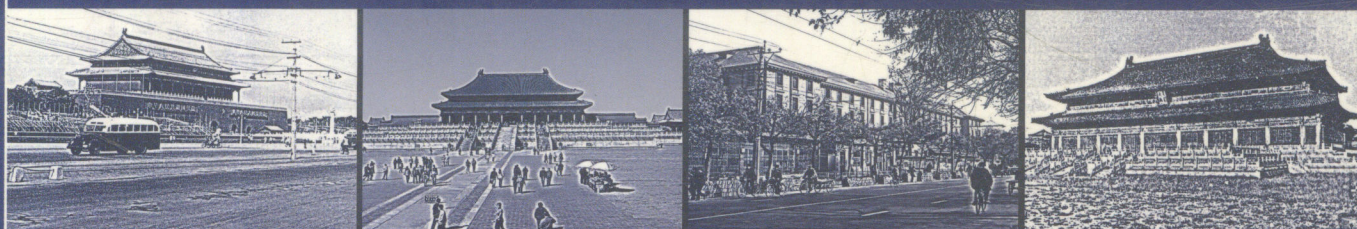


# 北京历史文化名城 北京皇城 保护规划

Conservation  
plan for the  
Historic City  
of Beijing and  
Imperial City  
of Beijing



北京市规划委员会 编

Edit: Beijing Municipal City Planning Commission

中国建筑工业出版社 China Architecture & Building press



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## 序

北京是世界著名的古都,历史悠久,文化深厚。它有着3000多年的城市发展史和850年的建都史,悠长的岁月中积累了丰富的地上、地下文物资源,形成了具有鲜明中华民族传统文化特色的城市格局和古都风貌。这不仅是北京宝贵的财富,也是我们国家、民族乃至世界的宝贵财富。

党中央、国务院非常重视北京的规划建设。1993年国务院就提出“通过不懈的努力,将北京建成经济繁荣、社会安定和各项公共服务设施及环境达到世界一流水平的历史文化名城和现代化国际城市。”2000年9月,胡锦涛总书记、温家宝总理对北京的历史文化名城保护工作做出重要指示,指出保护好历史文化遗产,是继承和发扬中华民族优秀传统文化传统,也是北京可持续发展路线的重要组成部分。同时,保护好历史文化名城是我们必须履行的重大历史责任。要处理好保护古都风貌与改善人民生活,加快城市现代化的关系,关键在于坚持以人为本的原则,树立全面、协调、可持续的发展观,用科学的发展观指导城市的建设和管理。要在旧城改造、改善市民居住条件和环境的同时,十分注意保护好文物和历史文化遗产,保护好古都风貌,努力把北京建设成为既拥有现代化新姿又保留历史文化名城特色的世界一流的国际化大都市。

经过建国50多年来的实践和探索,我们认识到,要在城市现代化建设过程中,有效地保护好城市的传统格局和风貌,必须要坚持规划先行,从系统地编制保护规划入手。为此,我们编制了《北京旧城25片历史文化保护区保护规划》、《北京历史文化名城保护规划》、《北京皇城保护规划》等重要规划,确定了文物保护单位、历史文化保护区和历史文化名城整体保护三个层次的保护规划体系。

目前,北京正处于举办一届历史上最出色的奥运会和向国际化大都市迈进的关键时期。我们要认真贯彻中央的指示精神,本着对历史负责、对人民负责的积极态度,不断完善规划,要广泛汲取专家学者、人民代表的意见,采用科学规划的方式来确定保护范围和保护途径。同时,要严格按规划办事,将规划的内容向社会公开,广泛接受群众的监督和评议。我相信,通过社会各界富有创造性的扎实工作,一定能留给后人一个既有历史文化名城特色又具现代化水平的新北京。

北京市市委书记

刘淇



## Preface

Beijing is a famous ancient capital city with a long history and rich culture. With an urban history of 3,000 years and a history of capital city of 850 years, Beijing has accumulated an abundance of cultural heritage both above and under the ground, developing itself into an urban layout with distinct ancient features and Chinese traditional culture. This heritage is not only the treasure of Beijing, but also of China, the Chinese people as well as the world.

The Party central committee and the State Council has been attaching great importance to the developmental plan of Beijing. As early as 1993, the State Council stipulated that "through unremitting efforts, we will build Beijing into a historic modern metropolis with a prosperous economy, social stability and various services and environment that are up to the top-grade standard of the world." In September of 2003, General Secretary Hu Jintao and Premier Wen Jiabao also made important remarks about the preservation of this historic city, saying conserving historic heritage is to carry forward and foster the best of cultural tradition of Chinese nation, and therefore, an essential component of sustainable development strategy of Beijing. Meanwhile, to preserve historic city is also an important historical obligation we must undertake. In so doing, the relation between protecting the features of ancient capital and improving the living standard of the people and quickening the pace of modernization must be tackled in a satisfactory manner. And the key to this issue is to care for the people, assume the strategy of comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development, and guide the urban development and management with scientific approaches. Priority should be given to the protection of historical and cultural heritage and ancient features of the age-old capital in the effort of urban redevelopment and improvement of people's life and environment, so as to turn Beijing into a first-rate international city with a modern style as well as characteristics of a historic city.

Through more than 50 years of practice and experience, we have realized that effective protection of traditional urban layout in the midst of modernization drive must be preceded by planning and systematic drawing up of conservation plans. As a result, we have mapped out The Conservation Plan of the 25 Conservation Districts of Historic Sites in Old City of Beijing, The Conservation Plan of Historic City of Beijing and The Conservation Plan of the Imperial City of Beijing, which establish a comprehensive conservation system with three areas: the identifications of cultural heritage, conservation districts of historic sites and historic city.

At the moment, Beijing is entering a crucial period of holding an Olympic Game which will become the best one in the history, and being transformed into a international metropolis. So, we must carry out the instructions of the Party central committee, have a sense of responsibility for history and the people, further perfect the plans by soliciting the comments and opinions of experts and representatives of the people, and determine the conservation scope and methods through scientific planning. In the meantime, we must proceed according to the plans in a strict way, inform the public of the contents of the plans so as to subject ourselves to the supervision and evaluation of the masses. It is my conviction that by virtue of solid and creative work of people from all walks of life, we can certainly turn over to our posterity a new Beijing that both retains the features of a historic city and boasts the high standard of modernization in the future.

Secretary of Beijing Municipal Party Committee   Liu Qi



## 前言

北京是世界著名的文化古都，是国务院首批公布的国家级历史文化名城。

在古都北京，红墙黄瓦的皇城宫府、青砖灰瓦的百姓之家，积淀着北京乃至整个中华民族的政治、人文底蕴，释放着不朽的东方文化魅力。这是先人留给我们的优秀文化遗产，是中华民族城市文明的重要标志，是最宝贵的、不可再生的资源。尽管在名城保护工作中，认识在不断提高，经验在不断积累，然而，随着城市的快速发展，北京，也像世界上的许多古城一样，历史文化风貌的保护面临着巨大的冲击和挑战。当一幢幢高楼大厦拔地而起的时候，当一条条胡同、一个个四合院在“拆”字声中化作记忆的时候，对北京旧城的“建设性”破坏已不容忽视。探寻一条保护历史文化与实现城市发展相结合的新路子，构筑统一和谐的整体，延续城市的历史文脉，已成为刻不容缓的紧迫工作。

为切实保护北京历史文化名城，体现“人文奥运”精神，在市委、市政府的统一领导下，从2001年4月至2002年10月，北京市规划委员会会同北京市文物局、北京市城市规划设计研究院组织编制完成了《北京历史文化名城保护规划》。该规划是对《北京城市总体规划》的延续和深化，是对历史上北京历史文化名城保护经验的总结和发展，是北京建国以来第一次在市域范围内对历史文化名城保护进行系统而完整的思考和规划。在此基础上，又进一步组织编制完成了《北京皇城保护规划》，进而深化并丰富了历史文化名城保护的内涵。

这两项规划已分别于2002年10月、2003年4月由市政府正式批复，成为保护北京历史文化名城的重要依据。现在，我们将其汇编成书，向社会公开出版发行，希冀全社会各界人士关注、参与名城保护事业，同时也期望我们的工作对名城保护的实践和理论研究工作提供一定参考价值。

我们愿与社会各界携手，本着对历史负责，对人民负责的态度，促进名城的有效保护、合理建设和科学利用。使被誉为“在地球表面上人类最伟大的个体工程”的北京城留存为人类文明永久的丰碑。

2003年9月



## Foreword

Beijing is a world renowned historic capital city which is on the list of the first group of State-level historic cities by the State Council.

The imperial palaces and mansions of red walls and yellow tiles, and the houses gray brick and black tile of the ordinary people are the political and cultural reflections of the Chinese people and everlasting charm of the orient. They are also the invaluable cultural heritage left to us by our ancestors, the important urban landmark of the Chinese nation as well as the most precious unrenewable resources. Although our awareness has been raised and experience gained in the conservation process of historic cities, the historical feature of Beijing, like many other ancient cities of the world, are facing severe challenge brought about by the rapid urban development. When buildings after buildings are being constructed, one hutong after another being torn down along with the courtyard houses, the "constructive" damage to the old Beijing can no longer be ignored. It has become an urgent task to explore a new approach to combine the protection of the historical culture with the urban development, so as to strike a harmonious balance and retain the historical context.

With a view to conserving the historic city of Beijing, and demonstrating the spirit of "humanistic Olympiad", the Beijing Municipal City Planning Commission, in cooperation with the Beijing Bureau of Cultural Heritage and Beijing Municipal City Planning Institute, have organized and completed the conservation plan for the Historic City of Beijing under the guidance of the Beijing Party Committee and the municipal government from April 2001 to October 2002. The Plan is a continuation and extension of the Master Plan for Beijing, an accumulation and improvement of the conservation experience of Beijing to the past, and a first systematic and comprehensive planning and reflection on preserving a historic city in a city-wide area. On the basis of this plan, another project entitled the Conservation Plan of the Imperial City of Beijing was also finished, thus further enriching the experience of the historic city conservation.

The two plan, approved respectively in October 2002 and April 2003 by the municipal government, have become the important foundation for the conservation of historic city of Beijing. We are now put these plans into one book to be published with the hope of drawing the attention of people from all walks of life so that they can join in this cause. Meanwhile, it is also our hope that our work would serve as some reference to the theoretical research and practice of the conservation of historic city.

We would like to cooperate with people of all circles to effectively preserve, reasonably construct and utilize the historic city with a sense of responsibility for the people and history, so that to make Beijing, which is regarded as "the greatest individual project of mankind on earth", an everlasting monument in the civilization of human being.

September 2003





# 北京历史文化名城保护规划

北京市规划委员会  
北京市文物局  
北京市城市规划设计研究院

统一思想，廣為宣傳北京名城保護的重要性，認真貫徹中央對北京城市規劃建設和管理工作的系列重要指示，立足於把北京建設成為第一流的現代化國際城市和歷史文化名城的高度，充分認識實施《北京歷史文化名城保護規劃》的重要性，廣為宣傳，在全社會形成“熱愛名城、保護名城”的共識。

進一步落實《北京城市總體規劃》關於“兩個戰略轉移”的方向，進一步落實《北京城市總體規劃》的要求，積極推進城市建設重點逐步從市區向遠郊區轉移，市區建設從外延擴展向調整改造轉移的步伐，疏解舊城區人口和功能，落實與城四區危改相應的經濟適用房項目，為保護歷史文化名城創造良好條件。

在《北京歷史文化名城保護總體規劃》審批中，應儘快深化落實。

“十五”期間，組織編制落實北京歷史文化名城保護規劃的具體規劃，主要包括：第一，批歷史文化保護區保護規劃，舊城內道路規劃的調整與定線，舊城建築高度控制的調整規劃，第五批、第六批文物保護單位保護範圍和建設控制地帶的劃定等，加快制定北京歷史文化名城保護的相關法規。

由市文物、規劃、建設等部門共同開展立法的前期調研工作，結合北京實際，借鑒外省市經驗，廣泛聽取社會各界意見，制定《北京市歷史文化名城保護條例》，報市人大審議、制定《北京市歷史文化保護區管理規定》，作為法律依據在城市管理工作中嚴格執行。制定嚴密、頤和園、長城、天壇等世界文化遺產的專項保護法規，明確管理責任，保證保護資金，規範建設和管理行為。

舊城內危改不宜採用開發的方式進行，舊城內危改應建設的好讓對北京舊城的整體風貌影響很大，舊城危改區住宅建設項目不宜採用房地產開發方式，危改中要注意保護原有主要胡同、古樹、古橋和具有“三歷史價值”的建築。

深入研究舊城房產權改革的相關法規政策，并開展試驗，積極推進舊城歷史文化保護區內房產權的改革，并研究制定相關實施政策，各區都要開展歷史文化保護區規劃實施試驗，積極經驗。

多渠道籌集資金，初步建立資金保障機制，根據國家保護為主、動員社會參與的主導思想，積極開展試驗工作，探索文物保護單位和歷史文化保護區保護、維修、整治、利用的有效途徑，建立資金保障機制，除政府財政撥款外，還要通過開發旅遊經濟、開闢使用單位自籌資金、社會募捐等多種渠道，建立保護基金。

加強對北京傳統風貌和文化特色的繼承和發揚的

## 《北京历史文化名城保护规划》文本

## 1. 总则

1.1 为深化《北京城市总体规划(1991年~2010年)》，正确处理发展与保护的关系，加强北京历史文化名城的保护，特制定本规划。

1.2 在本次保护规划范围内进行各项建设活动的一切单位和个人，均应按《中华人民共和国城市规划法》的有关规定，执行本规划。

1.3 本规划未涉及的控制指标和管理规定，应遵循国家及北京市的相关法规、规定。

1.4 本规划经北京市人民政府批准后，由市城市规划行政主管部门负责执行；如有重大调整，必须经北京市人民政府批准。

## 2. 规划依据

2.1 《中华人民共和国城市规划法》(1989年12月)

2.2 《中华人民共和国文物保护法》(1982年11月通过，1991年6月修改)

2.3 《中华人民共和国文物保护法实施细则》(1992年5月)

2.4 《北京市文物保护管理条例》(1987年6月)

2.5 《北京市文物保护单位范围及建设控制地带管理规定》(1994年)

2.6 《北京城市总体规划(1991~2010年)》

2.7 国务院关于《北京城市总体规划》的批复(1993年10月)

2.8 《北京旧城历史文化保护区保护和控制范围规划》(1999年4月)

2.9 《北京市区中心地区控制性详细规划》(1999年9月)

2.10 《北京25片历史文化保护区保护规划》(2001年3月)

## 3. 规划指导思想及思路

## 3.1 规划指导思想

3.1.1 坚持北京的政治中心、文化中心和世界著名古都的性质。

3.1.2 正确处理历史文化名城保护与城市现代化建设的关系。

3.1.3 重点搞好旧城保护，最大限度地保护北京历史文化名城。

3.1.4 贯彻“以人为本”的思想，使历史文化名城在保护中得以持续发展。

## 3.2 规划基本思路

3.2.1 规划基本思路为：三个层次和一个重点。

3.2.2 保护的“三个层次”是：文物的保护、历史文化保护区的保护、历史文化名城的保护。“一个重点”是：旧城区。

## 4. 文物保护单位的保护

## 4.1 文物保护的层次和内容

4.1.1 北京拥有世界文化遗产5处：故宫、长城、周口店北京猿人遗址、颐和园、天坛；国家级重点文物保护单位60处；市级文物保护单位234处；区、县级文物保护单位501处；区、县级文物暂保单位237处；普查登记在册文物2521处；共计3553处。

4.1.2 旧城范围内(四至以二环路界定，占地62.5km<sup>2</sup>)有世界文化遗产2处：故宫、天坛；国家级重点文物保护单位34处；市级文物保

护单位134处；区级文物保护单位115处；区级文物暂保单位39处；普查在册文物478处；总计800处。

4.1.3 规划市区范围内(四至是东以定福庄，南以南苑，西以石景山，北以清河界定，占地1040km<sup>2</sup>)除旧城范围以外，有世界文化遗产1处：颐和园；国家级重点文物保护单位16处；市级文物保护单位49处；区级文物保护单位59处；区级文物暂保单位181处；普查在册文物310处；总计615处。

4.1.4 市域范围内(辖10个远郊区县，总面积达16800km<sup>2</sup>)除规划市区及旧城范围外，有世界文化遗产2处：长城、周口店北京猿人遗址；国家级重点文物保护单位10处；市级文物保护单位51处；区、县级文物保护单位327处；区、县级文物暂保单位17处；普查在册文物1733处；总计2138处。

## 4.2 文物保护规划

4.2.1 在现有5处世界文化遗产(故宫、长城、周口店北京猿人遗址、颐和园、天坛)的基础上，继续积极申报。

4.2.2 继续公布市级文物保护单位名单，使市级以上文物保护单位达到300处以上。各区、县要继续公布区、县级文物保护单位及区、县级文物暂保单位。同时，近期完成第六批国家级重点文物保护单位(北京部分)的论证及申报工作。

4.2.3 继续完成第五批、第六批市级文物保护单位保护范围和建设控制地带的划定工作；逐步完善区、县级文物保护单位保护范围和建设控制地带的划定工作。

4.2.4 各级文物保护单位的修缮与保护，必须将文物单体建筑修缮与环境整治和改善相结合，景点保护与街、区成片保护相结合。

4.2.5 必须加强保护重要的近现代建筑。逐步提出一批具有较高历史文化价值的近现代建筑名单，并划定保护范围和建设控制地带。

4.2.6 公布第四批地下文物埋藏区，使全市地下文物埋藏区达到50处。

4.2.7 必须重视并加强城市考古工作，特别注意对辽南京、金中都、元大都城市遗址、遗迹的考古调查、勘探和发掘。

## 5. 历史文化保护区的保护

## 5.1 历史文化保护区的含义

5.1.1 历史文化保护区是具有某一历史时期的传统风貌、民族地方特色的街区、建筑群、小镇、村寨等，是历史文化名城的重要组成部分。

5.1.2 历史文化保护区中的危房，允许在符合保护规划要求的前提下，逐步进行改造和更新，并不断提高城市基础设施的现代化水平。

## 5.2 旧城第一批25片历史文化保护区的保护规划

5.2.1 《北京旧城25片历史文化保护区保护规划》已于2002年2月由市政府批准，必须严格执行。

5.2.2 北京旧城25片历史文化保护区中有14片分布在旧皇城内：南、北长街，西华门大街，南、北池子，东华门大街，景山东、西、后、前街，地安门内大街，文津街，五四大街，陟山门街；有7片分布在旧皇城外的内城：西西北头条至八条，东四三条至八条，南锣鼓巷地区，什刹海地区，国子监地区，阜城门内大街，东交民巷；有4片分布在外城：大栅栏，东、西琉璃厂，鲜鱼口地区。



## The Text of "Conservation Plan for the Historic City of Beijing"

### 1. General Principles

1.1 The plan is formulated with a view of better implementing the "Master Plan of Beijing (1991-2010)", correctly dealing with the relationship between development and preservation and enhancing the conservation of the historic city of Beijing.

1.2 All organizations and individuals involved in construction activities within the territory prescribed by this plan must abide by this plan according to the relevant regulations of "The Urban Planning Code of the People's Republic of China".

1.3 With regard to the guiding numbers and management regulations not specified in this plan, relevant rules and regulations of the State and Beijing Municipal government must be followed.

1.4 Upon approval by the Beijing Municipal government, this plan will be implemented by agencies in charge of urban planning administrative work and, any important adjustments must be subjected to the approval of the Beijing Municipal government.

### 2. Basis of the Plan

2.1 "Urban Planning Code of the People's Republic of China" (December, 1989)

2.2 "Conservation Code of Historical Relics of the People's Republic of China" (passed in November 1982, revised in June, 1991).

2.3 "Rules and Regulations for Implementation of the Conservation Code of Historical Relics of the People's Republic of China" (May, 1992)

2.4 "Ordinance of Historical Relics Conservation in Beijing" (June, 1987)

2.5 "Scope and Construction Control Regulations for Cultural Relics Entities of Preservation in Beijing" (1994)

2.6 "Master Plan of Beijing (1991-2010)"

2.7 The Clearance by the State Council for the "Master Plan of Beijing" (October, 1993)

2.8 "Conservation and Control Scope Plan for the Conservation Districts of Historic Sites in Old City of Beijing" (April, 1999)

2.9 "Detailed Guiding Plan of Central Beijing" (September, 1999)

2.10 "Conservation Plan for the 25 Conservation Districts of Historic Sites in Beijing" (March, 2001)

### 3. Plan Guidelines and Concepts

#### 3.1 Guidelines of the Plan

3.1.1 Maintain the nature of Beijing as a political and cultural center, as well as one of the world's ancient capitals

3.1.2 Correctly address the relationship between the conservation of the historic city and construction of a modern metropolis.

3.1.3 Priority is given to the preservation of the old city, and strive for the conservation of Beijing historic city.

3.1.4 Promote the man-based concept, so that the historic city can be further developed through conservation.

#### 3.2 Key ideas for the Plan

3.2.1 The basic idea for the plan is: three levels and one priority.

3.2.2 The three levels of conservation are: conservation of historic relics, conservation of the conservation districts of historic sites, and conservation of historic city. One priority is: the old city.

### 4. Conservation of the Entities of Historic Relics

#### 4.1 Levels and Contents of Conservation of Historic Relics

4.1.1 Beijing boasts 5 world cultural heritages: The Palace Museum, the Great Wall, Zhoukoudian, site of the fossils of Peking Man, Summer Palace, and the Temple of Heaven; 60 key historic relic sites on the conservation list of the State; 234 entities of historic relics under the conservation of Beijing municipal government; 501 by counties and districts; 237 temporarily under the conservation of counties and districts, and 2,521 registered entities of historic relics in a general survey, totaling 3,553.

4.1.2 Within the old urban area (defined by the Second Ring Road with an area of 62.5 square kilometers) are 2 world cultural heritages: Forbidden City and Temple of Heaven; 34 key sites under the State conservation; 134 sites under the

conservation of the municipal government; 115 sites under the conservation of districts; 39 sites temporarily protected by districts, and 478 registered sites in general survey, totaling 800.

4.1.3 In the planned area excluding the old city (borders Dingfuzhuang in the east, Nanyuan in the south, Shijingshan in the west and Qinghe in the north, with an area of 1,040 square kilometers) are 1 world cultural heritage: the Summer Palace; 16 key sites on the State conservation list; 49 sites under the conservation of the municipal government; 59 sites protected at the district-level; 181 sites under the temporary conservation of districts; 310 registered sites in general survey, totaling 615.

4.1.4 Within the citywide area excluding the planned area and old city (embracing 10 outlying counties with an area of 16,800 square kilometers) are 2 world cultural heritages: the Great Wall and Zhoukoudian, site of the fossils of Peking Man; 10 key sites under the State-level conservation; 51 sites under the city-level conservation; 327 sites protected by counties and districts; 17 sites temporarily protected by districts and counties, and 1,733 registered sites in general survey, totaling 2,138.

#### 4.2 Plan for Conservation of Cultural Relics

4.2.1 Apart from the 5 world cultural heritages (Forbidden City, Great Wall, Zhoukoudian Peking Man Site, Summer Palace and Temple of Heaven), more heritages of this caliber will be submitted for approval.

4.2.2 Continue making public the list of cultural relics sites under the conservation of the municipal government with a view of having 300 such sites on the list. Various districts and counties should continue publicizing the historic sites protected by districts and counties and those protected by them on a temporary basis. In the meantime, complete in the near future the evaluation and application of the sixth group of key historical sites (those in Beijing area) under the conservation of the State.

4.2.3 Complete the delimitation of conservation sites and construction-controlled regions for the fifth and sixth groups of historical sites under the conservation of the municipal government. Gradually perfect the delimitation of conservation sites and construction-controlled regions for the historical sites under the conservation of districts and counties.

4.2.4 The renovation and conservation of historical sites of various levels must proceed through the integrity of the renovation of individual building with the improvement of its environment, and the integrity of conservation of places of interest with the conservation of streets and surrounding areas.

4.2.5 The conservation of key modern and contemporary architecture should be strengthened. A list of modern and contemporary buildings with fairly high historical and cultural values should be drawn up, and the conservation range and construction-controlled area designated.

4.2.6 Publicize the burial locations of the fourth group of underground historical relics, in order to make the number of such locations in Beijing reach 50.

4.2.7 Attach importance to and enhance archeological work in the city, especially archeological and excavating work of the ruins and relics of Nanjing of the Liao Dynasty, Zhongdu of the Jin Dynasty and Dadu of the Yuan Dynasty.

### 5. Conservation of the Conservation Districts of Historic Sites

#### 5.1 Definition of conservation districts of historic sites.

5.1.1 Conservation districts of historic sites refer to the streets, architectural complex, small towns and villages with traditional features and national or local characteristics of a certain historical period. They are an important part of the historic city.

5.1.2 The ramshackle buildings in the conservation districts can be allowed to be renovated and repaired gradually in compliance with the requirements of the conservation plan. The modernization of the urban infrastructure should also be improved constantly.

#### 5.2 Conservation Plan for the First Group of 25 Conservation Districts of Historic Sites

5.2.1 The "Conservation Plan for the 25 Conservation Districts of Historic Sites in the Old City of Beijing" has been approved by the municipal government in February, 2002, and must be carried out in a strict manner.

5.2.2 Out of the 25 areas, 14 are located within the old imperial city: Nan and Bei Changjie Streets, Xihuamen Street, Nanchizi and Beichizi Streets,

5.2.3 北京旧城25片历史文化保护区总占地面积1038hm<sup>2</sup>,约占旧城总用地的17%。其中重点保护区占地面积649hm<sup>2</sup>,建设控制区占地面积389hm<sup>2</sup>。

5.2.4 《北京旧城25片历史文化保护区保护规划》强调必须以“院落”为基本单位进行保护与更新,危房的改造和更新不得破坏原有院落布局和胡同肌理,须遵照执行。

5.2.5 《北京旧城25片历史文化保护区保护规划》对保护区内的建筑保护和更新分为6类进行规划管理:文物类建筑、保护类建筑、改善类建筑、保留类建筑、更新类建筑、整饰类建筑,须遵照执行。

5.2.6 《北京旧城25片历史文化保护区保护规划》对保护区内的用地性质变更、人口疏解、道路调整、市政设施改善、环境绿化保护等方面提出了具体的原则、对策和措施,须遵照执行。

### 5.3 第二批历史文化保护区名单

5.3.1 在旧城第一批25片历史文化保护区基础上确定北京第二批历史文化保护区名单。其中,在旧城内继续补充历史风貌较完整、历史遗存较集中和对旧城整体保护有较大影响的街区进行保护;在旧城外确定一批文物古迹比较集中、能较完整地体现一定历史时期传统风貌和地方特色的街区或村镇,使其得到有效保护。

5.3.2 旧城内第二批5片历史文化保护区为:皇城、北锣鼓巷、张自忠路北、张自忠路南、法源寺。

5.3.3 旧城外确定10片历史文化保护区为:海淀区西郊清代皇家园林,丰台区卢沟桥宛平城,石景山区模式口,门头沟区三家店、川底下村,延庆县岔道城、榆林堡,密云区古北口老城、遥桥峪和小口城堡,顺义区焦庄户。

### 5.4 第二批历史文化保护区特色

5.4.1 应保护旧城内第二批历史文化保护区特色。

(1) 皇城历史文化保护区:是北京旧城整体保护的重点区域,内含紫禁城、太庙、社稷坛、北海、中南海及14片第一批历史文化保护区,面积约6.8km<sup>2</sup>。

(2) 北锣鼓巷历史文化保护区:位于东城区,南至鼓楼东大街,北至车辇店、净土胡同,东至安定门内大街,西至赵府街,总面积约为46hm<sup>2</sup>。该地区与什刹海、南锣鼓巷、国子监等三个历史文化保护区相邻,是皇城的重要背景,也是保护旧城整体风貌和沿中轴线对称格局不可缺少的地段。

(3) 张自忠路北历史文化保护区:位于东城区,南至张自忠路,北至香饵胡同,东至东四北大街,西至交道口南大街,总面积约为42hm<sup>2</sup>。该街区有和敬公主府、段祺瑞执政府旧址、孙中山逝世纪念地等多处市、区级文物保护单位。

(4) 张自忠路南历史文化保护区:位于东城区,南至钱粮胡同,北至张自忠路,东至东四北大街,西至美术馆后街,总面积约为42hm<sup>2</sup>。该区域处于皇城与东四三条至八条保护区之间,现有胡同格局完整,有马辉堂花园等文物保护单位。

(5) 法源寺历史文化保护区:位于宣武区,南至南横西街,北至法源寺后街,东至菜市口南大街,西至教子胡同,总面积约20hm<sup>2</sup>。该街区内有法源寺、湖南会馆、绍兴会馆等文物保护单位,街区整体风貌保存较好。

5.4.2 旧城内新增的第二批历史文化保护区占地面积约为249hm<sup>2</sup>,约占旧城总面积的4%。

5.4.3 旧城外历史文化保护区的特色。

(1) 西郊清代皇家园林历史文化保护区:位于海淀区,包括颐和园、圆明园、香山静宜园、玉泉山静明园等,即清代的“三山五园”地区,是我国现存皇家园林的精华。

(2) 卢沟桥宛平城历史文化保护区:位于丰台区,卢沟桥、宛平城是国家和市级文物保护单位,也是震惊中外的“卢沟桥事变”发生地,具有重要的历史和革命纪念意义。

(3) 模式口历史文化保护区:位于石景山区西北部,金顶山路与京门公路之间,为京西古道。在模式口大街以北,传统村落的风貌保存较好,并有承恩寺、田义墓、法海寺等文保单位。

(4) 三家店历史文化保护区:位于门头沟区永定河北岸,三家店村中现存多处文物,与煤业发展有关的建筑群、会馆等成为此地独特的景观,具有浓厚的京西地方特色。

(5) 川底下村历史文化保护区:是门头沟区斋堂镇的一个自然村,房屋依山而建,村中现保存着许多明清时期的四合院民居,其建筑艺术相当精湛,风貌相当完整。

(6) 榆林堡历史文化保护区:位于延庆县康庄镇西南,元、明、清时期是京北交通线上的重要驿站之一,其平面呈“凸”字形。

(7) 岔道城历史文化保护区:位于延庆县八达岭镇,是北京通往西北的重要军事据点和驿站,紧邻八达岭长城,至今原有城墙、城门尚在。

(8) 古北口老城历史文化保护区:位于密云区古北口镇的东北部,自古以来为兵家必争之地。现存药王庙戏楼、财神庙、古关址等文物和南北大街,风貌较完整。

(9) 遥桥峪城堡、小口城堡历史文化保护区:遥桥峪城堡位于密云区新城子乡东部,建于明万历二十六年(公元1599年),此堡呈方形,南面正中一座城门,至今保存完好。小口城堡位于密云区新城子乡北部,距遥桥峪城堡约4km,是明代戍边营城,城墙“北圆南方”,保存完好。

(10) 焦庄户历史文化保护区:焦庄户地道战遗址属顺义区龙湾屯镇焦庄户村。1943年,当地党组织和群众,利用地道和日寇周旋作战,创造了抗战时期闻名的“地道战”,被誉为“人民第一堡垒”。

5.4.4 北京第一批、第二批历史文化保护区合计共有40片。其中,旧城内有30片,总占地面积约1278hm<sup>2</sup>,占旧城总面积的21%。

5.4.5 旧城第一批、第二批历史文化保护区和文物保护单位保护范围及其建设控制地带的总面积为2617hm<sup>2</sup>,约占旧城总面积的42%。

5.4.6 第二批历史文化保护区名单经市政府批准后,必须尽快组织编制各保护区的保护规划。

## 6. 旧城整体格局的保护

必须从整体上考虑北京旧城的保护,具体体现在历史河湖水系、传统中轴线、皇城、旧城“凸”字形城廓、道路及街巷胡同、建筑高度、城市景观线、街道对景、建筑色彩、古树名木十个层面的内容。

## 7. 历史河湖水系的保护

### 7.1 规划目标

重点保护与北京城市历史沿革密切相关的河湖水系,部分恢复具有重要历史价值的河湖水面,使市区河湖形成一个完整的系统。



Donghuameng Street, Jingshandong Street, Jingshanxi Street, Jingshanhou Street and Jingshanqian Street, Di'anmen Street, Wenjin Street, Wusi Street, and Zhishanmen Street; 7 areas are scattered outside the imperial city but within the Outer City Wall: the First to Eighth Lanes of Xisi Street, The Third to Eighth Lanes of Dongsi Street, Nanluoguxiang area, Shichahai area, the old Imperial College area, Fuchengmennei Street, Dongjiaominxiang; another 4 areas are located in the Outer City: Dashilan, Dongliulichang and Xiliulichang, Xianyukou area.

5.2.3 Occupying an area of 1.38 hectare, the 25 conservation districts account for 17% of the total area of the old city. The key conserved area takes up 649 hectares while the construction-controlled part occupies an area of 389 hectares.

5.2.4 The "Plan for the 25 Conservation Districts of Historic Sites in the Old City of Beijing" stresses that conservation and renovation must be done with "courtyards" as basic modules. Renovation and repair of unsafe buildings cannot be undertaken at the expense of damaging the original layout of courtyards and the urban fabrics of Hutongs.

5.2.5 The Plan divides the buildings in the conservation districts into 6 categories for management and conservation: historical monuments, conserved buildings, buildings needing improvement, buildings that should be retained, buildings needing renovation and buildings needing polishing. This rule must be implemented.

5.2.6 The detailed principles and measures stipulated in the Plan in regard to the nature of land use, population reduction, road adjustment, improvement of urban facilities and environmental conservation within the conservation districts must be strictly implemented.

### 5.3 The List of the Second Group of Conservation Districts of Historic Sites

5.3.1 To determine the second list of conservation districts of historic sites in Beijing on the basis of the 25 conservation districts in the old city. Meanwhile in the old city, continue to identify streets that have fairly complete historical features, concentrated historical sites and big impact on the conservation of the old city. Outside the old city, try to determine a number of streets or towns with cluster of cultural relics for conservation. These places should reflect in a comprehensive way the traditional features and local flavor of certain historical periods.

5.3.2 The 5 conservation districts of the second group within the old city are: imperial city, Beiluoguxiang, Beizhangzizhong Road, Nanzhangzizhong Road and Fayuan Temple.

5.3.3 The 10 conservation districts outside of the old city are: Qing Dynasty Imperial Garden in the suburbs of Haidian District, in Lugou Bridge Wanping City in Fengtai District, Moshikou in Shijingshan District, Sanjiadian in Mentougou District, Chuandixia Village, Chadaokou in Yanqing County, Yulinbao, at Gubeikou in Old City Miyun County, Yaoqiaoyu and Xiaokou Castle, and Jiaozhuanghu Village in Shunyi District.

### 5.4 Features of the Second Group of Conservation Districts of Historic Sites

5.4.1 The features of the second group of conservation districts in the old city must be protected.

(1) The conservation districts of the imperial city: the key area under the comprehensive conservation in the old city, including Forbidden City, the Imperial Ancestral Temple, the Altars to the Gods of Earth and Grain, Beihai Zhongnanhai, and first group of 14 conservation districts with an area of 6.8 square kilometers.

(2) Beiluoguxiang conservation district: located in the Dongcheng District with an area of 46 hectares, it stretches to the East Drum Tower Street in the south, Cheniandian and Jingtu Hutong in the north, Andingmennei Street in the east, and Zhaofu Street in the west. An important background of the Imperial City, it borders Shichahai, Nanluoguxiang and the Imperial College, thus an indispensable section in protecting the overall features of the old city and in forming a symmetrical layout along the axis.

(3) Conservation district north of Zhangzizhong Road: located in Dongcheng District with an area of 42 hectares, it stretches to the Zhangzizhong Road in the south, Xiang'er Hutong in the north, Dongsibei Street in the east, and Jiaodaokounan Street in the west. The place boasts many cultural relics under the city- and district-level governments, such as the Mansion of Princess Hejing, Site of Duanqirui Government, and the Memorial of Sun Ya-san.

(4) Conservation district south of Zhangzizhong Road: located in Dongcheng

District with an area of 42 hectares, it stretches Qianliang Hutong in the south, Zhangzizhong Road in the north, Dongsibei Street in the east and Meishuguanhou Street in the west. Sandwiched between the Imperial City and the First and Eighth Lanes of Dongsi, it has a complete hutong layout, and cultural relics such as Mahuitang Garden.

(5) Fayuan Temple conservation district: located in Xuanwu District with an area of 20 hectares, it stretches to the West Nanheng Street in the south, Fayuansihou Street in the north, South Caishikou Street in the east, and Jiaozi Hutong in the west. It has Fayuan Temple, Hunan and Shaoxing Guild Halls and other historic sites with a fairly preserved street layout.

5.4.2 The newly-added second group of conservation districts covers an area of 249 hectares, accounting for 4% of the total area of old city.

5.4.3 Features of the conservation districts outside of the Old City

(1) The Qing Dynasty Imperial Garden Conservation District: located in Haidian District, it includes the Summer Palace, Jingyi Garden of the Fragrance Hill, Jingming Garden of Yuqun Mountain, etc. Also called the area of "three mountains and five gardens", it is the cream of the extant imperial garden.

(2) Lugou Bridge and Wanping City Conservation District: located in Fengtai District, it has the Marco Polo Bridge (Luogou Bridge) and Wenping City which are relics under the State and municipal conservation respectively. They are also the sites of the "Lugouqiao Incident" which shocked China and the world, thus having important historical and revolutionary significance.

(3) Moshikou Conservation District: located northwest of Shijingshan District, this ancient route west of the Beijing is situated between Jindingshan Road and Jingmen Highway. The traditional villages north of Moshikou Street are well preserved, boasting cultural relics like Cheng'en Temple, Tianyi tomb and Fahai Temple.

(4) Sanjiadian Conservation District: located at the northern bank of Yongding River of Mentoukou District, this village has many architecture and guild halls related to the coal industry, reflecting the features west of Beijing.

(5) Chuandixia Village Conservation District: a natural village in Zhaitang Town, Mentougou District, it was nestled at the foot of the mountain, and has many courtyard-type residences of the Ming and Qing Dynasties. The architectural art is highly skilled and the features completely preserved.

(6) Yulinbao Conservation District: located southwest of Kangzhuang town, Yanqing County, it was one of the important courier stations on the traffic line north of Beijing during the Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties. Its site is in the form of an inverted "T".

(7) Chadao City Conservation District: located at Badaling Town, it used to be a crucial military stronghold and courier station on the way from Beijing to northwest. Close to the Badaling Great Wall, it still retains city walls and gates.

(8) Gubeikou Old City Conservation District: located northeast of Gubeikou Town, Miyun District, it has been the place of contention since ancient times, boasting now the Theater of the Temple of the King of Medicine, Temple of the God of Wealth, Ancient Pass Site, North and South Streets and other relics. The features there are comparatively well preserved.

(9) Conservation Sites of Yaoqiaoyu and Xiaokou Castles: located east of Xinchengzi Village, Miyun District, Yaoqiaoyu Castle was built in 1599 under the reign of emperor Wanli of the Ming Dynasty. A the form of a square, it has a city wall in the middle of its southern side, which is well preserves. Xiaokou castle is located north of Xinchengzi village, 4 kilometers from another castle. A frontier garrison in the Ming Dynasty, it is round in the north and square in the south, and is well preserv.

(10) Jiaozhuanghu Conservation District: this tunnel warfare site located at Jiaozhuanghu, Longwantun town, Shunyi District. In 1943, local Party led the masses engage the Japanese soldiers in tunnels, hence the famous names "Tunnel Warfare" and the "No. One People's Stronghold" in that period.

5.4.4 The number of first and second groups of conservation districts in Beijing reaches 40, out of which there are 30 in the old city with a total land area of 1,278 hectares, accounting for 21% of the total area of the old city.

5.4.5 The total area of the conservation range and construction controlled areas of the first and second groups of the conservation districts and cultural relics under conservation in the old city covers an area of 2,617 hectares, accounting for 42% of the total area of the old city.

5.4.6 Once the list of the second group of conservation districts are approved by the municipal government, conservation plan for them must be worked

## 7.2 市区河湖水系保护规划

### 7.2.1 现有河湖水系的保护规划

与北京城市发展密切相关、在各个历史时期发挥过重要作用的河湖水域列为重点保护目标,划定保护范围并加以整治。

(1) 护城河水系:重点保护河道为北护城河、南护城河、北土城沟和筒子河。

(2) 古代水源河道:重点保护河道为莲花河和长河,以及莲花池和玉渊潭。

(3) 古代漕运河道:重点保护河道为通惠河、坝河和北运河。

(4) 古代防洪河道:重点保护河道为永定河和南旱河。

(5) 风景园林水域:重点保护湖泊水域为六海、昆明湖、圆明园水系。

(6) 重点保护的水工建筑物:后门桥、广济桥、卢沟桥、朝宗桥、白浮泉遗址、琉璃河大桥、广源闸、八里桥、麦钟桥、银锭桥、金门闸、庆丰闸、高粱桥、北海大桥等。

### 7.2.2 恢复河道的规划

规划将转河、菖蒲河、御河(什刹海——平安大街段)予以恢复。

(1) 转河属于通惠河水系,恢复转河可将长河与北护城河连接起来。

(2) 菖蒲河是故宫水系的一部分,与内城护城河水系、六海水系、外城护城河水系相连通。

(3) 御河(什刹海——前三门大街段)始于元代,北起后门桥,南至前三门。规划将御河上段(什刹海——平安大街)予以恢复。

### 7.2.3 恢复湖泊的保护规划

(1) 鱼藻池是金中都的太液池,应按原貌恢复。

(2) 莲花池是金中都最早开发利用的水源地,应将其西南角水面按原状恢复。

### 7.2.4 控制前三门护城河规划用地内的新建项目

前三门护城河是贯穿北京旧城的一条重要历史河道,它的恢复对于保护北京旧城风貌、改善市中心生态环境具有积极作用,在远期应予以恢复,目前要控制新建项目。控制范围为西起南护城河,东至东护城河,前三门大街道路红线以南70m(包括河道及相应的绿化带)。

## 8. 城市中轴线的保护和发展

北京城市中轴线由旧城传统中轴线、北中轴线和南中轴线组成,全长约25km。

### 8.1 传统中轴线的保护规划

8.1.1 北京传统中轴线从永定门到钟鼓楼为7.8km,到北二环路为8.5km。其保护规划必须遵循以保护为主,保护与发展,继承和创造相结合的原则,重点研究钟鼓楼、景山——前门、永定门三个节点的保护与规划。

8.1.2 钟鼓楼节点:作为传统中轴线的端点,钟鼓楼在该地区拥有标志性建筑的地位,其周边以四合院民居为主。钟鼓楼周边建筑高度控制必须符合历史文化保护区保护规划的规定。

8.1.3 景山——前门节点:由景山、故宫、天安门、正阳门城楼和箭楼等组成,空间层次丰富,秩序严谨,起伏有致,必须严格加以保护。

8.1.4 永定门节点:应复建永定门城楼,对实现传统中轴线的完整性、有效衔接南中轴线意义重大。必须严格控制永定门城楼周边的建筑高度。

### 8.2 北中轴线的保护发展规划

8.2.1 北中轴线是从北二环到奥林匹克公园,应重点规划三个节点。

8.2.2 奥林匹克公园中心区节点:是北中轴线的端点,应重点规划,形成北京城市的新标志。端点以北地区为森林公园,作为北中轴线的背景。

8.2.3 北土城节点:可结合北土城遗址与北中轴80m宽道路中央绿化带,创造具有一定意义的城市公共空间,强化和丰富北中轴线。

8.2.4 北二环路北节点:在北二环路至安德路之间,中轴线两侧的用地宜规划为重要的城市公共空间。

### 8.3 南中轴线的保护发展规划

8.3.1 南中轴线是从永定门到南苑。南中轴线两侧在做好用地功能调整的同时,应注意丰富中轴线的空间结构,重点规划三个节点。

8.3.2 木樨园节点:结合木樨园商业中心区的建设,形成城市的公共空间。

8.3.3 大红门节点:在中轴路与南四环路交叉口处,塑造重要的城市景观。

8.3.4 南苑节点:作为南中轴线的端点,以大片森林公园相衬托。

### 8.4 北京城市中轴线的保护控制范围

8.4.1 以中轴路道路中心线为基准,距道路两侧各500m为控制边界,形成约1000m宽的范围作为北京城市中轴线的保护和控制区域,严格控制建筑的高度和形态。

8.4.2 位于中轴线保护和控制区域以外,对中轴线有重要影响的特殊区域,如天坛、先农坛、六海等,必须按文物及历史文化保护区的保护规定执行。

## 9. 皇城历史文化保护区的保护

### 9.1 规划范围的确定

9.1.1 本次规划将皇城整体设为历史文化保护区。

9.1.2 保护区范围四至为:东至东皇城根,南至现存长安街北侧红墙,西至西皇城根南北街、灵境胡同、府右街,北至平安大街,总用地约6.8km<sup>2</sup>。

### 9.2 皇城的历史文化价值

9.2.1 明清皇城以其杰出的规划布局、建筑艺术和建造技术,成为中国几千年封建王朝统治的象征,具有极高的历史文化价值。

9.2.2 皇城的惟一性:明清皇城是我国现存惟一保存较好的封建皇城,它拥有我国现存惟一的、规模最大、最完整的皇家宫殿建筑群,是北京旧城传统中轴线的精华组成部分。

9.2.3 皇城的完整性:皇城以紫禁城为核心,以明晰的城市中轴线为纽带,城内有序集合皇家宫殿园囿、御用坛庙、衙署库坊、民居四合院等设施,呈现出皇权至高无上的规划理念和完整的功能布局。

9.2.4 皇城的真实性:皇城中的紫禁城、筒子河、三海、太庙、社稷坛和部分御用坛庙、衙署库坊、民居四合院等传统建筑群至今保存较好,充分反映了古代皇家生活、工作、娱乐的历史信息和明、清、民国等历史演变的过程,体现了历史的真实性。

9.2.5 皇城的艺术性:皇城在规划理念、建筑布局、建造技术、色彩运用等方面具有很高的艺术性。



out as soon as possible.

## 6. Conservation of the General Layout of the Old City

The conservation of the old city of Beijing should be considered in a comprehensive way, embracing 10 aspects: historical river and lake systems, traditional axis, imperial city, the city walls in the old city in the form of inverted "T", roads and alleys, building height, urban landscape, corresponding views at the street ends, architectural color, and old and famous trees.

## 7. Conservation of the Historical Water System

### 7.1 Plan Objectives

Primarily protect the water systems closed linked with the evolution of Beijing, and partially renovate lake and river systems of important historical value, in order to form a complete urban water system.

### 7.2 Conservation Rules and Regulations of the urban water system

#### 7.2.1 Conservation Rules and Regulations of the existing urban water system

Conservation priority should be given to those lakes and rivers that are close related to the development of Beijing, and have played an important role in various historical periods. Determine the range of conservation for renovation and dredging.

(1) City moat system: rivers under priority conservation are north city moat, south city moat, north Tucheng canal, and Tongzi moat.

(2) Ancient river courses of headwaters: river courses under priority conservation are Lianhua and Chang Rivers, and Lianhua Pond and Yuyuantan.

(3) Ancient river course for transporting grain to the capital: rivers under priority conservation are Tonghui and Ba Rivers, and North Grand Canal.

(4) Ancient flood-control rivers: rivers under priority conservation are Yongding and South Han Rivers.

(5) Landscape water system: waters under priority conservation are Liuhai, Kunming Lake, Yuanmingyuan, or the Old Summer Palace water system.

(6) Water works under priority conservation: Houmen, Guangji, Lugou and Chaozong Bridges, Baiquanfu Ruins, Liulihe Bridge, Guangyuan Floodgate, Bali, Maizhong, Yinding Bridges, Jinmen, Qingfeng Floodgates, Gaoliang and Beihai Bridges.

#### 7.2.2 Restoration Plan of Rivers

Zhuan, Changpu and Yu (on the Shishahai-Ping'an Avenue section) Rivers will be renovated according to the plan.

(1) The renovation of Zhuan River, which belongs to the Tonghui River system, will link up the Chang River and the North City Moat.

(2) As part of the Forbidden City water system, Changpu River are connected with the inner City Moat, Liuhai and outer City Moat water systems.

(3) Yu River (on the Shishahai-Qiansanmen Street section) was created in the Yuan Dynasty, originating from Houmen Bridge in the north, and reaching Qiansanmen in the south. The upper reaches of the this river (Shishahai-Ping'an Avenue) will be renovated according to the plan.

#### 7.2.3 Conservation Plan for the Restoration of Lakes.

(1) Yuzaochi was the Taiyechi of the Jin Dynasty, and must be rebuilt.

(2) Lianhuachi (Lotus Pond) is the earliest developed and utilized source of water, so its southwestern part should be recovered according to the original pattern.

#### 7.2.4 Control of New Projects within the Land under the Plan in the Qiansanmen City Moat Area

An important historical river flowing across the old city of Beijing, Qiansanmen City Moat, once renovated, will have a positive impact on recovering the features of the old city and improving the city center's ecological environment. Recovery is a long-term task, and the present goal is to restrain the new projects. The control area ranges from South City Moat in the west, East City Moat in the east, and 70 meters south of the red line on the Qiansanmen Street (including river courses and relevant greenbelts).

## 8. Conservation and Development of the City Axis

The axis in Beijing is composed of the axis in the old city, North Axis and South Axis, stretching about 25 kilometers.

### 8.1 Conservation Plan for the Traditional Axis

8.1.1 The old axis in Beijing is 7.8 kilometers from Yongdingmen to Bell and drum Tower, and 8.5 kilometers to North Second Ring Road. The conservation plan must proceed in line with the principle of giving priority to conservation. Conservation and development, inheritance and creation must also be combined. Research should be focused on the conservation and plan for the three places of the Bell and Drum Tower, Jingshan-Qiangmen, and Yongdingmen.

8.1.2 Node at the Bell and Drum Tower: Being the terminal of the traditional axis, the Tower, surrounded by courtyard houses, has the status of the landmark architecture in that area. The height control for buildings around the Tower must follow the regulations stipulated in the plan for conservation districts of historic sites.

8.1.3 Node at Jingshan-Qianmen: Consisting of Jingshan Park, Forbidden City, Tian'anmen, Zhengyangmen Gate Tower and Watch Tower, the area has a rich gradation of spaces, orderly and undulating layout. So it must be strictly protected.

8.1.4 Node at Yongdingmen: The restoration of Yongdingmen Gate Tower is of great significance for it can keep the completeness of the traditional axis and effectively connect itself with the South Axis line.

### 8.2 Conservation and Development Plan for the Northern Axis

8.2.1 This axis stretches from the North Second Ring Road to the Olympic Park, out which three locations must be given priority in conservation.

8.2.2 Node at the Central Area of the Olympic Park: priority should be given in planning this area, the end of the North Axis, to make it a new landmark in Beijing. The Forest Park north of this area serves as backdrop of the North Axis.

8.2.3 Node at North Tucheng: The Tucheng ruins and central greenbelt along the 80-meter-long roads in the north axis can be utilized to create significant public urban spaces so as to enhance and enrich the North Axis.

8.2.4 Area North of the North Second Ring Road: Between North Second Ring Road and Ande Road. The land along the sides of the axis could be designed into important public urban spaces.

### 8.3 Conservation and Development of the South Axis

8.3.1 Goes from Yongdingmen to Nanyuan. While the functions of the land along the sides of the axis should be adjusted, the spatial structures of the axis must be enriched. Three places should be under priority conservation.

8.3.2 Node at Muxuyuan: Create urban public spaces in combination with the construction of Muxuyuan Business Center.

8.3.3 Node at Dahongmen: at the intersection of the axis and the south Fourth Ring Road. Importance urban landscape must be created.

8.3.4 Node at Nanyuan Area: as the end of the south axis, the place should be set off with large tracks of forest parks.

### 8.4 Conservation Territory for the Axis in Beijing

8.4.1 Based on the central line of the axis, the control boundary stretches to 500 meters on both sides, so that the architectural height and shape must be strictly restricted in this protected and controlled area of 1,000 meters.

8.4.2 Special areas outside of the protected and controlled area of the axis, but that have important impact on the axis such as the Altar of the God of Agriculture, Liuhai (Six Seas), and Temple of Heaven must be treated in line with the regulations for the conservation of conservation districts of historical sites.

## 9. Conservation of the Imperial City Conservation District

### 9.1 Determination of Conservation Territory

9.1.1 This plan has designated the whole imperial city as a conservation district.

9.1.2 The four boundaries of the protected area are: Dong Imperial City in the east, the red wall north of the Chang'an Avenue in the south, North and South Street at west Imperial Wall, Lingjing Hutong and Fuyou street in the west, and Ping'an Avenue in the north, occupying a total land area of 6.8 square kilometers.

### 9.2 Historical Value of the Imperial City

9.2.1 The Imperial City of the Ming and Qing Dynasties was the symbol of feudal ruling class for thousands of years with its outstanding layout, architectural art and construction technique, thus having a high historical and cultural value.

### 9.3 皇城保护的措施

9.3.1 明确皇城保护区的性质:以皇家宫殿、坛庙建筑群、皇家园林为主体,以平房四合院民居为衬托的,具有浓厚的皇家传统文化特色的历史文化保护区。

9.3.2 建立皇城明确的区域意向,使人可明确感知到皇城区界的存在。

9.3.3 结合旧城外的土地开发,与皇城的保护和改造内外对应,降低保护区中的居住人口密度。

9.3.4 必须停止审批建设3层及3层以上的楼房和与传统皇城风貌不协调的建筑。

9.3.5 皇城内尚有部分文物保护单位利用不合理,应加以调整和改善。

9.3.6 皇城保护区内的道路改造应慎重研究,以保护为前提,逐步降低交通发生量。

9.3.7 必须将皇城内现有平顶的多层住宅改为坡顶。

9.3.8 制定皇城历史文化保护区保护管理条例。

### 10. 明、清北京城“凸”字形城廓的保护

10.1 明清北京城的“凸”字形城廓是北京旧城的一个重要形态特征,必须采取措施加以保护。

10.2 在旧城改造中,沿东、西二环路尽可能留出30m绿化带,形成象征城墙旧址的绿化环。

10.3 保护北护城河与环绕外城的南护城河,规划沿河绿带。

10.4 保护现有的正阳门城楼与箭楼、德胜门箭楼、东便门角楼与城墙遗址、西便门城墙遗址,复建永定门城楼。

### 11. 旧城棋盘式道路网和街巷胡同格局的保护

#### 11.1 旧城主要交通对策

11.1.1 旧城区内的交通出行必须采取以公共交通为主的方式。

11.1.2 加快地铁建设,在主要干道上开设公交专用道,并布设小区公交支线网,方便市民出行。

11.1.3 实施严格的停车管理措施,控制车位供应规模,限制或调节驶入城区的汽车交通量。

11.1.4 采取切实可行的管理措施和调控手段(包括经济手段),限制私人小汽车在旧城区的过度使用。

11.1.5 控制旧城区建筑规模和开发强度,从根本上压缩机动车交通生成吸引量。

#### 11.2 旧城路网调整原则

11.2.1 调整旧城路网规划和道路修建方式,协调好风貌保护与城市基础设施建设的关系,以此为前提确定路网的适当容量。

11.2.2 道路路幅宽度的确定应在满足文物和风貌保护的同时,协调处理好交通出行、市政设施、城市景观和生态环境等各项功能的需要。

11.3.3 同等级道路,在旧城以外和旧城以内、在旧城的内城和外城、在历史文化保护区和非保护区,应采用不同的路幅宽度。

### 12. 旧城建筑高度的控制

12.1 整个旧城的建筑高度控制规划应按照三个层次进行。

12.2 第一个层次为文物保护单位、历史文化保护区,是旧城保护的重点区域,这些区域必须按历史原貌保护的要求进行高度控制。

12.3 第二个层次为文物保护单位的建设控制地带及历史文化保护区的建设控制区,必须遵循文物及保护区保护规划的要求进行高度控制。

12.4 第三个层次为文物保护单位的建设控制地带、历史文化保护区的建设控制区之外的区域,建筑控高必须严格按《北京市区中心地区控制性详细规划》的要求执行,不得突破。

### 13. 城市景观线的保护

13.1 《北京城市总体规划》规定的7条城市景观线必须加以严格保护,包括银锭观山、(钟)鼓楼至德胜门、(钟)鼓楼至北海白塔、景山至(钟)鼓楼、景山至北海(白塔)、景山经故宫和前门至永定门、正阳门城楼、箭楼至天坛祈年殿。

13.2 景观线保护范围内新建筑的高度,应按测试高度控制,严禁插建高层建筑。

### 14. 城市街道对景的保护

14.1 对于历史形成的对景建筑及其环境要加以保护,控制其周围的建筑高度。对有可能形成新的对景的建筑,要通过城市设计,对其周围建筑的高度、体量和造型提出控制要求。

14.2 在旧城改造中必须处理好街道与重要对景建筑的关系,如北海大桥东望故宫西北角楼,陟山门街东望景山万春亭、西望北海白塔,前门大街北望箭楼,光明路西望天坛祈年殿,永定门内大街南望永定门城楼(复建),北中轴路南望钟鼓楼,地安门大街北望鼓楼,北京站街南望北京站等。

### 15. 旧城建筑形态与色彩的继承与发扬

15.1 旧城内新建建筑的形态与色彩应与旧城整体风貌相协调。

15.2 对旧城内新建的低层、多层住宅,必须采用坡屋顶形式;已建的平屋顶住宅,必须逐步改为坡顶。

15.3 旧城内具有坡屋顶的建筑,其屋顶色彩应采用传统的青灰色调,禁止滥用琉璃瓦屋顶。

### 16. 古树名木的保护

16.1 在危改区或新的建设区,严禁砍伐古树名木及大树。

16.2 历史文化保护区内的绿地建设包括街道、胡同和院落绿化。

16.3 旧城内的改造区应尽量增加公共集中绿地,绿地建设应采用适合北京特点的植物品种。

### 17. 旧城危改与旧城保护

17.1 应树立旧城危改与名城保护相统一的思想。

17.2 历史文化保护区内的危房,必须严格按历史文化保护区保护规划实施,以“院落”为单位逐步更新,恢复原有街区的传统风貌。

17.3 历史文化保护区以外的危改地区,必须加强对文物及有价值的历史建筑的核查、保护,严格执行各级文物保护单位的保护范围和建设控制地带及《北京市区中心地区控制性详细规划》中的高度控制等有关规定。

17.4 建设单位必须处理好与保护有关的工作才能申报危旧房改造方案。危改项目的前期规划方案必须包括历史文化保护专项规划,内容包括街区的历史沿革、文物保护单位的保护、有价值的历史建筑及