



演講嘉賓 Speakers

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有历史重要性的城市景致的完整性 ——关于世界遗产城市

我們注意到名列于2004年世界遺產名單上的389座房產都身處都市之中。如果我們列數一下世界遺產城市，我們發現自2006年以來，全世界644個世界遺產遺址中，有240個全部或部分處在城市中。這意味着絕大多數世界遺產遺址都位于城市中并且可能會見證普通城市通常遇到的許多問題。

每個城市都仿如活的機體，出于對世界遺產遺址的保護而不願改變遺產的物理外觀和功能以適應當代人們的需要。但對於遺產的保護來說，城市的這一特性却導致了一系列的問題。

近年來，隨著更多的高樓聳立起來，人們對在保護區或緩衝區裏的城市開發以及在緩衝區外的開發的爭議越來越激烈。世界遺產委員會曾有過一系列的討論，來表達對在比鄰世界遺產遺址的地方建蓋高樓的擔憂。這樣的例子如：奧地利維也納（2001年入世界遺產名單），德國科隆大教堂（1998年入世界遺產名單）等等。來自55個國家的600多個代表最終的決議形成了《維也納世界遺產及當代建築備忘錄》。

正如《UNESCO(聯合國教科文組織)1976提議》中對有歷史重要性的地區的保護及其在當代所起的作用的解釋一樣，《維也納世界遺產及當代建築備忘錄》把有歷史重要性的景致解釋為：任何的建築物及開闊的空地，包括考古學和古生物學遺址，就其自然和生態的環境來說，在一段歷史期間，在城市環境之中構成人類的居住地。

因為《維也納備忘錄》既沒有清楚的規定出如何應對景致的持續變化和改觀也沒有提出清晰的保護觀點，ICOMOS有必要更加清晰的表明自己對城市開發的立場。為此，我們有了《關於保護歷史建築、遺址及地區之風貌的西安宣言》。

《西安宣言》主要關注的是怎樣保護歷史遺產的風貌不受城市開發的影響，原因是亞洲許多大城市以及西安和中國其他城市區域一樣大都有毗鄰歷史遺址進行大規模城市開發的問題。

《西安宣言》強調了在改變景致風貌時做到避免在視覺上和空間上對重要景致風貌的破壞或者乾脆避免占用此類土地的重要性，否則，遺址的完整性會大打折扣。

此類關於有歷史重要性的城市景致的討論應該基于遺址的完整性。而完整性本身又與其風貌休戚相關。所以，應該認真地重新審視《西安宣言》以獲得對遺址完整性更科學的了解及最終的保護

YUKIO NISHIMURA

Integrity of Historic Urban Landscape ——with special reference to the World Heritage Cities

It was observed that 389 properties inscribed in the World Heritage List in 2004 were in the urban areas. When we count World Heritage cities, whole or in part, they were 240 sites out of 644 World cultural heritage sites as of July 2006. It means that most of the Heritage Sites are located in urban settings and may witness a lot of difficulties that common cities usually come across.

As living organs, it is inevitable and, in most cases, healthy for every city to hold deferent inertia to change its form and function to cater for the contemporary needs of private and public sectors alike. For the heritage protection, however, this living features of cities have resulted in a series of difficulties in many heritage cities.

In recent years, not only the urban developments within the protected zone or buffer zone, but also developments beyond the boundary of buffer zone became heavily controversial issues worldwide with the introduction of more high-rise buildings in many parts of the city.

There has been a series of discussion in the World Heritage Committee to express worries about the construction of high-rise buildings in the vicinity of World Heritage Sites, such as Historic Centre of Vienna, Austria (inscribed in 2001), Cologne Cathedral, Germany (inscribed in 1996), Meidan Eman, Esfahan, Iran (inscribed in 1979), Historic Centre of St Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments, Russia (inscribed in 1990), and Historic Centre of Riga, Latvia (inscribed in 1997).

Over 600 participants from 55 countries finally resolved the Vienna Memorandum on World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture □ Managing the Historic Urban Landscape. The original idea had been discussed and formulated as a proposal to the conference by the UNESCO in conjunction with ICOMOS, ICCROM, OWHC, IFLA, IUA and IFHP.

In the Vienna Memorandum, the historic urban landscape was defined, just as the 1976 UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas, “ensembles of any group of buildings, structures and open spaces, in their natural and ecological context, including archaeological and palaeontological sites, constituting human settlements in an urban environment over a relevant period of time, the cohesion”.

Since the Vienna Memorandum did not clearly stipulates how to cope with the continuous change of urban landscape or did not have clear conservationist point of view, ICOMOS needs much clearer stance to the urban developments and this led to the Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas.

The main concern of the Xi'an Declaration was to protect the setting of the heritage properties from the urban development, because Xi'an and other urban areas in China as well as many large cities in Asia in general have been suffering from large scale urban development adjacent to the heritage sites.

Xi'an Declaration stressed the importance of managing “the change of the setting, while avoiding inappropriate visual and spatial encroachments or land use in significant setting”, because it may affect the integrity of the site.

The discussion of the historic urban landscape should be based on the integrity of the site and the integrity itself is again closely related to the idea of setting. Therefore, the Xi'an Declaration should be re-examined seriously for approaching the better understanding and eventual conservation of the integrity of the site