

## 2. 分科会

### (1) 釜山広域市

#### 釜山市民公園造成プロジェクト紹介

釜山広域市政務副市長 鄭乐亨

##### I. 背景

釜山市民公園建設予定地は日本占領の後、米軍基地となり、屈辱的な歴史が刻まれていた。この計画は痛みを伴うが、新たな将来設計の機会となる。

都市中心部の公開空地を重要と考え、ニューヨークのセントラルパークのような世界的レベルのランドマーク的市民公園の造成を決定。

##### II. 市民公園の目標と方針

目標：世界的な名所となる、未来のための、すべての人のための、文化をつなぐ、都市中心部の再生を促進する、公園となること。

テーマ：文化、芸術、商業。

##### III. 市民公園のコンセプト

変化と歴史を統合し、新たな空間の可能性を創出する。

「流れ、あつまり、つながる」の3つの空間的特徴、「記憶、文化、幸福、自然、参加」の5つをその空間のサブテーマとする。

##### IV. フレームワークプランのコンセプト

韓国のマスタープランに基く公園造成。さざ波の文様と地形を考慮し、アウトドア活動のための空間とする。

##### V. 概要

良好な景観形成。生態系に考慮し、サブテーマに沿った歩道を敷設。土地を均し、水系を穏やかにする。地下で主要施設をつなぎ、地上と一体化する。公園の建物、映画館、美術館を文化の軸とする。博物館も設置する。

つらい過去を克服し、市民の心に帰る、サブテーマに基づいた空間とする。

##### VI. 作業工程と資金調達

市民のボランティア参加促進。専門家・機関と協働する。市は計画と開発を担当。

資金は市（設計・建築工事）、国（土地利用、インフラ）、民間（地下空間開発）から調達。

##### VII. 予測される効果

経済活性化、市民生活、都市機能、都市のイメージを一新する。

##### VIII. 結論

2015年に市民公園が完成すると、釜山は世界レベルの市民公園を所有することになる。



Contents	
1	Background
2	Future Direction
3	Design Concept
4	Concept Framework Plan
5	Construction Plan
6	Implementation and Financing
7	Expected Effects



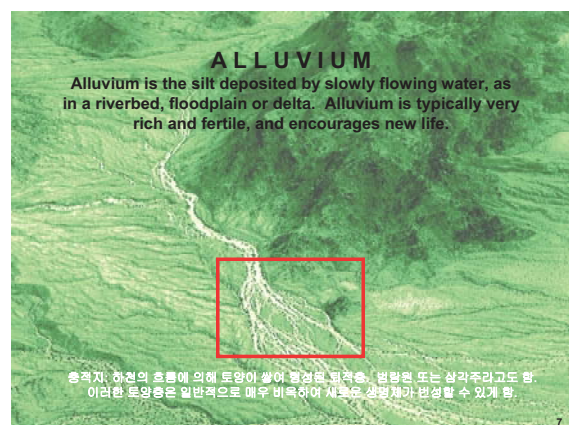
**2. Future Direction**

■ 개념설정 / GOAL

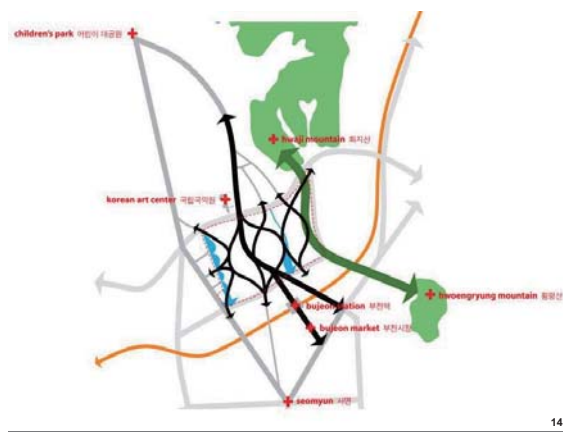
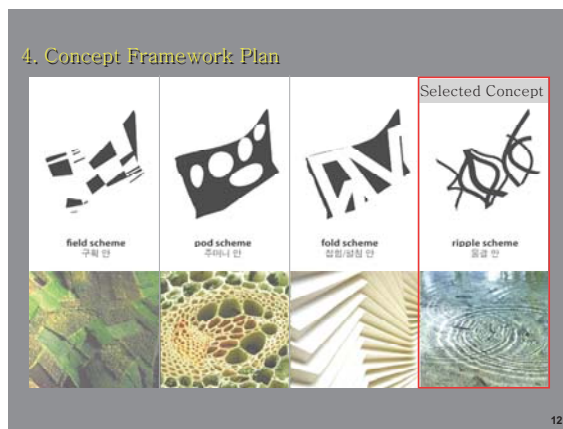
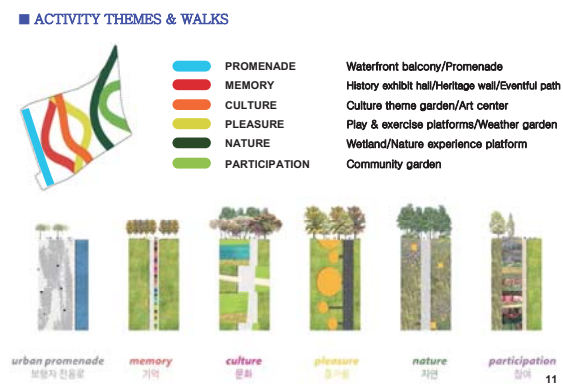
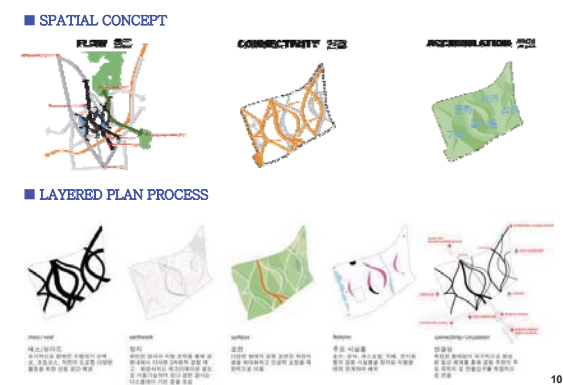
- A WORLD CLASS DESTINATION IN BUSAN  
세계도시 부산을 향한 공원
- A PARK FOR THE FUTURE  
미래를 향한 공원
- A PARK FOR EVERYBODY  
모두를 위한 공원
- A CULTURAL CONNECTION  
문화가 있는 공원
- A CATALYST TO REVIVE THE CENTER OF THE CITY  
도시 재성성을 촉진하는 공원

■ 공원조성 전략 / STRATEGY

- To Designate a Culture Belt
- To Establish a Green Network
- To Best Serve the Public Interest







### ■ Memory / Heritage (기억의 숲길)



16

### ■ Culture (문화의 숲길)

### 3. 공간별 계획 및 설계



17

### ■ Pleasure (즐거움의 숲길)



18

### ■ Nature (자연의 숲길)



19

### ■ Park Map



20

### ■ Bird's Eye View



21

### ■ View from the Southeast



22

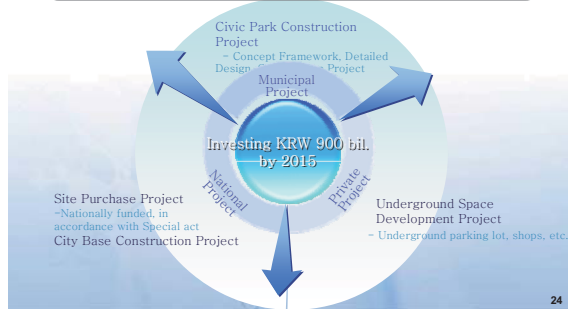
### ■ View from the Southwest





## 6. Implementation and Financing

To be implemented separately as projects funded by the city, the nation or the private sector, depending on the nature of the projects



24

## 7. Expected Effects



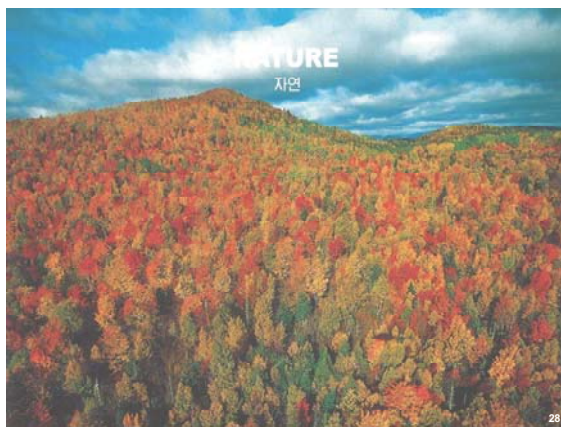
25



26



27



28



29



## （２）光陽市

### アジア太平洋地域における主要都市の責任および地域間の協力 光陽市長 李聖雄

90年代以降、国境を超えた競争時代となり、多くの経済ブロックが登場。中でもアジア太平洋ブロックは最も多様性に富んでいる。

そして今、世界は環境やエネルギー、金融等の共通の課題を抱えており、アジア太平洋地域の安定的発展と、都市間の責任と協力が求められている。港湾都市である光陽市は、港湾都市の相互協力が重要と考えている。

光陽港は東北アジアの中心に位置する主要港湾の一つで、2020年までに1,245万TEU、規模面で世界10位圏の港湾となる予定である。

しかし、熾烈な競争で、厳しい現実もある。今後相互発展のためには、役割分担と協力を基づいた共生の道を探る必要がある。

光陽市は大連市など国際都市間の協定、蘇州市の太倉港とのMOUの締結、厦門港との協力等を通じ、港湾交流の活性化に向けて多角的な努力をしている。

また、地理的な位置を活用し中国の東岸と北米西岸を結ぶダイナミックな物流システムを構築している。

北東アジア域内における主要港湾と、東南アジア域内における主要港湾との交流も段々活発になっている等、アジア太平洋地域間の港湾貿易と協力が活発になることで、協力による発展がこの地域の重要な課題として浮かびあがっている。

実際、アジア太平洋地域における都市間の協力は、政治、経済、文化、環境、エネルギーなど多様かつ幅広い分野で行なわれている。各分野の専門家が知恵を集めて、具体的で実現可能な施策を策定し、アジア太平洋都市の未来に繋がる積極的な協力と友好関係が形成されることを希望する。





**Gwangyang,**  
The Republic Of Korea

**2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit**



• Gwangyang

**Lee Sung-woong**  
The Mayor of Gwangyang City, the Republic of Korea

- Present) Mayor of Gwangyang City, From 2002 to the present(Two consecutive terms)
- Present) Member of Presidential Committee on Balanced National Development
- Past) Professor of Industrial Engineering Department in Jeonnam National University
- Past) Vice President of the Korean Society for Quality Management

**Table of Contents**

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- ① Developments of Dalian City
- ② Relations between Gwangyang city and Dalian City
- ③ The introduction of Gwangyang City
- ④ Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities
  1. World Economic Environment and Asian-Pacific Blocks
  2. The Importance of Bay Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities
    - ① The Introduction of Gwangyang Port
    - ② The Importance of Port Cooperation in the Asian-Pacific Major Cities
- ⑤ Conclusion

**1. Developments of Dalian City**

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Quick Developments in various areas such as Economy, Trade, Science Technology, Port, Culture, Tourism

Successful Host of 2007 China "Summer Davos"

Beijing 2008 Olympics and Shanghai World Expo

Expectation for a Dramatic Development of Dalian city and China

**2. Relations between Gwangyang city and Dalian City**

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• Active international exchanges since the conclusion of the international friendship city agreement in Sept. 1999

**2. Relations between Gwangyang city and Dalian City**

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• International Exchanges between Two Cities

- 1999, 9, 17 : The conclusion of the International Friendship City Agreement
- 2001, 8, 15 : Sister group agreement between Junior Chamber Intl. Korea-Gwangyang and the Youth Union of Dalian, Mutual biennial visit
- 2002, 3, 7 : 8 delegates led by Lee Manjae, vice mayor of Dalian visited Gwangyang City
- 2006, 9, 7 : 8 delegates led by Gwangyang city Mayor participated in Intl. Friendship City Market Forum Dalian, China.
- 2008, 4, 22 : Inviting 4 delegates including Vice president of Dalian Port Group in the 5th Gwangyang Port Forum

**3. The introduction of Gwangyang City**

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• Major Industries

- Steel Industry : 17.4 million tons . The Largest in the world-POSCO's Gwangyang Steel Works , Emerging as the world's best quality of car body panel works.
- Port Industry : Aiming at becoming the 10th largest port in the world Building 34 berths of 50,000 tons by 2020
- Shipbuilding Industry : Building the POSCO Backbord Factory of 3 million tons Large shipbuilding companies move into Gwangyang Port

**3. The introduction of Gwangyang City**

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**The land of Hope**



Southern Coastal (SUN BELT) Three bases for the Growth

A Heavy Investment Plan : A total investment of 756.3 million dollars in Gwangyang by 2010

A total investment of 13.73 billion dollars for the next 5 years National, local, civilian funds

The Confirmation of the 2012 Yeosu Expo

The Southern-coastal SUNBELT Plan of the Korean Government Expectation for a Dramatic Development in the Southern-middle Region led by Gwangyang

### 3.The introduction of Gwangyang City

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#### The Development only in 14 years, The Vision of Gwangyang

- Fostering the excellent industries in 14 years since Gwangyang started as a city in 1995, Being an Example to Other cities
- The Increase of the Per Capita Income to 35,000 dollars
- Citizen's welfare, renown education, clean natural environment and top class business environment



### 4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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#### 1.World Economic Environment and Asian-Pacific Blocks



- The Unlimited Competition of Capital and Technology since the inauguration of WTO in 1990's
- Appearance of the Various Economic Blocks such as EU, FTA, APEC and ASEAN

### 4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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#### Meaning of the Asian-Pacific Blocks

##### •Formation

The Asian-Pacific Region including Korea, China, Japan and the South-east Asian Region

The American-Pacific Region including the U.S and Canada

Pacific Region including Australia and New Zealand

##### •Characters

Political, Cultural, Racial Varieties

Difference in the Economic Size and the Development Level

### 4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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#### World Economic Situation and Prospects



Environmental Pollution, Global Warming, Energy Exhaustion, subprime mortgage crisis of the U.S, instability of the financial market  
The Dark Prospects for the World Economy in the diversifying age

### 4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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#### The Need for the Economic Cooperation in the Asian-Pacific Region



Mutual Responsibility and Cooperation are important for the Stable Development in the Asian-Pacific Regions

### 4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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#### 2. About the Importance of Bay Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

##### The Introduction of Gwangyang Port



Location : Located in the Center of the Northeast Asia. Lying on the Main Shipping Lanes connecting Asia, North America and Europe.

### 4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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Bay Conditions and Size : A Sea Traffic Route accommodating 300,000 tons of Ships(The Average Sea Depth of 22 meters, Coastal Depth of 17 meters, Port Conditions that can work all the year round)

Prospects for Development : Planning to build 34 berths by 2020 → Handling 12.45 million TEUs

Free Trade Zone in the hinterland complexes, Various SOCs, the state of the art port distribution system.  
-Korean Government's strategy to foster this Port

Problems : Severe Competition Among the Asian-Pacific Major Ports, Dark World Economy, → Difficulty in inducing the Cargoes for the Shipping.

### 4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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#### The Importance of Port Cooperation in the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

##### Growing Global Competition among the Bay Cities

- The Increase of the World GDP to 3.5%, the Increase of the World Container Cargo Volume to 9.1 %
- Globalization of the Production results in the Globalization of the Port Distribution
- Port Distribution Economy leads the World Economy

##### The Change of the Port Competition System





#### 4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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##### Regional Port Cooperation within the Asian-Pacific Blocks

##### Domestic Port Cooperation (Between Gwangyang Port and Busan Port)





#### 4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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##### The Strong Points and Weak Points of Gwangyang Port



- The Strong Points  
The Newly-Built Port, The state of the art Facilities, Excellent Incentives
- The Weak Points  
Not-well known, Difficulty in inducing the shipping Carriers because of the Shortage of the Intl. Regular Carriers

##### The Strong Points and Weak Points of Busan Port



- The Strong Points  
Long History and Well-known
- The Weak Points  
Limitation in meeting the new requirements such as lowering the price

The Need for Cooperation : Win-win Development through the role sharing and the mutual supplements

#### 4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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##### Port Cooperation in Asia (Port Cooperation between Gwangyang Port and Chinese Major Ports)

The Growing Competition among the Asian Ports  
→ Building Cooperation System with the other ports of similar conditions.

#### 4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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- Conclution on the Intl. Friendship City Agreement with Dalian, and Yingkou City of China  
→ Diversifying Efforts to activate Port Exchanges
- Concluding MOU for Cooperation with Taichang Port, Suzhou City, China
- Building the Intl. Stone Processing Center in the Gwangyang Port hinterland complexes  
→ Inducing Stone Material Companies of Fujian Province in China  
→ Building Cooperation Network with Xiamen Port
- Port Cooperation between the Asian Region and the Pacific Coastal Region

#### 4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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##### Port Cooperation between the Asian Region and the Pacific Coastal Region

LA/LB(Los Angeles/Long Beach)  
Ports cover 40% of the total U.S Trade

Major Trading Partners in Asia - China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand

Asian Container Cargoes cover two-thirds of the total Container Cargo Volumes

Utilizing Geographical Advantages → Building a Dynamic Distribution System connecting the east coast of China to the west coast of the North America



#### 4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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##### Port Cooperation Between the North-East Asian Region and the South-East Asian Region



Strengthening the Cooperation among the Major Ports of the North-east Asia and the South-east Asia(Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines)

#### 5. Conclusion

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Expectation for developing the concrete methods and the business cooperation models by experts



- Cooperation of the Asian-Pacific Regions includes various areas such as politics, culture, economy, environment and energy
- Expectation for developing the concrete methods and the business cooperation models by the experts

#### Thanks and Wishes

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## Thank You!

### (3) 広州市

#### 歴史的地区の再生 ― 広州市新河浦歴史地区保存・修復プロジェクト 広州市都市計画局設計所副所長 黎亦众

広州市は今から 2222 年さかのぼること、紀元前 214 年（秦の始皇帝 33 年）の「任嚣市」建設から始まり、南三朝の古都となり史跡と華麗な文化をもつようになった。ヨーロッパ、他のアジア諸国をつなぐ「海のシルクロード」の出発点でもある。

地図は 1900 年から 1998 年にかけての広州市の都市開発・建設を反映している。中国の 24 歴史文化都市の一都市として、219 の史跡がある。

広州は 22 の史跡がある都市中心部 20 km<sup>2</sup>を歴史都市地区として指定し、積極的な保存や修復を行っている。新河浦歴史地区は広州市の中心に位置し、最大の伝統的な低層中庭式住居地区、中国と西洋の特徴を統合した歴史エリアだ。

東山庭園館が集中する新河浦地区の建物は 1920～30 年代に住宅用として建設され、赤レンガ壁、骨材露出工法、西洋スタイルが特徴的だ。清時代には郊外だったが、広九鉄路が開通し、国外や地元の人々の裕福な人々が居を構えるようになり、地価が上がり繁栄した。

最近では、このような建物が撤去される一方、新たに修復される建物もある。

新河浦住宅群は、大規模な新スタイルの住宅地域であり、現代広州の多文化を表している。2000 年 6 月の広州市政府保存計画作成によって、初めて認められた歴史地区の一つだ。新河浦地区には省レベルの史跡や 485 の歴史的建造物等豊かな歴史的資源がある。新河浦保存計画の最も重要な点は歴史的遺産を保存しながら、社会的・経済的発展を促進し、生活環境を改善することであり、ポイントは下記の 4 つである。

- (1) 新河浦地区の特徴を反映する総合的な歴史的特徴を保存すること。
- (2) 保存と発展を調整し、歴史保存、社会発展、経済発展、生活環境の改善のバランスを保ち、合理的な発展と利用を進めること。
- (3) 保存と修復において、「元の外観に回復する」、「原型を保存する」という原則を守ること。
- (4) 人口をなるべく分散し、追加や新規の建設工事を禁止すること。

主な内容と対策は以下のとおりである。

1. 保存範囲を確定し、保存価値に応じて建造物のタイプを分類、保存要求を提出する。
2. 地区の全体的な特徴をよりよく保存し、保存する建造物のそれぞれの特徴を維持するため、効果的な保存規制システムを提案する。これにより、計画の管理と実施を促進する。
3. 計画の実施可能性と保存対策の有効性が重要視され、新河浦保存計画は広州市の都市計画管理情報プラットフォームに統合された。これにより日常の計画管理が強化され、効果的に計画を遂行出来るようになった。
4. 段階的な発展、部分的修復、変化を前提とした微小循環型の保存修復メカニズムの実現。









<div data-bbox="643 212 742 268">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="231 253 478 371"> <p>■新河浦地区的历史文化资源丰富，包括1处省级文保单位（即中共“三大”会址）和7处市级文保单位。</p> <p>■Xin He Pu boasts abundant historic and cultural resources with one provincial historic site (Site of the 3<sup>rd</sup> CPC Congress) and seven municipal historic sites.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="210 405 489 546"> </div> <div data-bbox="489 309 775 566"> <p>现存历史文化资源分布图 Distribution plan of existing historic resources</p> </div> <div data-bbox="403 582 576 613"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="1249 212 1348 268">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="845 253 1093 389"> <p>■除了8处文物保护单位以外，区内总共还有485栋历史保护建筑，其中保存完整的有401栋，需要进行整治的有84栋。</p> <p>■Besides the above-said eight historic sites, there are 485 historic buildings in the area. Among them 401 are preserved intact and 84 require renovation and maintenance.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="817 533 925 613"> </div> <div data-bbox="1121 280 1343 568"> </div> <div data-bbox="1010 582 1182 613"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>
<div data-bbox="643 660 742 716">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="231 660 491 705"> <p>新河浦保护规划的主要思路 The main conception of Xin He Pu conservation plan</p> </div> <div data-bbox="231 719 738 983"> <p>■保护地区历史遗存的总体规划格局，恢复人文景观特征，协调地区历史风貌，保证地区的历史价值。具体来说，包括下面四点：</p> <p>(1) 保护反映新河浦街区特色的整体历史风貌；</p> <p>(2) 协调好保护与发展的关系，既保护好历史文化遗产，又促进社会进步、经济发展和生活环境的改善，进行合理的开发和利用；</p> <p>(3) 保护和更新中要“整旧如故”、“以存其真”；</p> <p>(4) 尽量控制疏散人口，不再加建、新建。</p> <p>■To conserve the overall planning pattern of the original Historic District, restore its characteristics of historic and cultural views, coordinate the historic features of this area and preserve its historic value. Four aspects are stressed in particular:</p> <p>(1) Conserve the overall historic features that can reflect the characteristics of Xin He Pu area.</p> <p>(2) Coordinate the conservation and development, balance the historic conservation, social progress, economic development and improvement of living environment, and conduct reasonable development and utilization.</p> <p>(3) Observe the principles of “restoring to original appearance” and “preserving the original” in conservation and renovation.</p> <p>(4) Decentralize the population as much as possible and forbid any additional or new building construction.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="210 972 319 1061"> </div> <div data-bbox="403 1025 576 1059"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="1249 660 1348 716">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="841 660 1217 705"> <p>新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施 Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan</p> </div> <div data-bbox="845 707 1093 990"> <p>■1、划定保护范围，将建筑根据保护价值进行分类，提出保护要求</p> <p>■(1) 保护范围划分</p> <p>■新河浦历史文化保护区</p> <p>■核心地段、建设控制地区、环境协调区</p> <p>■不同的空间分区对应相应的建筑高度、街巷保护等规划管理政策。</p> <p>■1. Define the conservation scope, classify building types as per the conservation value, and propose conservation requirements</p> <p>■(1) Definition of conservation scope</p> <p>■Xin He Pu Historic District</p> <p>■Core area, Construction control area, Environment coordination area</p> <p>■Different spatial zones correspond to the respective planning and management policies such as the policies on building height and street &amp; lane conservation.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1102 725 1369 1005"> <p>建设控制地区 Construction control area</p> <p>环境协调区 Environment coordination area</p> <p>保护范围划分图 Conservation Scope Division Map</p> </div> <div data-bbox="817 972 925 1061"> </div> <div data-bbox="1010 1025 1182 1059"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>
<div data-bbox="643 1108 742 1164">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="231 1108 611 1153"> <p>新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施 Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan</p> </div> <div data-bbox="223 1160 505 1386"> <p>■(2) 建筑保护分类</p> <p>■将新河浦的全部建筑根据保护价值总共分为历史保护建筑、非历史保护建筑两大类，再细分为5小类。其中，历史保护建筑分为三类：</p> <p>■A类：文物类建筑，不得改变原状。修复前要进行详细测绘，修复过程要采用“可逆性”原则，修旧如故。</p> <p>■(2) Classification of building conservation</p> <p>■All buildings in Xin He Pu are classified into two categories according to the conservation value, i.e. historic buildings and non-historic buildings, which are further divided into 5 sub-categories. Among them, Historic buildings are divided into 3 sub-categories.</p> <p>■Type A: Buildings of historic sites: the original appearance cannot be changed. Surveying and mapping shall be carefully done before restoration. The process of restoration shall observe the “reversible” principle and restore to the original appearance.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="513 1184 761 1402"> </div> <div data-bbox="563 1404 707 1433"> <p>A类：文物类建筑 Type A: Buildings of historic sites</p> </div> <div data-bbox="210 1420 319 1509"> </div> <div data-bbox="403 1471 576 1505"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="1249 1108 1348 1164">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="841 1108 1217 1153"> <p>新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施 Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan</p> </div> <div data-bbox="829 1160 1112 1326"> <p>■(2) 建筑保护分类</p> <p>■历史保护建筑分为三类：</p> <p>■B类：保护类建筑，以修缮为主，必须维持原有的空间布局 and 传统建筑形式，保护外部面貌，其内部可以进行现代化改造。</p> <p>■(2) Classification of building conservation</p> <p>■Historic buildings are divided into 3 sub-categories:</p> <p>■Type B: Buildings of conservation: such buildings will mainly be maintained and renovated. The original layout and traditional architectural form must be maintained. The exterior appearance shall be reserved while the interior can be renovated with modern facilities.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1142 1164 1358 1442"> </div> <div data-bbox="1182 1440 1334 1467"> <p>B类：保护类建筑 Type B: Buildings of conservation</p> </div> <div data-bbox="817 1420 925 1509"> </div> <div data-bbox="1010 1471 1182 1505"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>
<div data-bbox="643 1556 742 1612">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="231 1556 611 1599"> <p>新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施 Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan</p> </div> <div data-bbox="223 1606 505 1760"> <p>■(2) 建筑保护分类</p> <p>■历史保护建筑分为三类：</p> <p>■C类：改善类建筑，可以进行修缮和翻新，适应现代的生活方式。其新建建筑必须维持原有的空间布局 and 传统建筑形式。</p> <p>■(2) Classification of building conservation</p> <p>■Historic buildings are divided into 3 sub-categories:</p> <p>■Type C: Buildings of improvement: renovation or reconstruction can be done to adapt to modern lifestyle while the reconstructed building must maintain the original layout and traditional architectural form.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="557 1612 761 1877"> </div> <div data-bbox="584 1877 734 1904"> <p>C类：改善类建筑 Type C: Buildings of improvement</p> </div> <div data-bbox="210 1868 319 1957"> </div> <div data-bbox="403 1917 576 1951"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="1249 1556 1348 1612">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="841 1556 1217 1599"> <p>新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施 Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan</p> </div> <div data-bbox="829 1606 1010 1758"> <p>■(2) 建筑保护分类</p> <p>■非历史保护建筑分为两类：</p> <p>■D类：保留类建筑。</p> <p>■E类：更新类建筑。</p> <p>■(2) Classification of building conservation</p> <p>■Non-historic buildings are further divided into 2 sub-categories:</p> <p>■Type D: Reserved buildings</p> <p>■Type E: Buildings for renewal.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1037 1632 1362 1850"> </div> <div data-bbox="1054 1850 1182 1874"> <p>D类：保留类建筑 Type D: Reserved buildings</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1214 1850 1343 1874"> <p>E类：更新类建筑 Type E: Buildings for renewal</p> </div> <div data-bbox="817 1868 925 1957"> </div> <div data-bbox="1010 1917 1182 1951"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>





## 新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan

### ■ (2) 注意与周边环境相协调

- 会址的建设与周边街区整治同时进行，并注重与周边民居环境、风貌、建筑风格等相协调，形成统一有序的历史文化街区。

### ■ (2) Pay attention to the coordination with the surrounding environment

- The construction of the site should run parallel with the refurbishing of the peripheral districts, and coordinate with the residential environment, features and the building style etc. of the peripheral area, so as to form a uniform and orderly historic and cultural district.



整治后的春园后街



整治后的徐家院子



整治后的五福后街



创造历史文化名城的新活力

## 新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan

### ■ (3) 会址保护推动街区有机更新

- 新建用于文物和历史资料展览的“三大”纪念馆。
- 修缮街区的保护建筑。

### ■ (3) The conservation of the site drives the organic renovation of the district

- Build a new memorial for the 3<sup>rd</sup> CPC National Congress for historic site and data exhibition.
- Renovate the conserved buildings in the district.



中共“三大”纪念馆



春园修缮前



春园修缮后



创造历史文化名城的新活力

## 新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan

### ■ (3) 会址保护推动街区有机更新

- 增加广场和绿化，新增一个大型停车场，优化周边交通，兼顾了会址保护与街区的需要。

### ■ (3) The conservation of the site drives the organic renovation of the district

- Provide more plazas and green land, build a new large parking lot and optimize the peripheral traffic. Attention has been paid both to the site conservation and the requirement of the district.



街区生活环境改善



Improved living environment of the district



规划方案



创造历史文化名城的新活力

## 新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan



创造历史文化名城的新活力

核心区保护与更新效果图

## 实施情况

Summary of project implementation

- 新河浦保护规划在编制过程中征询了各相关政府部门、公众等的意见，经过多次协商、修改和完善，并进行了公示和新闻发布，之后正式公告实施。

- In the process of formulating the Planning, relevant authorities and public have been consulted for comments and the Planning has been redrafted and revised for several times. The final version of the Plan Set was officially released for implementation through public notice and news release.



规划方案公示



创造历史文化名城的新活力

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规划方案公示



创造历史文化名城的新活力

## 实施情况

Summary of project implementation

- 新河浦的保护与更新工作实施以来，在社会、环境、经济等方面取得了良好的效益。

- Since the implementation of Xin He Pu conservation and renovation efforts, favorable results have been achieved in terms of social, environmental and economic benefits etc.



创造历史文化名城的新活力



建筑整治前



建筑整治后



创造历史文化名城的新活力

