys of the Tiber and the Aniene are ecological corridors vital to the system of open spaces which, from the valley bottom areas reach the adjacent terracing and plateaus, surrounded by the secondary hydrographic network, which gave rise to the pianura incisa, or “graven plain”. This environmental system is fragmented due to the proliferation of settlement, interrupted by the construction of nineteenth-century embankment walls (built following the 1870 flood), and traversed by rapid automobile traffic along the urban stretch of the Tiber. While the construction of the functionalist-type embankment walls fulfilled the role of

<sup>2</sup> GASPARRINI, Carlo, Strategies, rules and projects for the historical city. In Ricci L. (ed) The Masterplan for Rome, Urbanistica, 116, 2001.

<sup>3</sup> RAVAGNAN Chiara, Dinamiche insediative e istanze di trasformazione, Urbanistica Informazioni, 253-257, 2014.

<sup>1</sup> CALZOLARI, Vittoria. Storia e natura come sistema. Roma: Argos, 1999, 342 p.



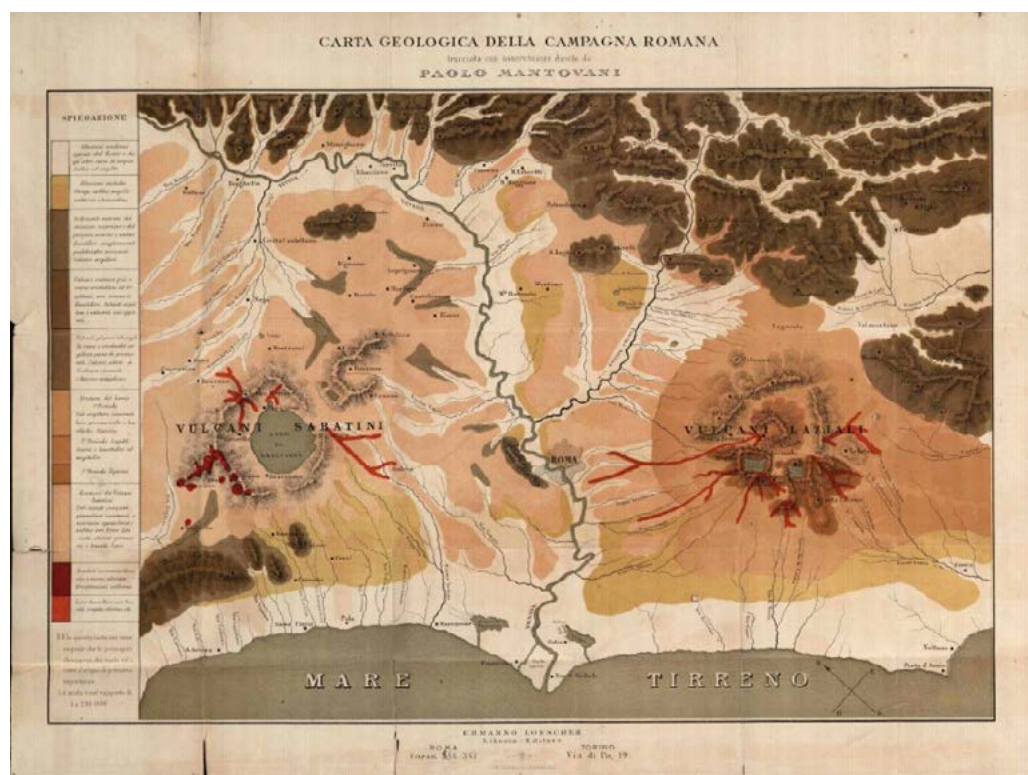


图2：保罗·曼托瓦尼，罗马地质图，1875年  
Fig.2 Paolo Mantovani, Geological Map of the roman land, 1875

(pianura incisa)。这个环境系统因聚落扩张而支离破碎，被十九世纪的堤防墙体修筑（1870年洪水后修建）阻隔，被台伯河沿线城市间高速公路切割。出于功能需要而营建的堤墙虽然在早期使城市免受洪水的侵袭，但也妨碍了两岸河流自然轮廓和建筑“视觉地标”<sup>4</sup>之间古老的景观和功能联系。

在这样的背景下，在二十世纪，此区域的城市生活在结构和感知上逐渐远离河流。沿岸聚落的扩张侵害了河流的自然栖息环境，自然和文化遗产被废弃，而与河流相关的活动变得边缘化。

## 2. 设计目标和内容

尽管在过去的二十多年中，诸多规划方法都在结构和战略上承认了台伯河-阿涅河的

protection from the floods that had earlier stricken the city, on the other it resulted in a considerable caesura in the age-old landscaping and functional relationships between the river's naturalistic profile and the architectural "visual landmarks"<sup>4</sup> placed along the two banks.

In this setting, the twentieth century in fact brought about a gradual structural and perceptive distancing of the city's life from the river, perpetrating an aggression against its habitat, through a proliferation of settlement along the banks, leaving the natural and cultural patrimony in a state of abandonment, and marginalizing river activities.

## 2.Design objectives and components

This is in spite of the fact that the Tiber-Aniene river system has been targeted, at least during the past two decades, by a multitude of planning tools that have



图3：马太，罗马区域地形新图，1674  
Fig.3 I. Mattei, Nova et esatta tavola topografica del territorio di Roma, 1674



图4：诺曼塔诺河大桥  
Fig.4 Ponte Nomentano River



图5：米尔维奥桥，2022 拍摄  
Fig.5 Ponte Milvio (Milvio Bridge), ph. 2022

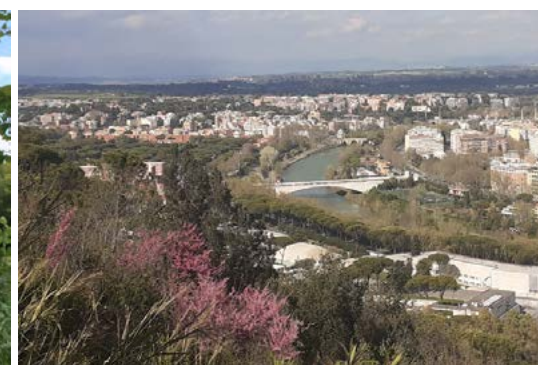


图6：罗马自然保护区蒙特马里奥的台伯河，2022 拍摄  
Fig.6 The Tiber in Rome from the Natural Protected Area of Monte Mario, ph. 2022

河流流域系统在生态环境、功能、基础设施和历史形态上的定位，这些方法的话语与保护法规一脉相承，注重以干预激发此地的经济价值，由此拼凑出的碎片化模糊图景并不能很好地导向有同一性、全局性、多尺度的保护战略。

这一综合性的参考框架最初由与水资源管理、水力防御和水生生态系统相关的措施构成。

随着局部地段的功能和/或土地发展规划，以及涉及罗马地区的都市片区发展规划的制定，该框架的综合性不断加强。

2019年批准的《佩西斯蒂科地区规划》(Piano Territoriale Paesistico Regionale)，关注景观资产保护与增值，该规划除了将景观环境保护的条款拓展到整个地区之外，还主张在台伯河城市延伸段及阿涅河河流域地区建立“修复和景观增值的环境”。

recognized its structuring and strategic role from the ecological-environmental, functional, infrastructural, and historical-morphological standpoints. These tools articulated and overlapped with protection regulations and forecasts of interventions aimed at valorizing these settings, thereby helping put together a general, fragmented picture in which it is not always possible to reinterpret a unitary, integrated, and multiscale strategy.

This complex framework of reference is composed in the first place of the prescriptions related to the management of water resources, of hydraulic defense and of aquatic ecosystems.

The complexity of the framework is increased by the development of Plans for functional and/or territorial excerpts, as well as that relating to the metropolitan section involving Roman territory.

<sup>4</sup> DE CARLO, Giancarlo, Urbino. La storia di una città e il piano della sua evoluzione urbanistica. Padova: Marsilio, 1966.



此外，自然保护区（Natural Protection Areas）<sup>5</sup> 管理机构也开始建立，该机构的规划旨在明确保护等级和干预措施，以提升和修复景观，并发展兼容性服务。现有的规划要求自然保留地内的通行路线系统、历史游览路线系统和新参观流线系统的价值化，以此对网络中的城市及其外围路线进行重新配置。

2010 年批准的《罗马省域国土总体规划》（Piano Territoriale Provinciale Generale, PTPG）<sup>6</sup> 将台伯河和阿涅河河流域河谷视为省级区域生态网络，是地域和城市形态的呈现，也是空气、水、土壤、植物等基本自然资源的来源。

因此，《罗马省域国土总体规划》（PTPG）强调了在台伯保护区制定规划的重要性，该保护区的规划可以将海岸自然保护区和阿涅河连接起来——覆盖位于环路和菲亚诺-罗马诺-瓦尔蒙通高速公路（Fiano Romano-Valmontone motorway）之间的城外部分。

这一措施将有助于省级生态网络的设计，这是“聚落布局的第一要素，也是整个区域环境再评估和总体可持续的条件——一个为社会使用和休闲而保留的，关于环境场所、绿色路径和受保护的生产性农业空间的计划”<sup>7</sup>。

保护和提升河流系统价值目标也在 2008 年罗马市政厅批准的《总体控制规划 - PRG '08》<sup>8</sup> 中获得全面认可。该法规定了市政生态网络的主要组成部分，其中包括台伯河和阿涅河的泛滥平原地区，以及贯穿其间的、必不可少的绿色植被，它们环绕着随地貌起伏的次级水文网络。

在结构化干预措施中，《总体控制规划 - PRG '08》还引入了台伯河战略规划区域（Ambito di Programmazione strategica Tevere）<sup>9</sup> 的概念，旨在通过城市设计流程恢复环境生态和卫生 / 清洁，并修复城市和河流之间的形态、感知和功能关系。

The year 2019 saw the approval of the Piano Territoriale Paesistico Regionale, which relates to the protection and valorization of landscape assets, and, beyond the regulations protecting landscape settings extended to the entire territory, also calls for establishing “settings of recovery and of landscape valorization” in the urban stretches of the Tiber and for the Aniene.

Added to this is the institution of the Natural Protection Areas<sup>5</sup>, whose planning is aimed at articulating the levels of protection and defining interventions for requalifying and restoring the landscape, promoting compatible services. The adopted plan calls for a valorization of the System of crossings and of the System of historic routes and of new visiting circuits, inside the Reserve, reconfiguring urban and extra-urban routes in a network.

The Piano Territoriale Provinciale Generale (PTPG) of Rome, approved in 2010<sup>6</sup> recognizes the Tiber and Aniene valleys as structuring elements of the provincial ecological network and the territorial and urban morphology and of the basic natural resources of air, water, soil, flora.

The PTPG thus gives prominence to planning a protected area of the Tiber, linking the Riserva Naturale del Litorale and the Aniene, including the extra-urban section, identified between the ring road and the Fiano Romano-Valmontone motorway.

This provision would contribute to the design of a Provincial ecological network, the “first element ordering the settlement arrangement and a condition of environmental requalification and generalized sustainability for the whole territory—a scheme of environmental places, of green paths, and of protected productive agricultural spaces, reserved for social uses and recreation”<sup>7</sup>.

The objectives of defending and valorizing the river system are also broadly treated in the Piano Regolatore Generale-PRG '08 of the Municipality of Rome,

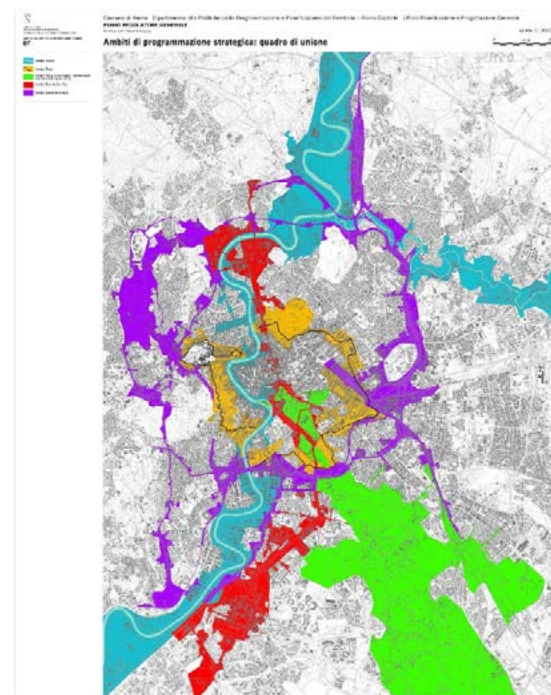


图 7：总体控制规划（PRG）的战略规划区域，蓝色部分为阿涅河流域战略规划区域

Fig.7 Strategic Planning zones of the PRG. In blue the Aniene-River Strategic Planning zone

具体而言，在结构角度，战略规划区的目标旨在强化台伯河和阿涅河河流域系统作为公共自行车和行人流动走廊的功能，通过限制车辆交通的专属空间提升流域的质量、可达性和纵向、横向和垂直（河流高程和道路高程之间）的渗透性。这也是在重新启动河流通航能力的前提下，既能够连接城市交通的主要线路，又能将“缓慢开发”作为评估景观复兴标准的干预措施。

这一跨尺度和跨机构战略的极端复杂性也促使了一套自愿的、制度性的新工具的启用，例如为台伯河和阿涅河的某些河段签订河流合同<sup>9</sup>，将战略和谈判程序应用到公共与私人领域的合作中。

总之，从历史文化和形态的角度来看，面对此区域的城市部分时，应当主张将此地河流域更新为大规模的公共空间，加强与历史

approved in 2008<sup>8</sup>, which, in the primary component of the Municipal ecological network, comprises the floodplain areas of the Tiber and Aniene, as well as the indispensable green connections cutting through them, which surround the secondary hydrographic network linking to the orographic reliefs.

Of the structuring interventions, PRG '08 also introduces the Tiber strategic planning zone (Ambito di Programmazione strategica Tevere)<sup>9</sup> aimed at contributing to its ecological and hygienic/sanitary recovery, and to repairing the morphological, perceptive, and functional relationships between city and river, through the urban design procedure.

Specifically, from the structural standpoint, the objectives of the strategic planning zone refer to the importance of strengthening the Tiber-Aniene system as a public bike and pedestrian mobility corridor, limiting the space dedicated to vehicular traffic for the purposes of greater quality, accessibility, and permeability of the basin—lengthwise, crosswise, and vertically (between river level and road level). This is also in a scenario of a relaunch of river navigability, capable of linking the main lines of urban transport and of proposing “slow exploitation” as a criterion for valorizing the landscape.

The extreme complexity of this interscalar and inter-institutional strategy has also stimulated the activation of a new set of instruments of a voluntary, institutional nature, such as the River Contracts<sup>10</sup>, for certain stretches of both the Tiber and the Aniene, aimed at putting processes of strategic and negotiated programming into play with the collaboration of public and private parties.

To summarise, from the historical-cultural and morphological perspective, the Ambito, in its urban section, calls for regeneration of the river basin as a public space on a vast scale, reinforcing the morphological and perceptive relationship with the historic architectures and the

5 Legge 183/1989 “Norme per il riassetto organizzativo e funzionale della difesa del suolo”.

6 Deliberation of the Provincial Council n.1/2010.

7 Provincia di Roma, PTPG, Relazione, 2010, p. 54.

8 Comune di Roma, Nprg, Del. CC n. 18/2008, Nta, art.1 D7. Ambiti di programmazione strategica

9 Comune di Roma, Nprg, Del. CC n. 18/2008, Nta, art.1 D7. Ambiti di programmazione strategica

10 Codice dell' Ambiente DLgs 152/2006, art. 68 bis.



建筑和城市斜轴的形态和感知关系，并依托萨伏伊时代(Savoy-era)堤坝墙体的复兴和重塑，恢复沿河的文化和社会活动空间。

urban oblique axes, and restoring the spaces along the river for cultural and social activities in the context of a revitalization and reconfiguration of the Savoy-era embankment walls.

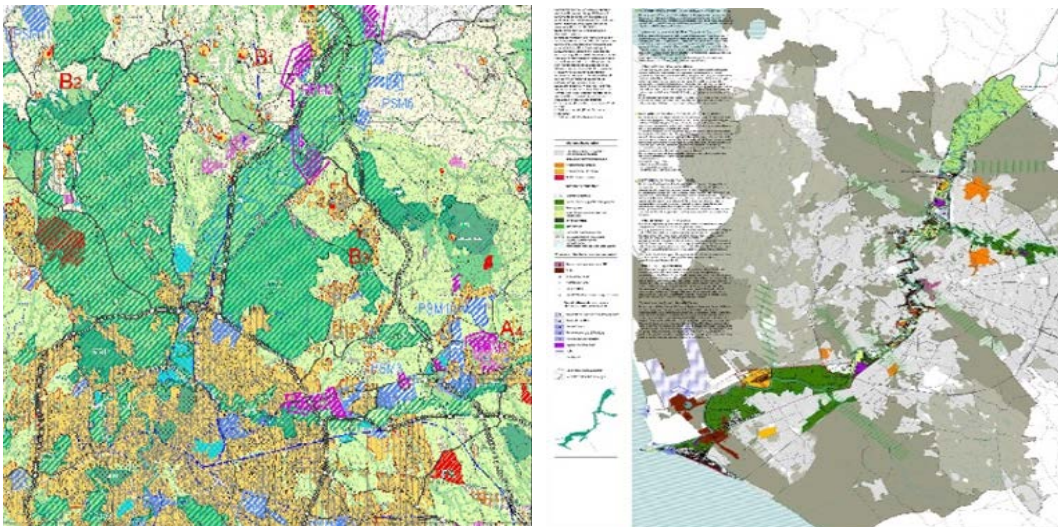


图8: 保护和增强历史环境系统, 省域国土总体规划(左), 总体控制规划(右)  
Fig.8 Protection and Enhancement of the Historical-Environmental System. PTPG (left), PRG (center and right).

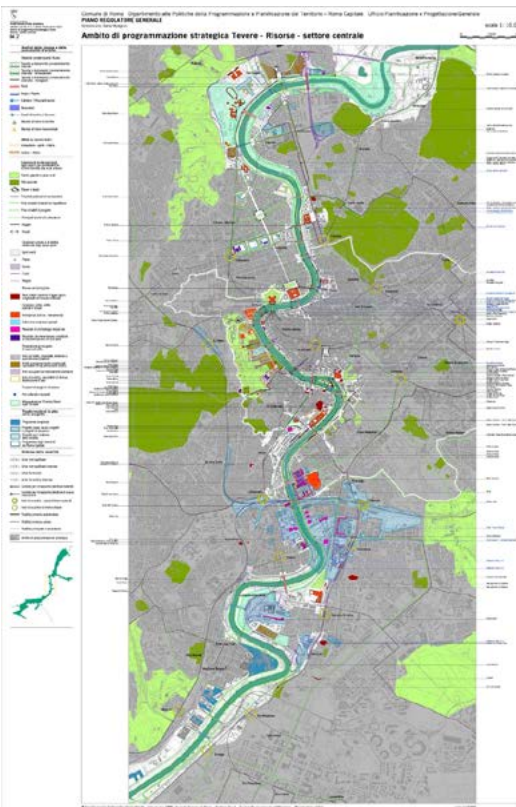


图9: 台伯河-阿涅内河流域战略规划区域资源分布图  
Fig.9 Map of the resources of the Tiber-Aniene strategic planning zone

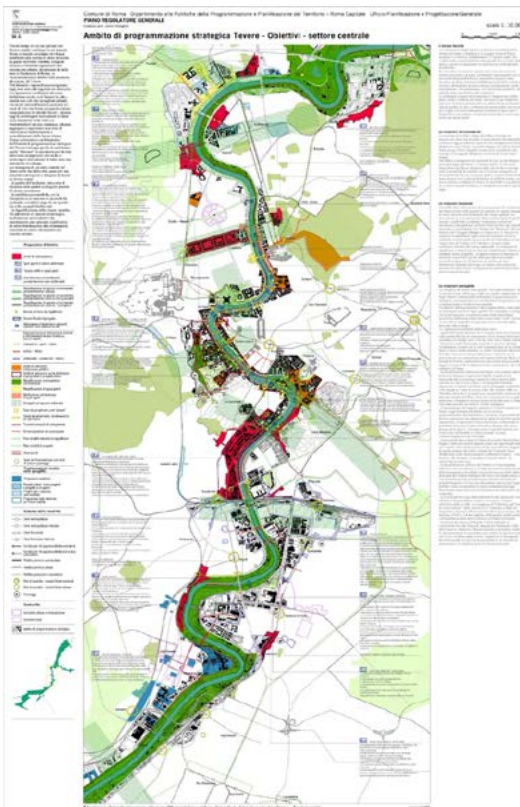


图10: 台伯阿涅内战略规划区更新目标图  
Fig.10 Map of the regeneration goals of the Tiber-Aniene strategic planning zone

## 活动动态 Latest Events

### 国际会议聚焦：世界遗产城市组织（OWHC）世界大会

#### International Conference Spotlight: World Congresses of the OWHC

资料来源 Source: <https://www.ovpm.org/world-congresses/>

自1991年成立以来，世界遗产城市组织(OWHC)世界大会不断发展，在每两年召开一次的团体会议中探讨了许多与城市世界遗产相关的议题。

第16届OWHC世界大会将于2022年9月6日至9日在加拿大魁北克召开。

新冠肺炎(COVID-19)的全球大流行、紧迫的气候问题和实体经济的衰退对城市的管理和发展方式造成了不可逆转的冲击，并使普通的城市空间结构模式走向崩溃。然而，危机必然意味着机遇，只有抓住这个机遇，才能为保证公民生活质量进行恰当的改进，以灵活地适应新的生活方式，以新的城市发展模式为基础改造城市。

第16届OWHC世界大会以“让世界遗产城市更宜居”为主题，关注新出现的生活方式、居住方式的改变以及城市用户(居民、选举官员、技术人员、工人、游客等)的愿望和需求。

此次大会的主要目标是通过集思广益，在保护和突显城市遗产作用的前提下，进一步在新模式带来的限制下探索并实验新的方法和路径。

此外，为响应OWHC期望推动施行的“新城市项目”提议，大会将推出切实可行的运作方式，它将诠释城市发展的新方法——安全、本土、开放、包容、团结、环保等等——这种方法是由积极保护城市历史肌理驱动的。

决策者(市长、选举官员)和成员城市的管理者将在大会结束后的两年内共同努力，落实由OWHC支持的“试点项目”结构化方案。

Since its foundation in 1991, World Congresses of the OWHC have furthered its evolution through meetings of the OWHC community held every two years on the many topics related to Urban World Heritage.

The 16th World Congress of the OWHC will be held in the city of Quebec (Canada), from September 6 to 9, 2022.

The COVID-19 global pandemic, urgency of climate issues and the dematerialization of the economy are already causing an irreversible break in how cities are managed and developed. These combined crises are leading to a breakdown of the usual structuring models of urban space. The crises generated must be viewed as opportunities to be seized to determine what might be improved to guarantee good quality of life of citizens, accommodate new lifestyles as they emerge and, consequently, adapt cities by setting the foundations for new patterns of urban development.

The theme of the 16th OWHC World Congress, “Enhancing Livability in World Heritage Cities,” is particularly pertinent to consider emerging new lifestyles, how ways of inhabiting cities are changing and the wants and needs of various city users (inhabitants, but also elected officials, technicians, workers, visitors, etc.)

The main objective of the 16th OWHC World Congress is to obtain a series of proposals that will allow the cities to explore and test new approaches and new city – secure, local, welcoming, inclusive, cohesive, ecological, etc. – driven by the active enhancement of a city’s historic urban fabric.

世界大会将重点关注以下关键性问题：

**加强历史城市的可持续性：**历史遗产是当今城市的独特财富，是几个世纪以来智慧的结晶和记忆的凝聚，坚定不移地保护和历史城市仍然是成员城市的关键目标。

**促进生态转型：**气候危机带来了新的生活方式，尤其是新的消费方式，并且通过加强社会凝聚力改变了人与人之间的互动方式，也为发展更平静、更安全、更健康的城市提供了新方案。

**将历史城市视为理念实验室：**历史城市是城市转型的优势所在。每个城市的历史都是其在各个时代依据不同城市理念进行无限重建能力的证明。实际上，城市如同矩阵排列，根据不同的城市要素（岛屿、广场、街巷和大道、建筑类型等）组织空间。历史名城的城市空间将一如既往地地为现有城市结构转型和城市扩张提供指导，为整个城市发展提出解决方案。

（汤晔峥编译）

ways of doing things best aligned with restrictions associated with new patterns, while preserving and highlighting urban heritage. The Congress will initiate an operational approach towards proposing a “new urban project” that the OWHC wishes to promote and implement in the future.

It will consist of a new approach to the

Decision makers (mayors, elected officials) and the managers of members cities will be afforded the opportunity to work together to implement a structured program of “pilot projects” backed by the OWHC during the two years following the Congress.

The Congress will focus the following issues at stake:

**Ensure the sustainability of the historic city:** the firm obligation to ensure the preservation and development of the historic city remains a pivotal goal for members of the OWHC. It is a unique asset for the city of today, reflecting its intelligence and the memory of its experiences through the centuries.

**Contribute to the ecological transition:** the climate emergency brings new ways of living that involve, in particular, new ways of consuming, of interacting with others through more cohesive communities, and of making the city calmer, safer and healthier.

**View the historic city as a laboratory for ideas:** the historic city is a privileged place conducive to urban transformation. The history of each city bears witness to its ability to endlessly rebuild on the basis of new urban concepts consistent with each era. Indeed, the city has always played the role of matrix, organizing space on the basis of different urban components (islands, squares, streets and avenues, building typology, etc.). Urban space in the historic city has served and continues to guide both the transformation of the existing urban fabric and urban sprawl. Therefore, the historic city can offer solutions to the city as a whole.

(translated and edited by  
Yezheng Tang)

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