

## 刊首语

### 城市历史景观



最早见于希伯来圣经中的“景观”一词，所指乃是圣城耶鲁撒冷美景的总和，包括所罗门寺庙、城堡、宫殿及更多。无论是在东方还是西方，“景观”最早的含义都更多呈现出视觉美学方面的意义。而随着人类认知哲学的日益推进，其与所处环境的关系愈发复杂而丰富，愈发不止于看到的美景，还逐步涵盖了听到的声音、触摸的肌理、引发的记忆、历史的情境、联想的诗词画意……这些都构成“景观”的组成部分。如今，广义景观愈发引人深思，往往被用于试图囊括人类对环境的综合性感知的总和，及至方法论。

“城市历史景观”正是在这样一种语境下，由联合国教科文组织率先提出并广为推行。作为近年来在文化遗产保护与城市规划领域方兴未艾的一股新思潮，可以用于理解历史地段林林总总的全生命周期历程，并指导其在未来面临保护与发展的矛盾时采用一种整体性的方法。既继承和发展了文化遗产保护理论体系若干公约、建议、宪章、宣言中的思想，又融合了城市规划学科中关于城市景观、历史风貌、历史城市管理等多领域研究成果，既具有相当的理论连续性，同时也具有继续被建构的潜力和开放性。

所有城市都是历经层积过程而逐步生成的结果，这一过程有的时候甚至可能跨越几千年的历史，比如在罗马、大马士革，以及西安，有的时候只需持续几十年，比如在巴西利亚、昌迪加尔，以及深圳。无论其时日短长，每一个层积都代表着城市历史上的一个瞬间，是城市文

化、经济力量的一种表达，是其适应实体环境的一种表达，也是其创新能力与技术成就的一种表达。而城市历史景观的意义，则来自于这丰富的层积历程，历经时间的城市遗产也自然成为滋养当代城市复原和再生时的一种珍贵资源，用以重塑具有时间完整性的景观。

在体现出时间完整性的同时，空间完整性也是景观理念对传统遗产保护观念的又一贡献。将历史区域与其他城市区域相互分离是典型的20世纪保护经验，如今我们则更倾向于将这一分离看作一种风险，因为一旦分离开，则在认定了哪里应当保护的同时，也默许了哪里不需要被保护，这样反而容易导致更多破坏，往往并不利于整体环境的保护，诸如一幢历史建筑失却其周边环境，一片历史街区失却其天际轮廓，一座历史城市失却其依托的山形水系甚至更为遥远的区域性轴线关系。因此，分离导致的不止是对现存遗迹的风险，亦是对人类知识和经验的重要库存的一种浪费。事实上并不存在一个完全客观的完整保护边界，那么，能够将历史环境作为一个整体的认知与认可则显得尤为重要。

正如大量学者及实践者已经共同认识到的，将城市遗产视为整座城市可持续发展资源的时代已经到来，这一目标可以通过发展出一套城市历史景观的方法论来尝试实现。所有土地都留存有自然和文化演进的记录，则无论城市亦或乡野，重在重塑一种连接，恢复一种延续，“城市历史景观”的使命正在于此，而广义景观使之成为可能。

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## PREFACE

### Historic Urban Landscape

The word "landscape", which was first seen in the Hebrew Bible, refers to the beauty of the holy city of Jerusalem, including the Solomon temples, the castles, the palaces, etc. Whether in the East or the West, visual aesthetic is of the primary significance in the earliest meaning of the term "landscape". With the boost of philosophy cognition, human-environment relationship is becoming increasingly rich and complex. Not simply beauty, but also the sound we heard, the texture we touched, the memory in mind, the scene in history, and the reminded poetic illusion ...All these are the components of the "landscape". Today, the generalized landscape is increasingly thought provoking, and often used to include the sum of comprehensive perception of human-to-environment, and as well its methodology.

"Historic urban landscape" is first proposed and widely implemented by UNESCO in such context. As an ascendant trend in the field of cultural heritage protection and urban planning in recent years, it can be used to understand the whole life cycle of the historic areas and guide it to face the future contradiction between protection and development with a holistic approach. It not only inherited and developed the theory system in the conventions, suggestions, charters, manifestos of the cultural heritage protection, but also integrated the research achievement in urban landscape, historic feature, historic city management in urban planning discipline; it has considerable theory continuity, in the meanwhile own the openness and the potential to be continually constructed.

All cities are the result of layering process, which may even span thousands of years of history, such as Rome, Damascus, and Xi'an, or sometimes for decades, like Brasilia, Chandigarh and Shenzhen. Regardless of its time span, each layer represents a moment of the city in the history, is an output of the city culture, economic power of, an expression of how it adapt to the physical environment and

a presentation of its innovation and technological achievements. The significance of the historic urban landscape comes right from this rich layering process, the city heritage turns out to be valuable resources nourishing the recovery and regeneration of the contemporary cities, thus to remodel the landscape with time integrity.

While reflecting the time integrity, spatial integrity is also a contribution to the traditional concept of heritage conservation. The separation of the historic area from other urban areas constitutes a typical 20th century protection experience. Now we are more inclined to consider this separation as a risk, because once it is separated, it is determined where should be protected simultaneously when the area of no need to be protected is delimited. It will easily lead to more damage, and go against the overall protection of the environment, as if a historic architecture lost its surroundings, a historic neighborhood lost its skyline, a historic city lost its backing nature system or distant regional axis relations. Thus, separation leads to more than the risk of the existing relics, as well as the waste of important inventories of human knowledge and experience. In fact, a complete protection boundary is impossible to be drawn out; instead, to cognize historic environment as a whole is of more importance.

As widely perceived by of scholars and practitioners, here comes the era when city heritage can be seen as the resources of its sustainable development, this goal can be realized through developing a set of historic urban landscape methodology. Every piece of land is carved with of natural and cultural evolution records, whether it is urban or rural area, the reconstruction of connection, the restoration of continuation should be focused. Here lies the mission of historic urban landscape and the generalized landscape is making it possible.

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