

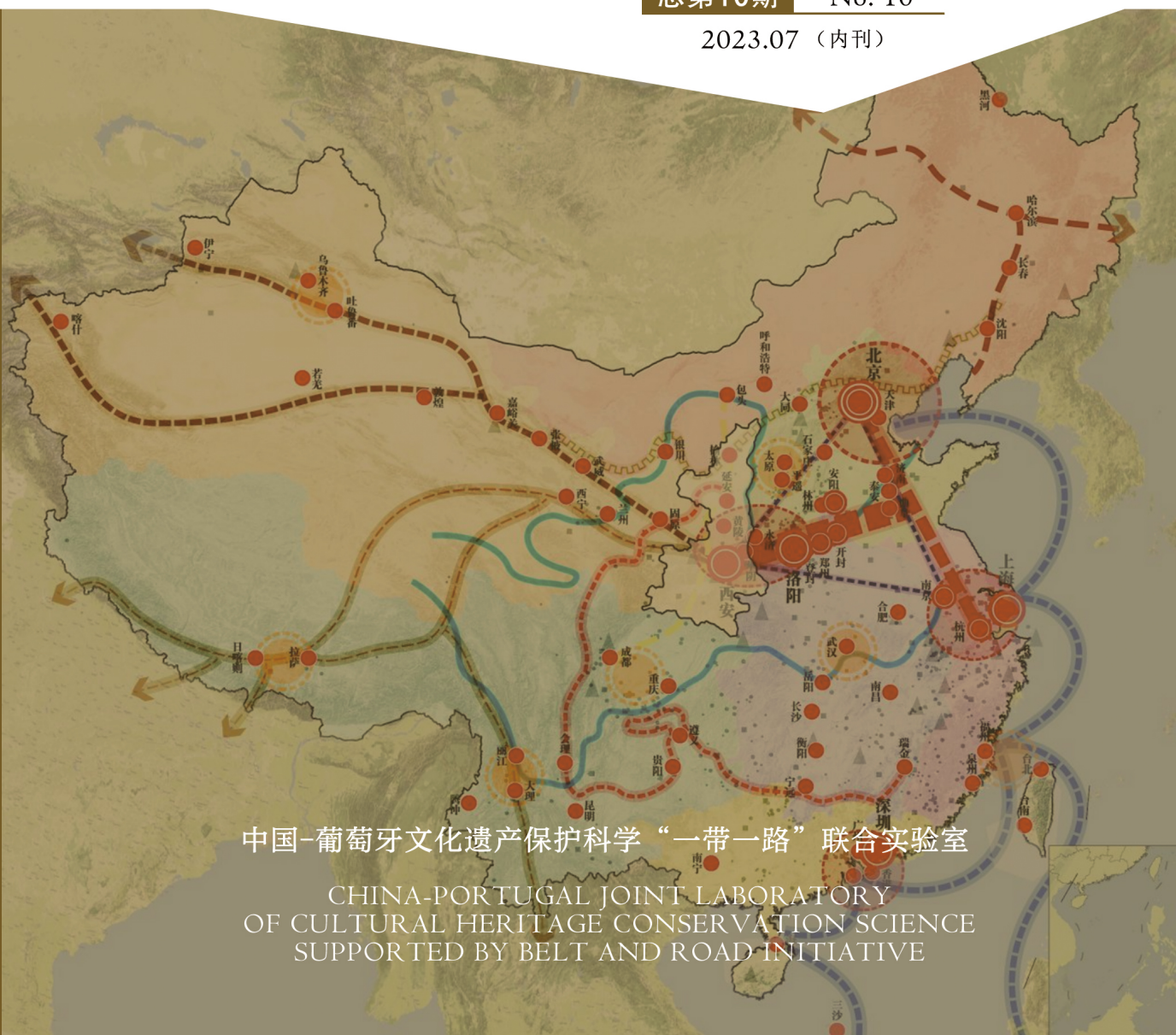
遗产研究国际动态

THE HERITAGE SPECTATOR

总第10期

No. 10

2023.07 (内刊)



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)
中国－葡萄牙文化遗产保护科
学“一带一路”联合实验室
2023.07 总第10期

The Heritage Spectator
(Newsletter)
China-Portugal Joint
Laboratory of Cultural
Heritage Conservation
Science supported by the
Belt and Road Initiative
2023.03 No.10

封面图像：国家历史文化格
局研究
资料来源：陕西省历史文化
保护传承体系规划

Cover Image:
Research on the pattern
of national history and
culture
Image Credit:
Planning of historical
and cultural conservation
and inheritance system of
Shaanxi Province

葡语翻译:
李雨萌
Portugese Translation:
LI Yumeng

校对:
黄迪崎
杨妍荟
Proofread:
HUANG Diqi
YANG Qianhui

中国－葡萄牙文化遗产保护科
学“一带一路”联合实验室
《遗产研究国际动态》编辑委
员会

审定:
吴永发

主编:
吴尧

副主编:
António José Estevão Grande
Candeias
刘临安
陈曦

编辑:
汤晔峥

编辑助理:
李雨萌
王瑞乔

编辑部地址:
江苏省苏州市吴中区斜塘街道
仁爱路199号苏州大学独墅湖
校区南区金螳螂建筑学院

编辑部联系方式:
jlbri@suda.edu.cn

合作单位:
澳门城市大学
埃武拉大学 HERCULES 实验室

本刊所发稿件均属作者个人立
场，不代表本刊观点。本刊为
联合实验室内刊，作学术交流
用途，未经允许不得取作商业
用途。

China-Portugal Joint Laboratory of Cultural Heritage
Conservation Science supported by the Belt and Road
Initiative *The Heritage Spectator* Editorial

Supervisor in Chief:
WU Yongfa

Editor in Chief:
WU Yao

Associate Editors in Chief:
António José Estevão Grande Candeias
LIU Lin'an
CHEN Xi

Editor:
TANG Yezheng

Editing Assistant:
LI Yumeng
WANG Ruiqiao

Address:
School of Architecture, Soochow University
No. 199 Ren'ai Road, Wuzhong District, Suzhou, Jiangsu
Province, P.R.China

Contact:
jlbri@suda.edu.cn

Cooperator:
City University of Macau
HERCULES Laboratory, University of Évora

Disclaimer: *The Heritage Spectator* is not responsible for
the personal and political points of view of the authors.
This newsletter is for internal acedemic reference only.

目录 Table of Contents

前沿研究

城乡历史文化保护传承
体系规划理论与方法的
研究进展

实践案例

省级城乡历史文化保护
传承体系的规划编制方
法探索——以陕西省为
例

平台动态

纳米固化剂对缺乏内聚力
的壁画颜料层的影响初
探

活动报道

城市规划历史与理论高级
学术研讨会暨中国城市规
划学会城市规划历史与理
论学术委员会年会

中国城市规划学会历史文
化名城规划学术委员会年
会

澳城大学子在“世界记
忆·中国文献遗产创意竞
赛”喜获两奖

Research Fronts

Research Progress of
Planning Theory and
Methodology of Urban
and Rural Historical
and Cultural Protection
and Heritage System

Case Study

Exploring the planning
methodology of
provincial urban and
rural historical and
cultural protection and
inheritance system -
taking Shaanxi Province
as an example

Platform Dynamics

Preliminary Studies
of the Effects of
Nanoconsolidants on
Mural Paint Layers with
a Lack of Cohesion

Latest Events

Advanced Symposium
on History and Theory of
Urban Planning & Annual
Meeting of the Academic
Committee of Urban
Planning History and
Theory of Urban Planning
Society of ChinaEighth
International Congress on
Construction History

Annual Meeting of the
Academic Committee on
Historical and Cultural
City Planning of Urban
Planning Society of
China

Contestants from City
University of Macau won
two awards in “Memory
of the World: China
Documentary Heritage
Innovation Contest”

Pesquisa de Fronteira 04-10

Progresso da Investigação
da Teoria e Metodologia
de Planeamento do
Sistema de Conservação
do Património Histórico e
Cultural Urbano e Rural

Casos de Investigação 11-19

Exploração da
Metodologia de
Planeamento do Sistema
Provincial de Protecção e
Transmissão da História e
da Cultura Urbana e Rural
- Tomando a Província de
Shaanxi como Exemplo

Dinâmica da Plataforma 20-23

Estudos Preliminares
dos Efeitos dos
Nanoconsolidantes em
Camadas de Pintura Mural
com Falta de Coesão

Últimas Atividades 24-29

Simpósio Avançado sobre
História e Teoria do
Planeamento Urbano &
Reunião anual do Comité
Académico de História e
Teoria do Planeamento
Urbano da Sociedade de
Planeamento Urbano da
China

Reunião anual do
Comité Académico de
Planeamento urbano
histórico e cultural da
Sociedade de Planeamento
Urbano da China

Universidade da Cidade
de Macau ganharam dois
prémios no concurso
"Memória do Mundo:
Concurso de Inovação do
Património Documental
da China"

前沿研究 Research Fronts

城乡历史文化保护传承体系规划理论与方法的研究进展

Research Progress of Planning Theory and Methodology of Urban and Rural Historical and Cultural Protection and Heritage System

资料来源:

住建部, 全国城乡历史文化保护传承体系规划纲要, 2021 年 11 月

王树声等, 陕西省城乡历史文化保护传承体系规划, 2021 年 11 月

Source:

Ministry of Housing and Construction, Outline of the National Urban and Rural Historical and Cultural Protection and Heritage System Planning, November 2021

Wang Shusheng et al, Shaanxi Provincial Urban and Rural Historical and Cultural Protection and Heritage System Planning, November 2021

2021 年 5 月 21 日, 习近平总书记主持召开中央全面深化改革委员会第十九次会议, 审议通过了《关于在城乡建设中加强历史文化保护传承的若干意见》, 明确了新时代保护传承工作的新理念与新要求。

基于中华文化复兴中城乡建设的历史使命, 2021 年 8 月 26 日, 中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发了《关于在城乡建设中加强历史文化保护传承的意见》。《意见》突出强调了中华文明的连续性、完整性强化了城乡历史文化保护传承的整体性、系统性。

同年, 住房和城乡建设部启动并组织开展了“城乡历史文化保护传承体系”研究, 探索和建构新时期我国城乡建设中历史文化保护传承的“四梁八柱”, 完整体现中国城乡文明发展特色与脉络, 实现“在全国一盘棋的文化脉络上讲好中国故事”。

1、研究进展

2021 年, 《全国城乡历史文化保护传承规划纲要》作为配套文件之一, 提出建立城乡历史文化保护传承体系“国—省—市县”三级管理体制(图 1), 上下联动, 开创“全国一盘棋”的保护传承新格局。

On May 21, 2021, General Secretary Xi Jinping presided over the 19th meeting of the Central Committee for Comprehensively Deepening Reform and considered and adopted "Several Opinions on Strengthening the Protection and Inheritance of History and Culture in Urban and Rural Construction", which clarified the new concept and new requirements for the protection and inheritance work in the new era.

Based on the historical mission of urban and rural construction in the revival of Chinese culture, on August 26, 2021, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the Opinions on Strengthening the Protection and Inheritance of History and Culture in Urban and Rural Construction. The Opinions highlight the continuity and integrity of Chinese civilization strengthening the integrity and systemic nature of urban and rural historical and cultural protection and inheritance.

In the same year, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development launched and organized a study on "urban and rural historical and cultural protection and inheritance system" to explore and construct the "four beams and eight pillars" of historical and cultural protection and inheritance in China's urban and rural construction in the new era, to fully reflect the characteristics and development of



图 1: 城乡历史文化保护传承体系的“国—省—市县”三级体系示意图

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the "national-provincial-city-county" three-level system of urban and rural historical culture protection and inheritance system

(1) 全国历史文化保护传承体系侧重战略性。建立国家级保护对象的保护名录和分布图, 明确保护范围和管控要求。

(2) 省级历史文化保护传承体系侧重协调性: 承接全国体系要求, 编制省级规划, 建立省级保护对象的保护名录和分布图, 明确保护范围和管控要求; 统筹省域保护传承工作, 指引市县工作重点。

(3) 市县历史文化保护传承体系侧重实施性: 按照上层要求, 落实保护传承工作属地责任, 加快认定公布市县级保护对象, 及时对各类保护对象设立标志牌、开展数字化信息采集和测绘建档、编制专项保护方案, 制定保护传承管理办法, 做好保护传承工作。

建立全国城乡历史文化保护传承体系的目的是在城乡建设中全面保护好在国家层面具有重要价值的中国古代、近现代历史文化遗存和当代重要建设成果, 全方位展现中国悠久连续的文明历史、近现代历史进程、中国共产党团结带领中国人民不懈奋斗的光辉历程、中华人民共和国成立与发展历程以及改革开放和社会主义现代化建设的伟大征程。其中:

(1) 价值标准

与中国悠久连续的文明历史有直接和重要关联。在国家政权、制度文明、国家礼仪、农业手工业发展、商贸交流、社会组织、思想文化、宗教信仰、文学艺术、科学技术、城市与建筑、自然地理、人文地理、军事防御等方面具有重要地位。

与中国近现代政治制度、经济生活、社会

Chinese urban and rural civilization. The study is to explore and construct the "four beams and eight pillars" of historical and cultural preservation and inheritance in China's urban and rural construction in the new era, to fully reflect the characteristics and development of Chinese urban and rural civilization, and to realize "telling the Chinese story on the cultural vein of the whole country".

1. Research progress

In 2021, the "National Urban and Rural History and Culture Protection and Inheritance Planning Outline", as one of the supporting documents, proposed to establish a three-tier management system of "national-provincial-city-county" for urban and rural history and culture protection and inheritance system (Figure 1), linking up the upper and lower levels to create a new pattern of "National Integration" protection and inheritance.

(1) The national historical and cultural protection and inheritance system focuses on strategic. The establishment of national protection objects of the protection list and distribution map, clear protection scope and control requirements.

(2) Provincial historical and cultural protection and inheritance system focusing on coordination: to undertake the national system requirements, the preparation of provincial planning, the establishment of provincial protection objects of the protection list and distribution map, clear protection scope and control requirements; coordination of provincial protection and inheritance work, guiding city and county work priorities.

(3) City and county historical and cultural protection and inheritance system focuses on implementation: in accordance with the upper requirements, the implementation of protection and inheritance work of local responsibility, accelerate the identification and publication of municipal and county-level protection objects, timely establishment of signs for various types of protection objects, digital information collection and mapping archives, the preparation of special protection programs, the development of protection and inheritance management methods, and do a good job of protection and inheritance work.

形态、科技发展有直接和重要关联。突出反映近现代战争冲突与灾害应对、革命运动与政治体制变革、工商业发展、生活方式变迁、新思想新文化传播、科学技术发展、城市与建筑等方面的历史进程或杰出成就。

见证中国共产党团结带领中国人民不懈奋斗的光辉历程。突出反映中国共产党诞生、创建革命根据地、长征、建立抗日民族统一战线、夺取人民解放战争胜利、完成新民主主义革命等方面的伟大历史贡献。

见证中华人民共和国成立与发展历程。突出反映社会主义制度建立与发展、工业体系建立、科技进步、城市建设、重大工程建设等方面取得的巨大成就。

见证改革开放和社会主义现代化的伟大征程。突出反映中国特色社会主义制度建立、社会主义市场经济体制确立、经济特区建设发展、沿海开放城市发展、科技创新和重大工程建设等方面取得的伟大成就。

突出体现中华民族文化多样性。集中反映本地区文化特色、民族特色或见证多民族交流融合。

(2) 保护原则

- 坚持系统保护、整体布局；
- 坚持价值导向、应保尽保；
- 坚持合理利用、传承发展。

(3) 保护策略

一是突出历史文化价值，建立保护传承体系。全国城乡历史文化保护传承体系是以在国家层面具有保护意义、承载不同历史时期文化价值的城市、村镇等复合型、活态遗产为主体和依托（图2），保护对象主要包括历史文化名城、历史文化名镇、名村（传统村落）、街区和不可移动文物、历史建筑、历史地段，与工业遗产、农业文化遗产、灌溉工程遗产、非物质文化遗产、地名文化遗产等保护传承共同构成的有机整体。

The purpose of establishing the national urban and rural historical and cultural protection and inheritance system is to comprehensively protect the ancient and modern Chinese historical and cultural relics and important contemporary construction achievements that have significant value at the national level in urban and rural construction, and to present China's long and continuous civilizational history, the modern historical process, the glorious course of the Chinese Communist Party's unrelenting struggle to unite and lead the Chinese people, the establishment and development of the People's Republic of China in a comprehensive manner as well as the great journey of reform, opening up and socialist modernization. Among as follows:

(1) Value criteria

Directly and significantly related to the long and continuous history of Chinese civilization. It has an important position in state power, institutional civilization, state rituals, development of agriculture and handicrafts, trade and commerce exchanges, social organization, ideology and culture, religious beliefs, literature and art, science and technology, cities and architecture, physical geography, human geography, and military defense.

Directly and significantly related to China's modern political system, economic life, social form, and scientific and technological development. Highlight the historical process or outstanding achievements in modern war conflicts and disaster response, revolutionary movements and political system changes, industrial and commercial development, lifestyle changes, the spread of new ideas and culture, science and technology development, cities and architecture, etc.

Witness the glorious history of the Chinese Communist Party's unrelenting struggle to unite and lead the Chinese people. It highlights the great historical contributions of the birth of the Communist Party of China, the creation of revolutionary bases, the Long March, the establishment of the anti-Japanese national united front, the victory in the People's Liberation War, and the completion of the New Democratic Revolution.

Witness the establishment and development of the People's Republic of



图2：城乡历史文化保护传承体系价值建构的五大历史阶段
Figure 2. Five historical stages of the value construction in urban and rural historical and cultural protection and inheritance system

二是把保护放在第一位，推进系统完整保护。坚持系统完整保护，既要保护单体建筑，也要保护街巷街区、城镇格局，还要保护好历史地段、自然景观、人文环境和非物质文化遗产，着力解决城乡建设中历史文化遗产屡遭破坏、拆除等突出问题，确保各时期重要城乡历史文化遗产得到系统性保护。

三是利用好历史文化遗产，促进合理永续传承。统筹保护、利用、传承，充分发挥历史文化资源在弘扬优秀传统文化、推动经济社会发展等方面的作用，因地制宜、最大程度彰显历史文化遗产的价值，把中华优秀传统文化更好地融入现代生产生活。

四是健全保障措施，推进规划有效实施。加强组织领导，加强规划实施统筹和政策保障，抓好规划实施评估。

(4) 任务目标

2021-2025 年，持续挖掘历史文化资源，建成多要素的全国城乡历史文化保护传承体系，实现空间全覆盖、要素全囊括（图3-4）。

2026-2035 年，各类遗存保护名录不断丰

China. Highlight the great achievements made in the establishment and development of the socialist system, the establishment of the industrial system, scientific and technological progress, urban construction, and major engineering construction.

Witness the great journey of reform, opening up and socialist modernization. Prominently reflect the great achievements made in the establishment of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, the establishment of the socialist market economy system, the construction and development of special economic zones, the development of coastal open cities, scientific and technological innovation, and the construction of major projects.

Prominently reflect the cultural diversity of the Chinese nation. Focus on reflecting the cultural characteristics of the region, ethnic characteristics or witnessing multi-ethnic exchanges and integration.

(2) Protection principles

Adhere to systematic protection and overall layout;

Adhere to the value-oriented, should be preserved as much as possible;

Insist on reasonable utilization and inheritance development.

(3) Protection strategy

First, highlight the value of history and culture, the establishment of protection and

富，系统完整的全国城乡历史文化保护传承体系全面建成。

2、最新趋势

2019 年，住建部决定成立部科学技术委员会历史文化保护与传承专业委员会，并以陕西为试点省份，开展省级体系研究工作。2021 年，在试点工作的基础上，住建部制定《全国城乡历史文化保护传承规划纲要》，并且逐渐在全国各省推广。从目前已经编制完成的省级规划看，具有以下特点：

（1）强调中华文明的连续性与完整性，强化城乡历史文化保护传承的整体性与系统性，反映数千年来中华民族生生不息的“心声行迹”。

（2）强调“国—省—市县”三级管理体制，落实价值传导、格局支撑、名录完善、任务落实、实施保障等。

（3）省、市县层面在承接上层任务和责任的同时，其自身又具有独特性与多样性，不同层面共同形成一套立体的保护传承体系，共同支撑多元一体的中华文化格局。

heritage system. National urban and rural historical and cultural protection and inheritance system is to have protection significance at the national level, bearing the cultural values of different historical periods of cities, villages and towns and other complex, living heritage as the main body and relying on (Figure 2). The protection objects mainly include historical and cultural cities, historical and cultural towns, villages (traditional villages), neighborhoods and immovable cultural relics, historical buildings, historical lots, and the protection and inheritance of industrial heritage, agricultural cultural heritage, irrigation engineering heritage, intangible cultural heritage, toponymic cultural heritage, etc. together constitute an organic whole.

The second is to put protection in the first place, to promote the integrity of the system to protect. Insist on systematic and complete protection, not only to protect single buildings, but also to protect the streets and alleys, town patterns, but also to protect the historic areas, natural landscapes, humanistic environment and intangible cultural heritage, and strive to solve the outstanding problems of repeated destruction and demolition of historical and cultural heritage in urban and rural construction, to ensure that the important urban and rural historical and cultural heritage of each period is systematically protected.

Third, the use of historical and cultural heritage, to promote a reasonable and sustainable heritage. Integrated protection, utilization, heritage, give full play to the role of historical and cultural resources in promoting excellent traditional culture, promoting economic and social development, etc., according to local conditions, to maximize the value of historical and cultural heritage, the Chinese excellent traditional culture to better integrate into modern production and life.

Fourth, sound protection measures to promote the effective implementation of the plan. Strengthen organizational leadership, strengthen the planning and implementation of the coordination and policy protection, and grasp the implementation of the plan assessment.

(4) Task objectives

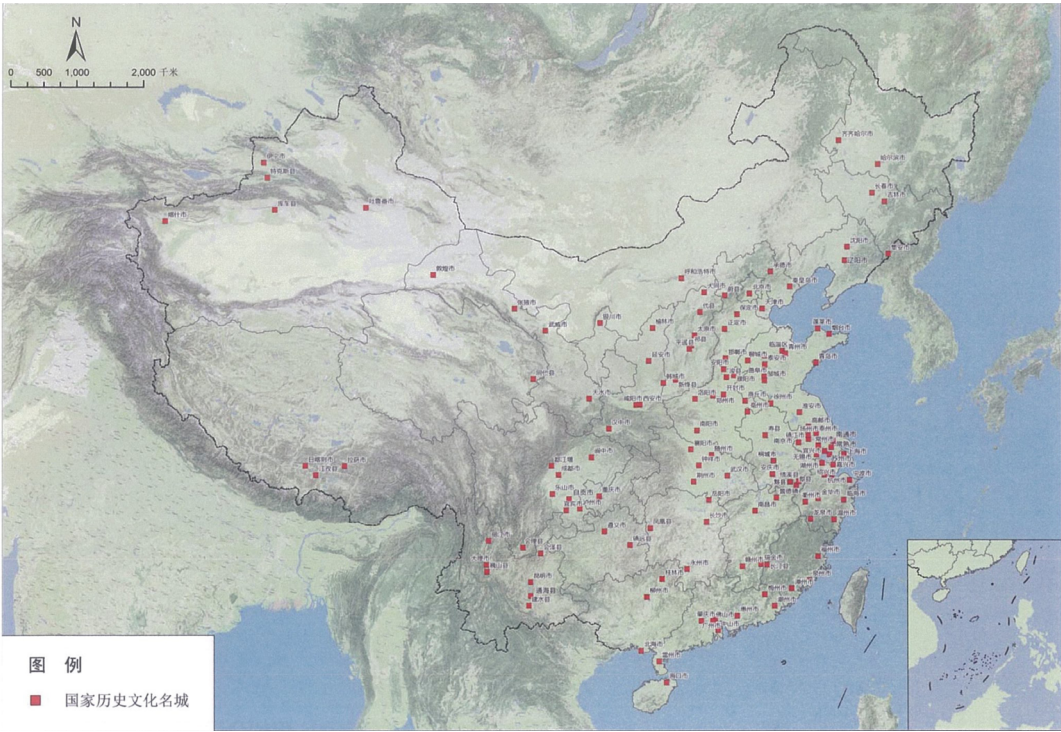


图 3：国家历史文化名城分布图
Figure 3. Distribution of National Historical and Cultural Cities

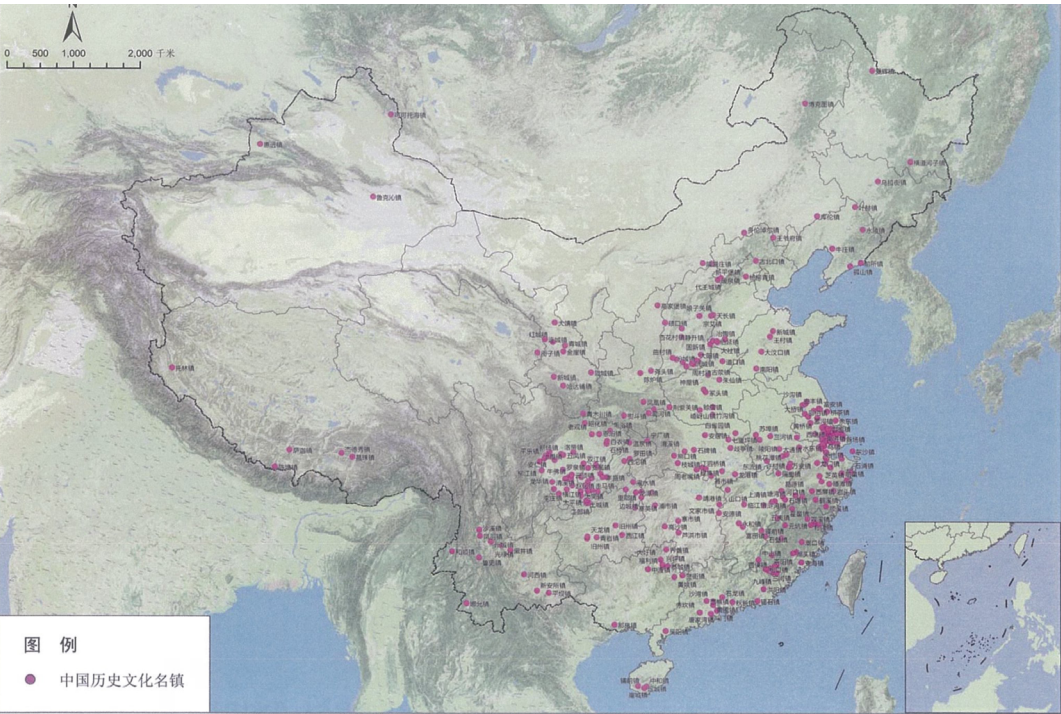


图 4：国家历史文化名镇分布图
Figure 4. Distribution of National Historical and Cultural Counties

2021-2025, continuous excavation of historical and cultural resources, the completion of a multi-factor national urban and rural historical and cultural protection and inheritance system, to achieve full spatial coverage and full inclusion of elements (Figure 3-4).

2026-2035, the various types of heritage protection list continues to enrich, the system of complete national urban and rural historical and cultural protection and inheritance system is fully completed.

2. Latest trends

In 2019, the Ministry of Housing and Construction decided to set up a professional committee of the Ministry's Science and Technology Committee on Historical and Cultural Preservation and Inheritance, and to take Shaanxi as a pilot province to carry out research on the provincial system. 2021, on the basis of the pilot work, the Ministry of Housing and Construction formulated the "National Urban and Rural Historical and Cultural Preservation and Inheritance Planning Outline", and gradually promoted it in all provinces of the country. From the provincial plans that have been prepared so far, the following characteristics:

(1) Emphasize the continuity and integrity of Chinese civilization, strengthen the integrity and systemic nature of urban and rural historical and cultural protection and inheritance, and reflect the "heartbeat" of the Chinese people over thousands of years.

(2) Emphasize the three-level management system of "state-provincial-city-county" to implement value conduction, pattern support, directory improvement, task implementation, and implementation guarantee, etc.

(3) While the provincial and city-county levels undertake the tasks and responsibilities of the higher levels, they have their own uniqueness and diversity, and the different levels together form a three-dimensional system of protection and inheritance, which jointly support the pluralistic Chinese cultural pattern.

实践案例 Case Study

省级城乡历史文化保护传承体系的规划编制方法探索——以陕西省为例

Exploring the Planning Methodology of Provincial Urban and Rural Historical and Cultural Protection and Inheritance System - Taking Shaanxi Province as an Example

资料来源:

住建部, 全国城乡历史文化保护传承体系规划纲要, 2021 年 11 月

王树声等, 陕西省城乡历史文化保护传承体系规划, 2021 年 11 月

Source:

Ministry of Housing and Construction, Outline of the National Urban and Rural Historical and Cultural Protection and Heritage System Planning, November 2021

Wang Shusheng et al, Shaanxi Provincial Urban and Rural Historical and Cultural Protection and Heritage System Planning, November 2021

《陕西城乡历史文化保护传承体系规划》是保护传承体系中的第一个省级试点项目。该规划旨在探索并建构新时期陕西城乡历史文化保护传承体系, 加强城乡历史文化保护传承的整体性和系统性、统筹省域城乡建设与历史文化保护传承、落实和深化全国体系要求, 指引市县保护传承工作。该规划从价值、格局、名录、任务等四个方面确立陕西历史文化保护与传承的核心内容, 并且提出市县的具体责任。规划主要内容如下:

1、确立价值体系

(1) 从政治、经济、社会、科技文化和地理等“五大类别”和相对应的“十五主题”梳理历史文化脉络, 凝练 40 项陕西价值特征(图 1), 其中包含 5 项世界性价值和 20 项国家价值, 进而明确全国体系中的五大陕西价值。

- 陕西是中华文明的重要发祥地之一, 有十多个政权上千年的建都史, 是中国古代鼎盛王朝周、秦、汉、隋、唐的都城所在地, 是中国古代国家凝成和中华文明发展成熟的核心区域。

- 陕西是中原地区连接西北、西南地区和北方草原的地理枢纽, 是中国古代政治、经济、

"Shaanxi Urban and Rural History and Culture Protection and Heritage System Planning" is the first provincial pilot project in the protection and heritage system. The plan aims to explore and construct the urban and rural historical and cultural protection and inheritance system in Shaanxi in the new era, strengthen the integrity and systemic nature of urban and rural historical and cultural protection and inheritance, coordinate provincial urban and rural construction with historical and cultural protection and inheritance, implement and deepen the requirements of the national system, and guide the protection and inheritance work in cities and counties. The plan establishes the core content of Shaanxi historical and cultural protection and inheritance from four aspects, such as value, pattern, list, and tasks, and puts forward the specific responsibilities of cities and counties. The main contents of the plan are as follows:

1. Establish the value system

(1) Sorting out the historical and cultural lineage from the "five categories" of politics, economy, society, science and technology, culture and geography and the corresponding "fifteen themes", and condensing 40 Shaanxi values (Figure 1), including 5 world values and 20 national values, and thus the five Shaanxi values in the national system are clarified:

文化交流的中心,以关中为核心辐射全国的水陆交通网络在中国古代大一统国家的形成和发展过程中发挥了不可替代的作用。

• 陕西地处中国国家地理中心,秦岭与黄河在数千年来中华文明演进中逐渐成为中华地理的自然标识和精神标识。

• 陕西是中国革命的摇篮之一,有中国共产党领导的以延安为中心的伟大革命史,延安时期是中国共产党领导的中国革命事业从低潮走向高潮、实现历史性转折的时期,陕甘宁边区是中国共产党执政的试验田和示范区。

• Shaanxi is one of the important birthplaces of Chinese civilization, and has a history of more than a thousand years of capitalization by more than ten regimes. It was the capital of the ancient Chinese dynasties of Zhou, Qin, Han, Sui and Tang, and was the core area where the ancient Chinese state was formed and Chinese civilization matured.

• Shaanxi is the geographical hub of the Central Plains connecting the northwest and southwest regions and the northern grasslands, and was the center of political, economic and cultural exchanges in ancient China. The water and land transportation network with Guanzhong as the core

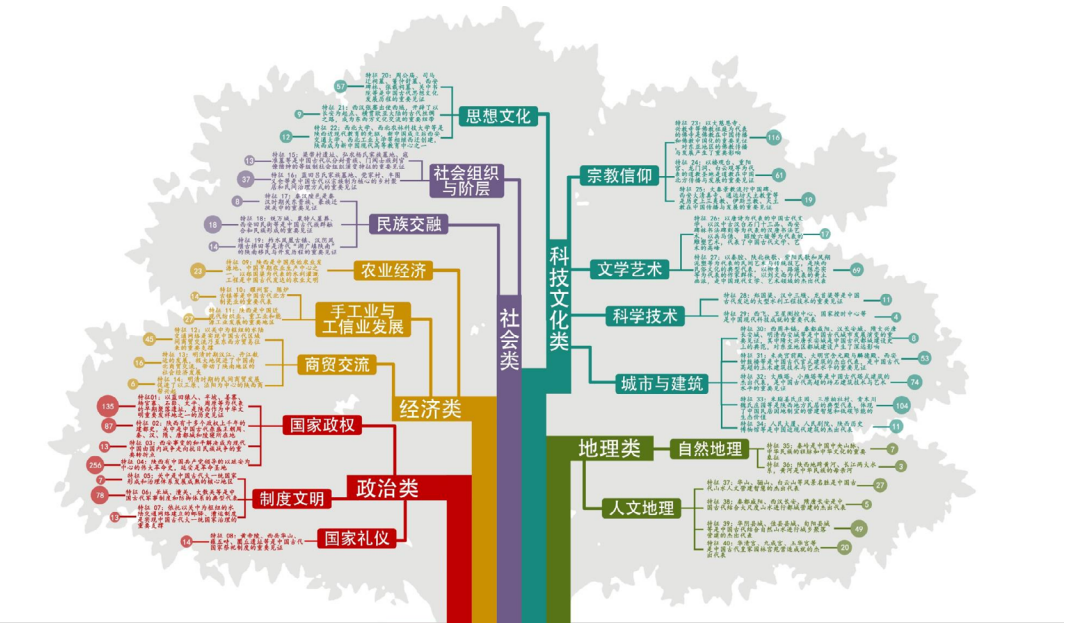


图1: 陕西历史文化保护传承价值体系
Figure 1. Shaanxi historical and cultural protection and inheritance value system

• 陕西是新中国重要的工业和科研教育基地,为国家的社会经济发展和现代化建设做出了突出贡献。

(2) 对照价值框架,系统盘点省域内2000余处城乡历史文化遗产。建立“一总图”“一总表”为核心的价值遗存信息数据库(图2),摸清陕西城乡历史文化保护传承体系的“家底”。

1560项历史文化代表性价值遗存以科技文化类和政治类为主,分别占40.1%和38.7%,

radiating the whole country played an irreplaceable role in the formation and development of the great unified state in ancient China.

• Shaanxi is located in the center of China's national geography, and the Qinling Mountains and the Yellow River have gradually become the natural and spiritual markers of Chinese geography during the evolution of Chinese civilization over thousands of years.

• Shaanxi is one of the cradles of the Chinese revolution, with the history of the great revolution led by the Chinese

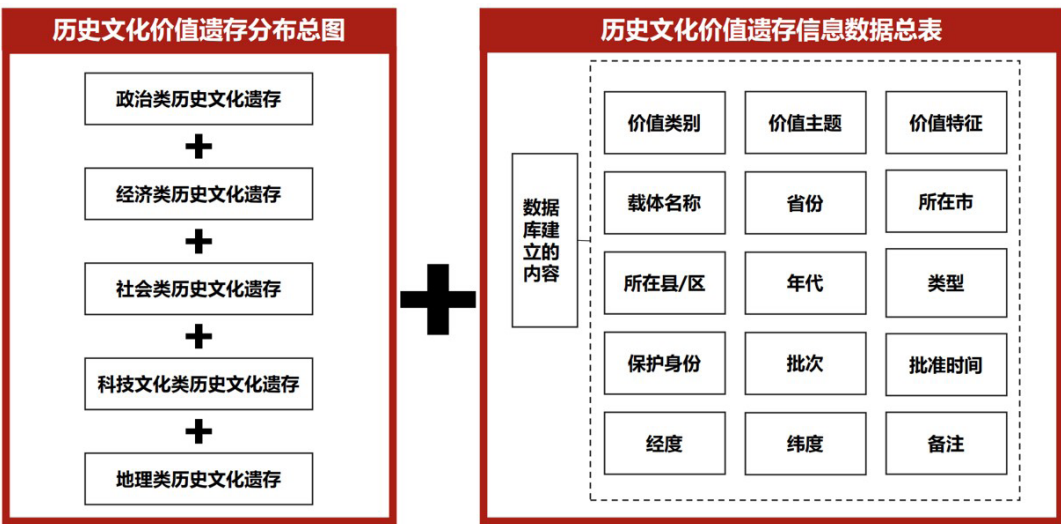


图2: 陕西历史文化保护传承价值遗存信息数据库建构示意图
Figure 2. Schematic diagram of the construction of the information database of historical and cultural preservation and heritage values in Shaanxi

其余3类均在10%以下,其中经济类8.0%、地理类7.1%、社会类6.1%。建立包括价值、位置、年代、类型、保护等方面15项内容的信息数据库。

(3) 将省域40项价值特征分解至西安、宝鸡、咸阳、铜川、渭南、延安、榆林、汉中、安康、商洛、韩城等历史文化城镇,初步建立“省-市县”之间的“价值+遗存”保护协同机制,建构“国-省-市县”价值及遗存传导机制(图3)。

2、构建总体格局

(1) 文化脉络不只是一要素的集成,它们之间的内在关联与整体格局至关重要。纵观历史实践,城乡规划建设始终具有一种强烈的历史精神和格局意识。因而,规划强调“世虽远而居相近”,在“以天下为度,以施于长久可传于后世为法”的指导下,建构省域历史文化格局,形成人居创造的历史结晶、文化认同的空间基础、城乡建设的文化坐标和保护传承的整体框架。

(2) 规划以价值为导向,以价值遗存的地理分布和内在联系为基础,结合当下城乡建设实际,以“四核、两轴、多带、多区”的国家历史文化格局为基础,建构“一河一脉、三

Communist Party centered on Yan'an. The Yan'an period was the period when the Chinese revolutionary cause led by the Chinese Communist Party moved from a low tide to a high tide and achieved a historic turnaround, and the Shaanxi-Gan'an-Ning border area was a testing ground and demonstration area for the Chinese Communist Party to govern.

• Shaanxi is an important industrial and scientific research and education base of new China, and has made outstanding contributions to the social and economic development and modernization of the country.

(2) Systematic inventory of more than 2,000 urban and rural historical and cultural heritage sites in the province against the value framework. We have established a database of information on value relics with "a general map" and "a general table" as the core (Figure 2), and mapped out the "family background" of urban and rural historical and cultural protection and inheritance system in Shaanxi.

The 1560 historical and cultural representative value remains are mainly in the categories of science and technology and culture and politics, accounting for 40.1% and 38.7% respectively, while the remaining three categories are below 10%, including 8.0% in the economic category, 7.1% in the geographical category and 6.1% in the social category. A database of 15 items of

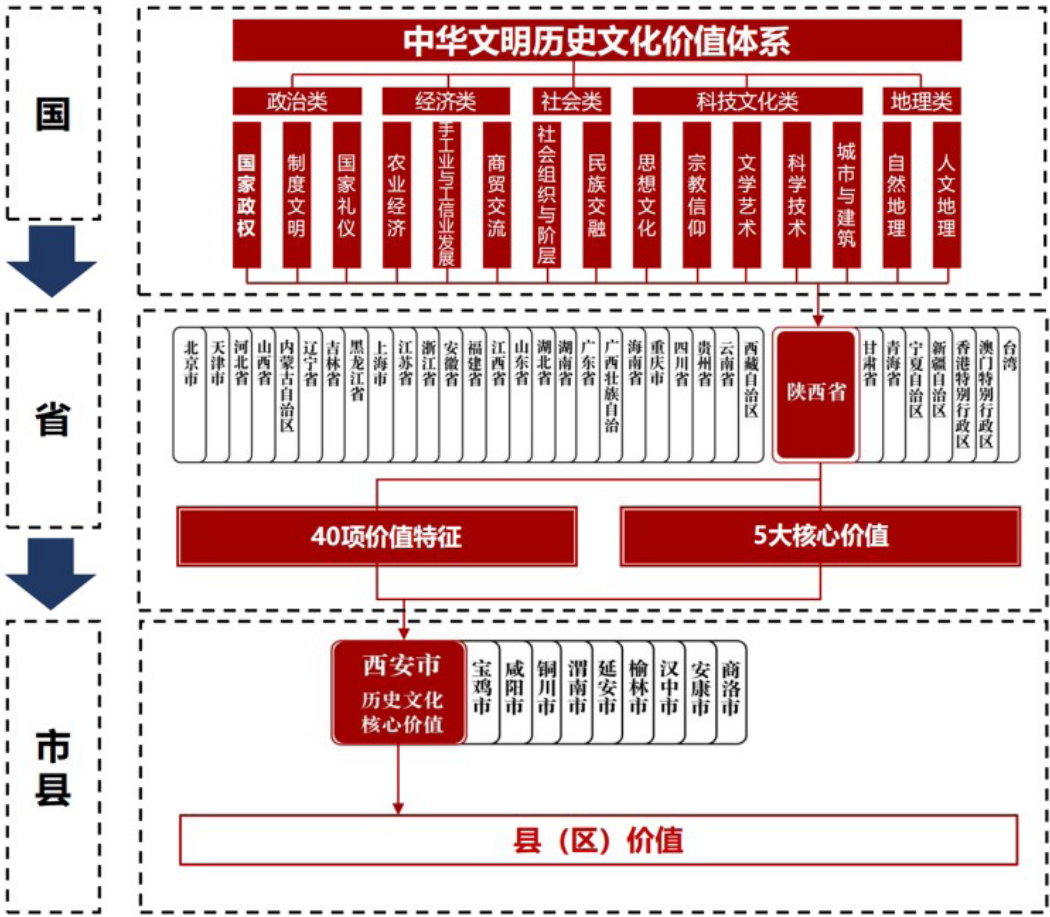


图3: 陕西历史文化保护传承“国-省-市县”价值及遗存传导机制
Figure 3. "National-provincial-city&county" value and heritage transmission mechanism for the protection and inheritance of Shaanxi history and culture

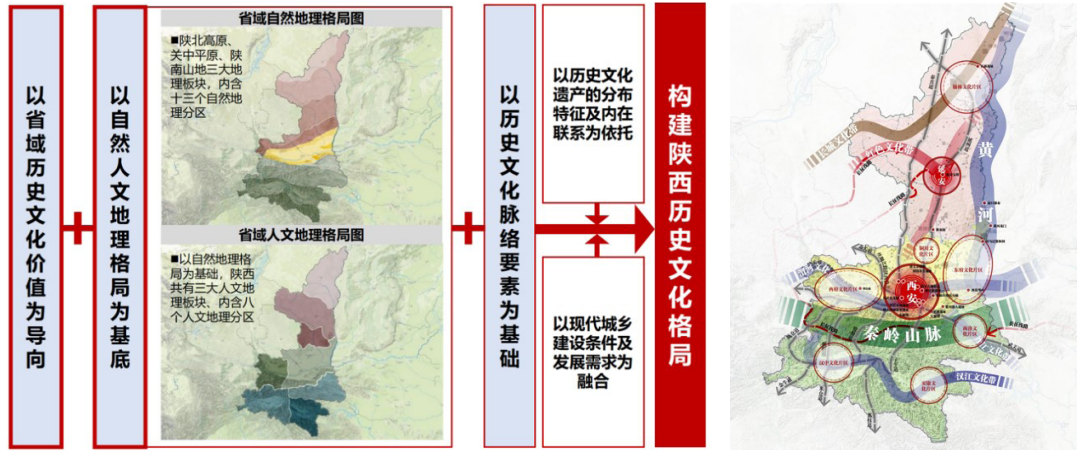


图4: 陕西历史文化保护与传承格局建构模式示意图
Figure 4. Schematic diagram of the construction model of historical and cultural protection and inheritance pattern in Shaanxi

区四带、两核七片、多点多线”的陕西历史文化格局(图4)。

“一河”指中华民族的母亲河——黄河。

“一脉”指中国中央山脉、中华民族的祖脉和中华文化的重要象征——秦岭。

“三区”指关中、陕北、陕南三大文化区域。

“四带”指渭河文化带、长城文化带、红色文化带、汉丹江文化带。

“两核”指世界古都西安、中国革命圣地延安。

“七片”指关中西府、关中东府、铜川、榆林、汉中、安康、商洛七个特色文化片区。

“多点”指黄帝陵、兵马俑、延安宝塔等中华文明、中国革命、中华地理的精神标识和自然标识。

“多线”指古丝绸之路、秦直道、秦蜀古道、秦楚古道、延州道等历史文化线路。

(3) 国家、省、市县等不同尺度上都存在一个历史文化格局,凝聚多元价值要素。上一层级的格局控引下一层次,下一层次在支撑上一层级的同时又具有独特性和丰富性,不同层次的格局在全国形成一套完整的历史文化脉络(图5)。

3、完善体系名录

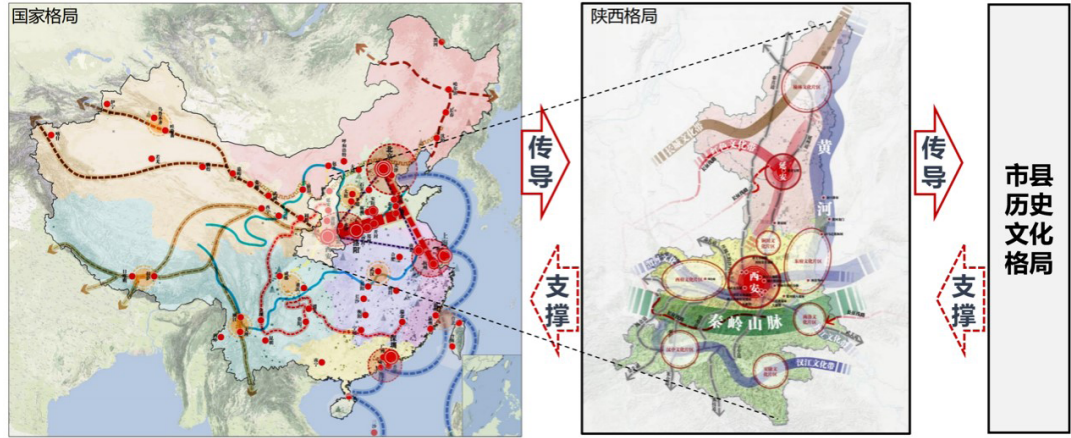


图5: “国-省-市县”历史文化脉络体系示意图
Figure 5. Schematic diagram of the "National-Provincial-City&County" historical and cultural context system

information including value, location, age, type, and conservation was established.

(3) The 40 value features of the provincial area are decomposed into Xi'an, Baoji, Xianyang, Tongchuan, Weinan, Yan'an, Yulin, Hanzhong, Ankang, Shangluo, Hancheng and other historical and cultural towns, and a preliminary "value+remains" conservation synergy mechanism should be established between "province - city and county", and a "national-provincial-city-county" value and relic transmission mechanism was constructed (Figure 3).

2. Build the overall pattern

(1) The cultural context is not just the integration of elements, but the internal correlation and overall pattern between them are crucial. Throughout historical practice, urban and rural planning and construction have always had a strong historical spirit and pattern consciousness. Therefore, the plan emphasizes that "although the world is far away, it is close". Under the guidance of "taking the world as the measure, and taking it as the law that can be passed on to future generations for a long time", it constructs a provincial historical and cultural pattern, forming the historical crystallization of human settlements, the spatial basis of cultural identity, the cultural coordinates of urban and rural construction, and the overall framework of protection and inheritance.

(2) The plan is value oriented, based on the geographical distribution and internal connections of value relics, combined with the current urban and rural construction

以全面彰显价值为目标, 依托历史文化格局, 评估保护现状的缺口短板, 大力挖掘“潜在”保护对象, 补充完善省级城乡历史文化保护传承体系。

(1) 以“自上而下”普查与“自下而上”建议相结合的方式, 对潜在历史文化名城、名镇、名村(传统村落)、街区及地段进行分级分类评估, 提出申报与增补建议名单。同时, 在省级规划中提出增补(认定)与申报的典型示例, 为市县开展新一轮普查与申报工作提供参照。

(2) 制定四大实施策略

首先, 切实做好现有的 6 座国家历史文化名城、11 个省级名城等历史文化遗产的保护传承。

其次, 将具有突出历史文化价值且遗存较为丰富的 16 个城市纳入保护范畴, 实现“市市有名城”。

再次, 加强对一般城市中历史地段、历史建筑的挖掘与保护传承, 做到“县县有地段”。

最后, 逐步完善省级体系名录, 合理推进“空间全覆盖、要素全囊括”。

4、明确任务要求

(1) 坚持应保尽保, 以彰显价值特色、支撑总体格局为目标, 统筹制定省域城乡历史文化保护传承策略, 提出 25 项策略与要求(图 6)。

(2) 立足陕西历史文化格局, 统筹制定省级保护传承重点项目(图 7)。加强数字信息采集与基础设施建设, 搭建数字云平台, 对省级城乡历史文化保护传承体系作以数字化展示。

5、落实市县责任

编制和落实“市县历史文化保护传承体系实施方案”。对接上层体系, 落实保护责任; 深化价值研究, 丰富体系内涵; 落实重点项目, 保障体系实施。

reality, and based on the national historical and cultural pattern of "four cores, two axes, multiple belts, and multiple districts", to construct a Shaanxi historical and cultural pattern of "one river, one vein, three districts and four belts, two cores and seven areas, and multiple points and multiple lines" (Figure 4).

"One River" refers to the mother river of the Chinese - the Yellow River.

"One Meridian" refers to the central mountains of China, the ancestral lineage of the Chinese nation, and an important symbol of Chinese culture - the Qinling Mountains.

"Three Regions" refer to the three major cultural regions of Guanzhong, northern Shaanxi, and southern Shaanxi.

"Four Belts" refer to the Weihe River Cultural Belt, the Great Wall Cultural Belt, the Red Cultural Belt, and the Han Danjiang Cultural Belt.

"Two Cores" refer to the ancient capital of Xi'an in the world and the revolutionary holy land of Yan'an in China.

"Seven Areas" refer to the seven characteristic cultural areas of Guanzhong West Prefecture, Guanzhong East Prefecture, Tongchuan, Yulin, Hanzhong, Ankang, and Shangluo.

"Multiple Points" refer to the spiritual and natural signs of Chinese civilization, Chinese revolution, Chinese geography, such as the Mausoleum of the Yellow Emperor, the Terra Cotta Warriors, and the Yan'an Pagoda.

"Multiple Routes" refer to historical and cultural routes such as the ancient Silk Road, Qin Zhi Road, Qin Shu Ancient Road, Qin Chu Ancient Road, and Yanzhou Road.

(3) There exists a historical and cultural pattern at different scales such as the country, province, city, and county, which condenses diverse value elements. The pattern of the upper level guides the lower level, which not only supports the upper level but also has uniqueness and richness. The patterns of different levels form a complete historical and cultural context throughout the country (Figure 5).

3. Improve the system directory

With the goal of fully manifesting the value, relying on the historical and cultural

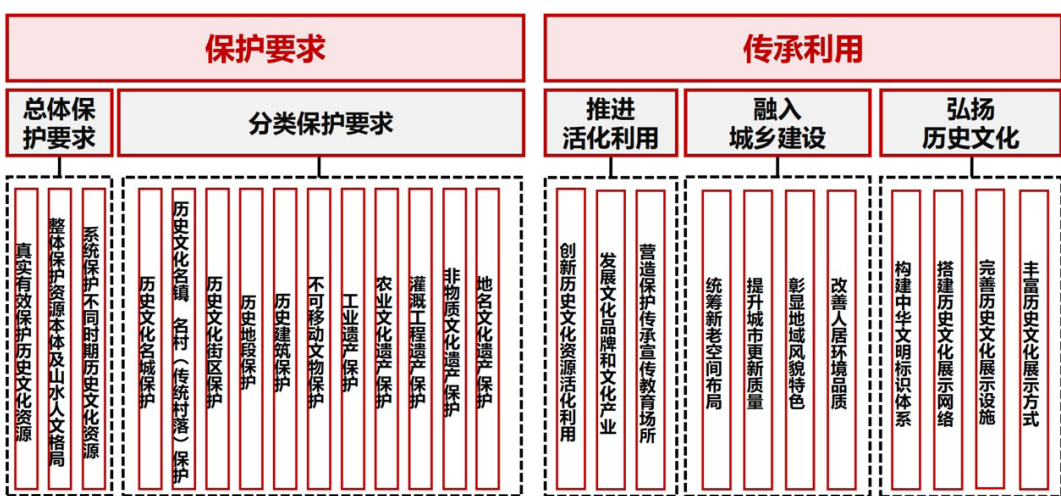


图 6: 陕西省历史文化保护传承策略与要求
Figure 6. Strategies and requirements for the preservation and transmission of history and culture in Shaanxi Province



图 7: 陕西省历史文化保护传承重点项目分类及展示策略
Figure 7. Classification and display strategy of key projects of historical and cultural protection and inheritance in Shaanxi Province

(1) 从历史文化保护走向城乡文化环境的整体营造, 加强历史文化资源的传承利用, 让优秀传统文化“活起来”, 融入当代人民群众的日常生活, 有机整合“文化精神标识场所”、“纪念场所”、“宗教场所”、“文化遗产体系”、“文化设施体系”、“文化产业体系”。

(2) 接续山水人文格局, 塑造城乡特色风

pattern, assessing the gaps and shortcomings of the protection status quo, vigorously digging out the "potential" protection objects, and supplementing and improving the provincial urban and rural historical and cultural protection and inheritance system.

(1) Combine the "top-down" census with the "bottom-up" proposal to evaluate potential historic cities, towns, villages

貌, 加强“格局保护”的整体意识, 统筹协调好各项分散而具体的历史文化遗产要素的保护传承工作。

(3) 搭建“城乡历史文化保护传承信息数据管理平台”(图8), 建立以历史脉络图、现状遗存图、保护展示图、传承复兴图等“四图”为核心成果的工作管理体制。

(traditional villages), neighborhoods and lots in a hierarchical and categorical manner, and propose a list of recommendations for declaration and addition. At the same time, in the provincial planning to add (identified) and declare the typical examples, for cities and counties to carry out a new round of census and declaration work to provide reference.



图 8: 陕西省城乡历史文化保护传承信息数据管理平台
Figure 8. Shaanxi Province urban & rural historical and cultural protection and inheritance information data management

(2) Develop four major implementation strategies

Firstly, protecting the historical and cultural heritage of the existing 6 national historical and cultural cities and 11 provincial cities.

Second, including the 16 cities with outstanding historical and cultural values and rich remains in the protection category, so as to "Urbans with Famous Cities".

Thirdly, strengthen the excavation and protection of historical areas and historical buildings in general cities, so as to "Counties with Historical Areas".

Finally, gradually improve the provincial system list, and reasonably promote the "All space coverage, All elements included".

4. Define the task requirements

(1) Insist on preserving as much as possible, with the goal of highlighting the value characteristics and supporting the overall pattern, and formulate a strategy for the preservation and transmission of provincial urban and rural history and culture, and put forward 25 strategies and requirements. (Figure 6)

(2) Based on the historical and cultural pattern of Shaanxi, the provincial protection and heritage key projects are formulated in a coordinated manner (Figure 7). Strengthen digital information collection and infrastructure construction, build a digital cloud platform, and digitally display the provincial urban and rural historical and cultural protection and inheritance system.

5. Arrange city & county responsibilities

Preparation and implementation of the "city & county historical and cultural protection and inheritance system implementation plan". Docking the upper system, the implementation of protection responsibilities; deepen the value of research, enrich the system; implementation of key projects, to protect the implementation of the system.

(1) From historical and cultural preservation to the overall creation of the cultural environment in urban and rural areas, strengthen the inheritance and utilization of historical and cultural resources, bring outstanding traditional culture "to life" and integrate it into the contemporary daily lives, and organically integrate "cultural and spiritual identity sites", "memorial sites", "religious sites", "cultural heritage systems", "cultural facility systems", and "cultural industry systems".

(2) Continuing the landscape and humanistic pattern, shaping the characteristic appearance of the city and countryside, strengthening the overall awareness of "pattern protection", and coordinating the protection and inheritance of various scattered and specific elements of historical and cultural heritage.

(3) Building "urban & rural historical and cultural protection and inheritance information data management platform"(Figure 8), and establish a work management system with "four maps" as the core results, including historical lineage map, current status remains map, protection display map, and inheritance revival map.

平台动态 Platform Dynamics

纳米固化剂对缺乏内聚力的壁画颜料层的影响初探

Preliminary Studies of the Effects of Nanoconsolidants on Mural Paint Layers with a Lack of Cohesion

Berenice Baiza ⁱ, Milene Gil ⁱ, Cristina Galacho ⁱⁱ, António Candeias ⁱⁱⁱ & Penka I. Girginova ^{i,*}

i. Hercules 实验室, 埃武拉大学, 葡萄牙埃武拉 Hercules Laboratory, University of Évora, Évora, Portugal

ii. 科学技术学院化学系, 埃武拉大学, 葡萄牙埃武拉 Chemistry Department of School of Sciences and Technology, University of Évora, Évora, Portugal

* 通讯作者 Correspondence: penka@uevora.pt

来源: Baiza, Berenice, Milene Gil, Cristina Galacho, António Candeias, and Penka I. Girginova. 2021. “纳米固化剂对缺乏内聚力的壁画颜料层的影响初探” *Heritage* 4, no. 4: 3288-3306. <<https://doi.org/10.3390/heritage4040183>> [accessed on 2023-05-26]

Source: Baiza, Berenice, Milene Gil, Cristina Galacho, António Candeias, and Penka I. Girginova. 2021. "Preliminary Studies of the Effects of Nanoconsolidants on Mural Paint Layers with a Lack of Cohesion" *Heritage* 4, no. 4: 3288-3306. <<https://doi.org/10.3390/heritage4040183>> [accessed on 2023-05-26]

国际古迹遗址理事会 (ICOMOS) 提出, 壁画作为古迹遗址的重要组成部分, 应尽可能在原址进行保护。湿壁画是从古代至二十世纪以来广泛使用的一种主要壁画技法。这种技术的独特之处在于, 在潮湿的石灰泥墙面上铺设颜料, 通过下层墙面中氢氧化钙的碳酸化来固定颜料。

湿壁画和干壁画作为建筑表面的一部分, 经常会出现风化现象, 随着时间的推移, 这可能严重影响壁画的结构和组成。由此造成的退化可能包括结构损坏、美观度下降、颜料层化学和物理性质改变及砂浆成分变质。其中常见的退化特征就是颜料层的内聚力缺失。当颜料层中的颜料颗粒暴露并逐渐脱落时, 就会出现内聚力缺失。这时就需要进行固化处理来加强其晶体网络并提升其结构中的机械阻力。

分散在短链醇 (通常称为纳米石灰) 中的氢氧化钙 ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$) 纳米颗粒已成为湿壁画固化的研究材料, 同为石灰基材料, 二者具有高度相容性。将纳米石灰应用于湿壁画、石灰

According to the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), mural paintings form an integral part of the monuments and heritage sites that should be preserved in situ whenever possible. Frescoes are one of the main types of mural paintings, used since antiquity till the twentieth century. What makes this technique so unique is that the pigments are laid down on damp lime-based mortar in a certain way that the pigments become fixed by the carbonatation of the calcium hydroxide contained in the underneath ground.

Fresco and secco mural paintings, being part of an architectural surface, are often exposed to weathering phenomena, which over time may severely affect their structure and composition. The resulting degradation can vary from structural damage, aesthetic modifications, chemical and physical alterations of the paint layers, and mortar constituents. Among the deterioration features commonly found in these cases is the lack of cohesion of paint layers. Lack of cohesion occurs when the pigment particles in a paint layer become exposed and gradually loose. When it manifests, the need for a consolidation

石和石灰砂浆可以提升多孔衰变材料的强度和内聚力。纳米石灰的合成方法和固化效果是本研究团队的预研究课题。纳米石灰的主要优点是具有较高的可用表面积和更高的反应活性, 能确保更快的碳酸化过程。因此, 在处理后的七天到一个月内可以产生持续的固化效果。然而, 一些研究结论表明纳米石灰存在局限性, 主要是白雾的形成, 当其应用于湿壁画时尤为明显。此外, 许多变量可能限制纳米石灰的应用效果, 如分散溶剂、分散浓度、施工程序和环境条件等。

通过比较分析, 本文报告了三种固化剂对缺失内聚力的湿壁画颜料层色彩表现的影响的初步结果。通过雾化, 在两组湿壁画和石灰湿壁画复制品上喷涂红色、赭黄色与蓝色颜料,

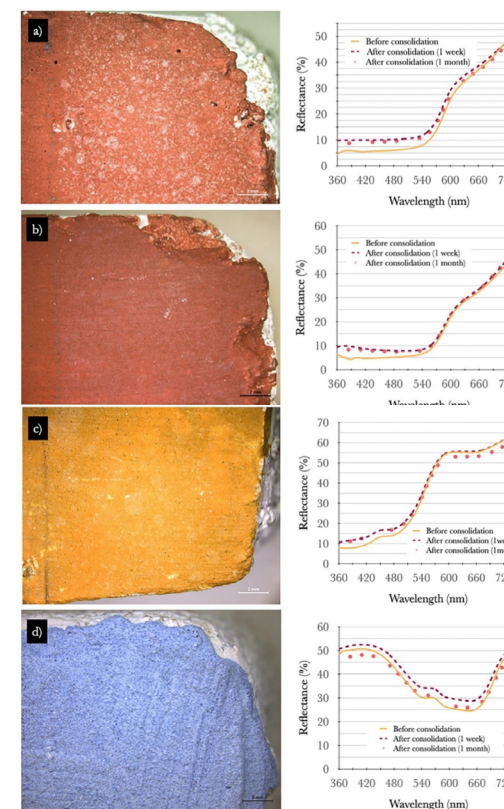


图1: 纳米石灰固化处理后的颜料层的光学显微镜图像 (放大7.8倍) 和光谱反射率曲线: (a) 红色湿壁画, 实验室合成纳米石灰; (b) 红色湿壁画, 商业纳米石灰; (c) 赭黄色湿壁画, 实验室合成纳米石灰; (d) 蓝色湿壁画, 实验室合成纳米石灰
Figure 1. OM images (at 7.8× magnification) and reflectance spectral curve of paint layers consolidated with nanolimes: (a) rBF, LAB nanolime; (b) rBF, CaLoSiL®; (c) yBF, LAB nanolime; (d) bLF, LAB nanolime

treatment emerges to strengthen its crystalline network and to improve the mechanical resistances within its structure.

Nanoparticles (NPs) of calcium hydroxide ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$) dispersed in short-chain alcohols (generically named nanolime) have become a material of interest for the consolidation of frescoes due to their high compatibility, as both are lime-based materials. If applied to frescoes, limestones, and lime mortars, nanolime can enhance the strength and the cohesion in the porous decayed material. Synthesis methods of preparation of nanolime and nanolime consolidation effectiveness have already been a subject of a preview study carried out in our research group. The main advantages of nanolime are the high surface area available and higher reactivity, assuring a faster carbonatation process. As a result, consistent consolidation can be expected within a time frame of seven days to one month after treatment. However, several authors have concluded that nanolime's main limitation is white haze formation, markedly when applied in frescoes. Moreover, the application of nanolime has many variables that may limit its effectiveness, such as dispersing solvent, dispersion concentration, application procedure, and environmental conditions.

This paper reports the preliminary results of a comparative analysis of the effects of three consolidants on the color appearance of fresco paint layers affected by lack of cohesion. In vitro assays were performed with a laboratory-synthesized nanolime, a commercial nanolime (CaLoSiL® IP25), and a commercial acrylic resin (Primal™ SF-016 ER®) applied by nebulization over two sets of replicas of buon and lime fresco painted with red and yellow ochres and smalt pigments. The paint layers were surveyed before, one week, and one month after treatment with technical photography in the visible range (Vis) and ultraviolet-induced fluorescence in the visible range (UVF), as well as optical microscopy (OM-Vis), colorimetry, spectrophotometry, and scanning electron microscopy coupled with energy dispersive x-ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDS). Experimental work also comprised the synthesis of nanolime and its characterization by X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy

并使用实验室合成纳米石灰、商业纳米石灰 (CaLoSiL® IP25) 和商业丙烯酸树脂 (PrimalTM SF-016 ER®) 进行试管内试验测定。在处理前、一周后和一个月后分别对颜料层进行了可见光范围内的技术摄影 (Vis)、可见光范围内的紫外诱导荧光检测 (UVF)、光学显微镜 (OM-Vis)、色度测量、分光光度测量和扫描电子显微镜结合能量色散 X 射线光谱分析检测 (SEM-EDS)。实验还包括纳米石灰的合成以及通过 X 射线衍射 (XRD)、扫描电子显微镜 (SEM)、傅里叶变换红外光谱 (FTIR) 和热重分析 (TGA-DTG) 对其进行表征检测。实验结果显示颜料的光谱

(FTIR), and thermogravimetry analysis (TGA-DTG). The results show no alteration on pigments' spectral curves and elemental composition. The increase in the CIEL* coordinate and ΔE color variation noticed after the treatment with the nanolimes is associated with a white haze formation on the paint surfaces. The impact on color appearance is higher on the darker tones.

The evaluation of three consolidant revealed that the color changes followed the order: LAB nanolime > CaLoSiL® IP25 > PrimalTM SF-016 ER®.

The increase of the CIEL* coordinate and ΔE color noticed with the two nanolimes after treatment is associated

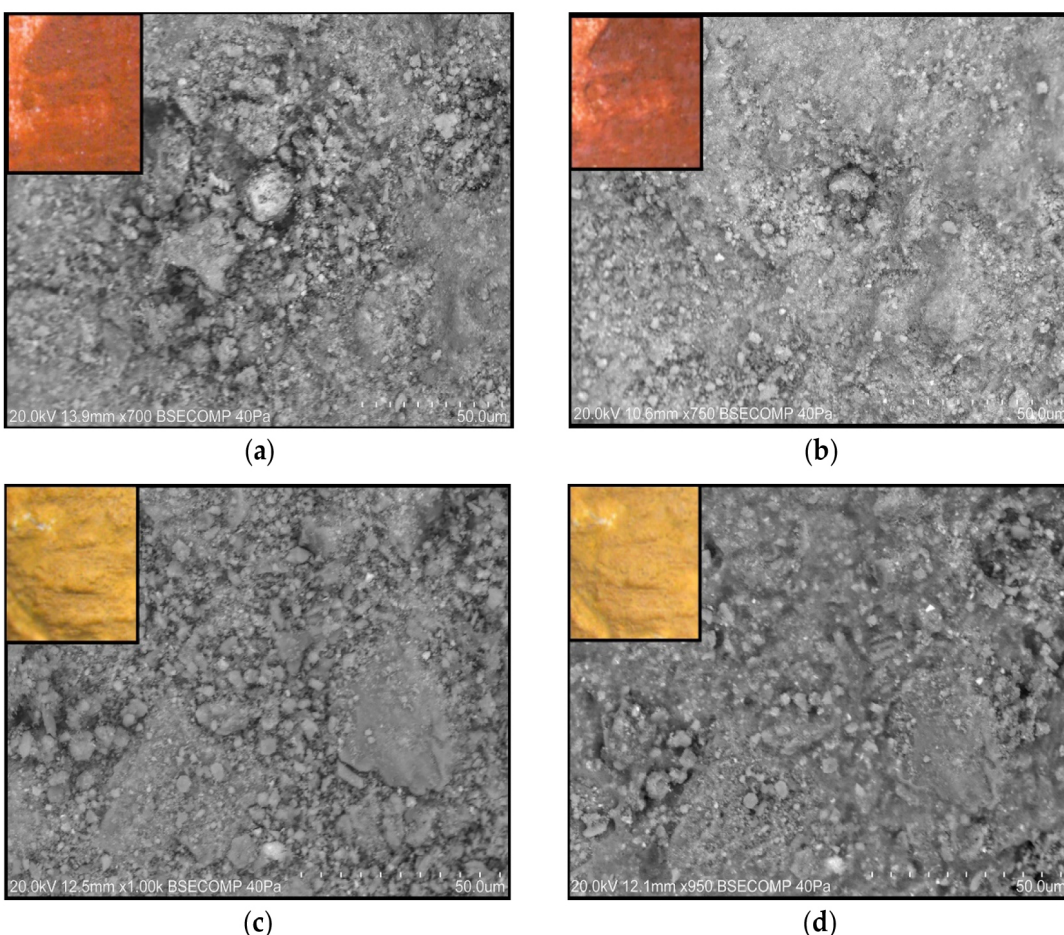


图2: 红色和赭黄色颜料层在商业纳米石灰处理前和一周后的扫描电镜图像。(a) 湿壁画红色颜料层处理前;(b) 湿壁画红色颜料层处理一周后;(c) 石灰湿壁画赭黄色颜料层处理前;(d) 石灰湿壁画赭黄色颜料层处理一周后。图片左上角为检测区域可见光范围内的光学显微镜图像。((a,b) 为同一区域处理前后图像;(c,d) 为同一区域处理前后图像)
Figure 2. SEM images of red and yellow paint layers treated with CaLoSiL® before, and one week after treatment. (a) Red paint layer rBF before treatment; (b) Red paint layer rBF one week after treatment; (c) Yellow paint layer yLF before treatment; (d) Yellow paint layer yLF one week after treatment. Detailed images obtained by OM-Vis of the studied areas are in the top left corner. ((a,b)—the same area before and after treatment; (c,d)—the same area before and after treatment)

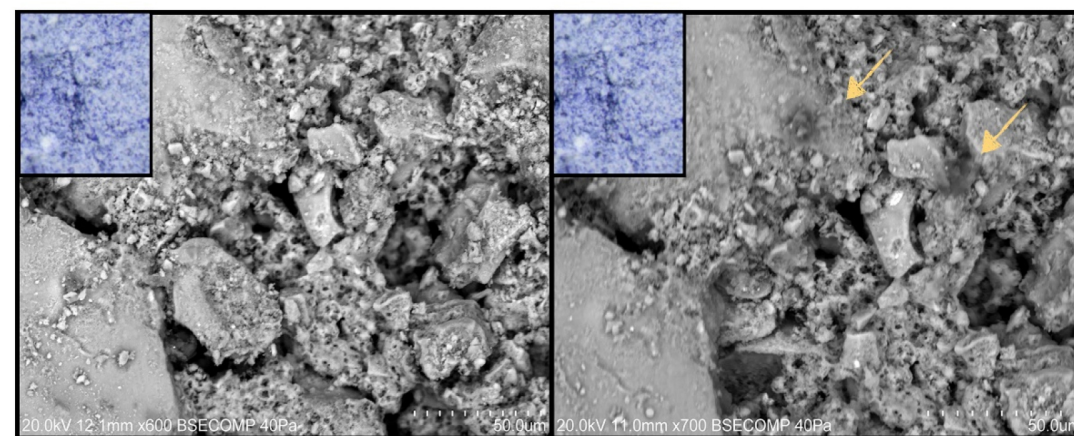


图3: 石灰湿壁画蓝色颜料层在商业丙烯酸树脂处理前(左)和处理一周(右)的扫描电镜图像。黄色箭头指示观察到的薄膜。
Figure 3. SEM image of an LF blue paint layer before (left) and one week (right) after consolidation with PrimalTM SF-016 ER®. Yellow arrow shows the observed thin film.

曲线和元素组成并未发生变化, 纳米石灰处理后观察到 CIEL* 坐标和 ΔE 色差增加, 同时颜料层表面有白雾形成。纳米石灰处理对深色调颜料的外观影响更为显著。

三种固化剂的评估结果显示, 颜色变化的顺序为: 实验室合成纳米石灰 > 商业纳米石灰 > 商业丙烯酸树脂。

经两种纳米石灰处理后, CIEL* 坐标和 ΔE 色差增加并伴有白雾形成。纳米石灰处理对颜色表现的影响在深色调中更为显著。同时, 这也与颜料种类相关。赭石颜料层经纳米石灰处理后更容易产生色彩感知上的差异。

实验的初步数据为进一步研究不同纳米固化剂对退化壁画的影响, 特别是纳米石灰分散剂对颜料层上白雾的形成以及更长时间尺度上的影响提供了展望。从材料科学的角度出发, 许多因素仍待探索, 例如调控颗粒形貌的综合方法、避免高度团聚、统一颗粒取向、颗粒动力学稳定性、分散介质性质和分散剂浓度及应用次数等。针对处理表面的内聚力和固化特性、碳酸化机制和纳米固化剂性质间的关系的评估是后续研究的另一个挑战。遗产保护科学要求对白雾的形成进行多样化的溯源研究, 例如颜料层表面的不同纹理(光滑或粗糙)和处理表面纳米颗粒的排列与白雾形成的可能关系。

with a white haze formation. The impact on color appearance is higher in the darker tones. It was also dependent on the pigment. Ochre paint layers were more prone to differences in color perception after treatment with nanolime.

The obtained preliminary data open up perspectives for further studies on understating the effect of different nanoconsolidants on deteriorated frescoes, in particular, the effect of nanolime dispersions on the white haze formation over the paint layer and for a larger time scale. From a materials science point of view, there is a set of several factors to be explored, such as synthesis approaches to tailor particle morphology, and to avoid high agglomeration, uniform particle orientation in addition to particle kinetic stability, nature of dispersing media and dispersions concertation, and numbers of application. Assessment of the cohesion and consolidation characteristics of the treated surfaces, carbonation mechanism, and interrelation with the nanoconsolidant nature is another further challenge. Conservation science demands consistent and various studies of the origin of white haze formation, such as, for instance, the possible relation between the distinct textures (smooth or coarse) of the paint layer surface, nanoparticles arrangement over the treated surface, and veil formation.

活动报道 Latest Events

城市规划历史与理论高级学术研讨会暨中国城市规划学会城市规划历史与理论学术委员会年会

Advanced Symposium on History and Theory of Urban Planning & Annual Meeting of the Academic Committee of Urban Planning History and Theory of Urban Planning Society of China

城市规划历史与理论高级学术研讨会暨城市规划历史与理论学术委员会年会, 是以弘扬中华文化、传承城市文脉、总结发展历史、促进城市发展为宗旨, 开展城市规划历史、实践和理论研究以及学术交流、科研咨询的大会。该会每年举行一次, 探讨城市及其规划的历史与理论发展规律, 发现规划智慧、规划遗产, 寻找中国特色城市理论与规划理论的历史线索。会议时间一般安排在下半年, 近年的会议议题聚焦如下:

The Senior Symposium on History and Theory of Urban Planning & Annual Meeting of the Academic Committee on History and Theory of Urban Planning is a conference for carrying out research on the history, practice and theory of urban planning as well as academic exchange and scientific research consultation with the purpose of promoting Chinese culture, inheriting urban culture, summarizing development history and promoting urban development. The conference is held once a year to explore the laws of historical and theoretical development



图1: 2020年, 第12届城市规划历史与理论高级学术研讨会暨2020年城市规划历史与理论学术委员会年会
Figure 1. The 12th Advanced Symposium on Urban Planning History and Theory and the Annual Meeting of the Academic Committee on Urban Planning History and Theory was held in 2020

of cities and their planning, to discover planning wisdom and planning heritage, and to search for historical clues of urban theory and planning theory with Chinese characteristics. The conference is usually

2022年, 第13届城市规划历史与理论高级学术研讨会暨2022年城市规划历史与理论学术委员会年会主题为“都城规划历史与城市空间转型”, 包括“古代都城规划”“‘一带一路’城市发展与保护”“聚落空间结构与发展”“规划思想与传承”等议题。

2020年, 第12届城市规划历史与理论高级学术研讨会暨2020年城市规划历史与理论学术委员会年会主题为“铁路·城市·规划: 历史与展望”, 包括“铁路网络与区域发展”“铁路与城市空间”“规划史研究与方法”和“聚落与城市”等议题。

2019年, 第11届城市规划历史与理论高级学术研讨会暨2019年城市规划历史与理论学术委员会年会主题为“历史思维与规划遗产”, 包括“新中国城市规划70年”“亚洲规划史研究与遗产保护”“历史制度主义视角的空间规划研究”“规划史研究与规划遗产”等议题。

scheduled in the second half of the year, and the conference topics in recent years have focused on the following:

In 2022, the theme of the 13th Advanced Symposium on History and Theory of Urban Planning and the 2022 Annual Meeting of the Academic Committee on History and Theory of Urban Planning is "History of Capital Planning and Urban Spatial Transformation", including topics such as "Ancient Capital Planning", "Urban Development and Protection in 'One Belt and One Road'", "Spatial Structure and Development of Settlements", and "Planning Ideology and Heritage".

In 2020, the theme of the 12th Advanced Symposium on History and Theory of Urban Planning and the 2020 Annual Meeting of the Academic Committee on History and Theory of Urban Planning was "Railway-City-Planning: History and Prospects", including topics such as "Railway Network and Regional Development", "Railway and Urban Space", "Planning History Research and Methodology" and "Settlement and City".

In 2019, the theme of the 11th Advanced Symposium on Urban Planning History and Theory and the 2019 Annual Meeting of the Academic Committee on Urban Planning History and Theory is "Historical Thinking and Planning Heritage", including topics such as "70 Years of Urban Planning in New China", "Research on Asian Planning History and Heritage Protection", "Spatial Planning Research from the Perspective of Historical Institutionalism", and "Planning History Research and Planning Heritage".

中国城市规划学会历史文化名城规划学术委员会年会

Annual Meeting of the Academic Committee on Historical and Cultural City Planning of Urban Planning Society of China

历史文化名城规划学术委员会年会一般围绕历史文化名城保护制度展开的理论研究、实践经验及相应的国家政策导向进行探讨。近年来的会议围绕学习宣传贯彻党的二十大精神, 落实以中国式现代化全面推进中华民族伟大复兴的中心任务, 更好推进历史文化保护工作展开, 具体议题如下:

2022年, 历史文化名城规划学术委员会年会主题聚焦“迈向历史文化保护规划新征

The annual meetings of the Academic Committee on Planning of Historic and Cultural Cities generally focus on theoretical research, practical experience and corresponding national policy orientation of the historic and cultural city protection system. In recent years, the meetings have been centered on the study and propagation of the spirit of the 20th Party Congress, the implementation of the central task of comprehensively promoting the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation through Chinese-style modernization, and the better promotion of historical and

程”，在我国历史文化名城制度设立 40 周年之际，总结、回顾过去名城保护工作与历程，面向未来，开启保护工作新征程的学术交流会议。包括名城保护经验总结，以及水下文化遗产、博物馆展示、建成遗产等多方面内容，涵盖了从世界遗产、区域遗产，到城镇景观、街区更新、乃至数字名城信息新技术探索等。



图 2: 2022 年历史文化名城规划学术委员会年会（线上会议）顾问委员和荣誉委员
Figure 2. Advisory members and honorary members of the annual meeting(online meeting) of the Academic Committee on Planning of Historical and Cultural Cities in 2022

2021 年，历史文化名城规划学术委员会年会主题聚焦“传承与创新——新时期历史文化保护理论与实践探索”。

2019 年，中国城市规划学会历史文化名城规划学术委员会年会主题聚焦“历史城市的保护与更新——机制、政策、路径”。

cultural conservation.

In 2022, the theme of the annual meeting of the Academic Committee on Historic and Cultural City Planning focused on "Towards a New Journey of Historic and Cultural Conservation Planning", which was held on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the system of historic and cultural cities in China, to summarize and

review the work and history of the famous cities in the past, and to open a new journey of academic exchange for conservation work in the future. The conference will include the summary of the experience of famous city conservation, as well as underwater cultural heritage, museum display, built heritage and other aspects, covering from world heritage and regional heritage to townscape, neighborhood renewal, and even digital famous city information new technology exploration.

In 2021, the theme of the annual meeting of the Academic Committee on Historical and Cultural City Planning focuses on "Inheritance and Innovation - Exploring the Theory and Practice of Historical and Cultural Preservation in the New Era".

In 2019, the theme of the annual meeting of the Academic Committee on Historical and Cultural City Planning focuses on "Preservation and Renewal of Historical Cities - Mechanisms, Policies, and Paths".

澳城大学子在“世界记忆·中国文献遗产创意竞赛”喜获两奖

Contestants from City University of Macau won two awards in “Memory of the World: China Documentary Heritage Innovation Contest”



图 3: “世界记忆·中国文献遗产创意竞赛”在中国人民大学举行
Figure 3. “Memory of the World: China Documentary Heritage Innovation Contest” was held at Renmin University of China, Beijing

由世界记忆项目北京学术中心（下称“北京中心”）举办的“世界记忆·中国文献遗产创意竞赛”决赛日前在中国人民大学举行。本次活动以“焕活记忆遗产，赓续璀璨文明”为主题，由北京中心于 2022 年中发起，并联合世界记忆项目澳门学术中心、苏州学术中心、福建学术中心以及多家学术机构推出，面向全国大学生征集基于入选《世界记忆名录》和《世界记忆亚太地区名录》的 19 项中国文献遗产的开发创意，让年轻学子充分了解中国的文献遗产，积极参与对珍贵文献遗产的保护和传播。

赛事共吸引来自全国 112 所高校的档案学、图书情报、艺术设计、历史学等专业 155 支团队参加，提交参赛作品 162 项，经过初审、复审，最后有 20 支团队进入决赛。澳门城市大学人文社会科学学院文化产业管理五位硕士研究生赴京参赛，在人文社会科学学院副院长王忠的指导下，以澳门功德林文献遗产为题设计的虚拟数字人演绎项目在 20 支参赛队伍中脱颖而出，获得传播奖及最佳人气奖。

澳门文献信息学会理事长、城大澳门世界记忆中心协调员杨开荆对于城大学子获奖表示热烈祝贺，认为功德林文献遗产在澳门文献信息

The final of the "Memory of the World: China Documentary Heritage Innovation Contest", organized by the World Memory Project Beijing Academic Center, was held recently at Renmin University of China. With the theme of "Revitalize Memorial Heritage · Inherit Splendid Civilization", the event was launched by Beijing Center in mid-2022, and jointly launched by the World Memory Project Macau Academic Center, Suzhou Academic Center, Fujian Academic Center as well as a number of academic institutions, to solicit innovative ideas for the development of 19 items of Chinese documentary heritage based on the "Memory of the World Register" and "Memory of the World Register in Asian-Pacific Region," to enable young students to fully understand China's documentary heritage, and actively participate in the conservation and communication of these heritage.

The competition attracted a total of 155 teams from 112 universities in the fields of archival science, library and information science, art design, history, etc. 162 entries were submitted, and after preliminary review and review, 20 teams entered the finals. Under the guidance of Wang Zhong, the deputy dean of School of Social Sciences and Humanities, City University of Macau, five postgraduate students participated in the competition in Beijing, and their virtual digital human project based on the "Archives and Manuscripts of Macau Kong Tac Lam Temple", won the Communication Award and the Best Popularity Award among 20 teams.

Yang Kaijing, President of Macau Documentation and Information Society

学会和城大澳门世界记忆学术中心提名, 国家档案局组织申报成功入选联合国教科文组织《世界记忆 (国际) 名录》之际, 城大学生团队获得佳绩, 可谓相得益彰。澳门中心作为协办方, 自竞赛开展以来便积极配合宣传推广, 包括在网上公开宣讲澳门三项入选《名录》的文献, 即功德林文献、天主教澳门教区档案文献, 以及汉文文书, 吸引了各地参赛者了解澳门文献遗产。

城大校长刘骏祝贺学生在比赛中取得的优异成绩, 他认为, 功德林文献遗产具有独特和不可替代的价值, 见证澳门与世界的联系以及在文明进程中担当重要的角色。城大致力推动澳门与国际的交流联系, 获联合国教科文组织确认设立全球首个世界记忆学术中心, 担当推动教育和研究的重要角色。该中心参与这次申遗项目, 对师生具有重要意义, 冀唤起社会对本土文化资源, 尤其是历史遗产的重视和利用, 促进教育、培养及学术研究。相信申遗的意义更在于提升学生的国际视野, 加强文化归属感和文化自信。

王忠教授介绍了团队的创作思路 and 过程, 认为以寺院创始人观本法师为原型创建虚拟数字人物, 从他与梁启超先生的对话作为切入点, 娓娓道出功德林寺档案手稿“前世今生”的故事, 可令人如身临其境感受文献遗产的魅力, 了解澳门社会文化的蝶变与传承, 以达至遗产文献从创新性、趣味性的方式进行传承与传播的目的。王教授认为此次比赛科技与创意的融合非常生动, 丰富了文化遗产传承和保护的方式。团队此次获奖亦恰逢其时, 是祝贺功德林文献申遗成功的最好礼物。

and Coordinator of Memory of the World Centre at CityU of Macao, expressed her warm congratulations on the award, saying that on the nomination of "Archives and Manuscripts of Macau Kong Tac Lam Temple" by Macau Documentation and Information Society and Memory of the World Academic Centre at CityU of Macao, the National Archives Administration organized the successful application for inscription into UNESCO's "Memory of the World (International) Register". As a co-organiser, the Macau Centre has actively cooperated with the promotion since the launch of the competition, including the online public presentation of the three documents inscribed for the "List", namely the "Archives and Manuscripts of Macau Kong Tac Lam Temple", the "Archives of Diocese de Macao", and the "Chapas Sínicas", attracting participants from all over the world to learn about the documentary heritage of Macao.

Liu Jun, Principal of CityU of Macau, congratulated the students on their outstanding achievements in the competition, saying that the “Archives and Manuscripts of Macau Kong Tac Lam Temple” has unique and irreplaceable value, witnessing Macao's connection with the world and the important role it plays in civilization. CityU of Macau is committed to promoting exchanges and links between Macao and the rest of the world, and has been recognized by UNESCO as the world's first Memory of the World Academic Centre, playing an important role in promoting education and research. The centre's participation in this project is of great significance to teachers and students, hoping to arouse the community's attention to and use of local cultural resources, especially historical heritage, as well as to promote education, training and academic research. It is believed that the significance of the application lies in enhancing students' international vision and strengthening their sense of cultural belonging and cultural self-confidence.

Professor Wang Zhong introduced the creative ideas and process of the team, and believed that the creation of the virtual digital human based on the founder of the temple, Monk Guanben, and his dialogue with Mr. Leung Kai Chao as the starting point, told the story of the "past and present" of the archives manuscript of Macau Kong Tac Lam Temple, making people feel the charm of documentary

heritage, understand the transformation and inheritance of Macao's society and culture, and achieve the purpose of inheritance and communication of documentary heritage in an innovative and interesting way. Professor Wang believed that the integration of technology and creativity in this competition is vivid, enriching the way of inheriting and protecting cultural heritage. The team's award was the best gift to congratulate the successful application of the archives of Kong Tac Lam Temple.

[中国-葡萄牙文化遗产保护科学“一带一路”联合实验室建设与联合研究]
国家重点研发计划资助（2021YFE0200100）
2021年度江苏省政策引导类计划资助（BZ2021015）



历史建筑与遗产保护研究所
Historic Architecture and Heritage Conservation Research Group