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中国历史文化名街

罗哲文题 

Renowned Chinese Cultural-Historic Streets

第二卷

中国历史文化名街评选推介组委会 编



中国青年出版社
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《中国历史文化名街》

第二卷

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序言

Foreword

单霁翔 By Shan Jixiang

老街美丽如诗

Old Streets as Beautiful as a Poem

一年前，首届“中国历史文化名街”评选推介活动从这里发端，开启了中国历史文化街区保护新的航程。我和各位同仁见证了第一届“中国历史文化名街”评选推介活动：全国众多历史文化街区踊跃报名参加，数百万群众积极参与投票，评选揭晓和挂牌仪式等隆重而热烈的场面依然历历在目，至今鼓舞和激励着每一位文物工作者的自豪感和工作热情！

“中国历史文化名街”评选推介活动旨在将当代中国那些文化底蕴深厚、地方特色鲜明和充满发展活力的历史文化街区介绍给公众、展示给世界，促进历史文化街区的保护。我们欣喜地看到，一年来，历史文化名街评选活动如一粒火种，点燃了全社会对历史文化街区保护的热情，产生了积极的效果。一些地方人民政府进一步完善了历史文化街区保护法规，公布了新一批的省市级历史文化街区，将本地区最富历史文化内涵和魅力的街区纳入了法律保护的范围；各地民众积极支持，体现了较强的主人翁意识；相关专家不断呼吁，提出了许多建设性的意见；一大批志愿者纷纷参与，成为历史文化街区保护的一支重要生力军；各媒体进行了广泛而深入的宣传报道，产生较好影响。

历史文化街区是城市发展的重要资源。今天，文化被誉为“经济发展的原动力”，这一点已经在很多城市的发展进程中得以证实。作为城市发展独特见证的历史文化街区，在城市形象展示、历史文化教育、乡土情结维系、文化身份认同、生态环境建设、和谐社区构建等方面具有多重价值。越来越多的人认识到，历史文化街区绝不是城市发展的包袱，而是城市建设的资源和动力。

如今，第二届“中国历史文化名街”评选推介活动在第一届活动成功举办的基础上得到持续开展，在评选范围、评选标准、评选方法上有了更加明确的共识。我们也有理由相信，接下来的评选活动会更加精彩，历史文化名街会得到更好的保护。

历史文化街区的保护和宣传，要积极取得社会公众特别是当地民众的参与。在强调保护历史文化街区整体环境的同时，还要强调延续其中人们的生活，不仅保护物质文化遗产，还要保护与之相联系的、活态的文化传统和生活方式。当地居民是历史文化街区的主人，享有知情权

和管理参与权。在这方面，特别要注重培养当地的志愿者队伍。很多情况下，他们是历史文化街区的捍卫者和守护者。同时，志愿者行动会加深当地居民对历史文化街区保护理念的理解，激发他们对故土的热爱和自豪感。这样，历史文化街区保护之路才会越走越好。

历史文化名街的保护和宣传，要体现多样性。我国五十六个民族都拥有独具特色的文化遗产，目前，一些民间文化遗产保护形势十分严峻。去年，全国政协组织部分政协委员到广西、云南进行了深入调研。调研中发现，一些少数民族聚居区内很难找到一个相对完整、富有民族传统风貌的村寨，大部分传统民居被改建成二三层高的钢筋混凝土结构的小楼。而依附村寨衍生的那些极具地方特色的文化遗产仅成为展板上的风景。因此，评选活动要与文化遗产的保护和抢救结合起来，要特别关注那些居民能安居乐业、有宜人的环境和亲密邻里关系的历史文化街区。要评选居民能够继续按自己的意愿生产、生活，仍然维持原有的社会功能，对促进地区经济发展具有重要影响的历史文化街区。绝对不能评选那种只保留了躯壳，而丢掉历史文化内涵，将原有居民大量外迁，专供参观的旅游景观街道。

历史文化名街的保护和宣传，要注重夯实基础工作。从全国范围看，目前历史文化街区保护与管理的基础工作相对于其他文化遗产保护仍然较为滞后。要尽快开展历史文化街区保护调研工作，对历史文化街区的保护现状、价值评估标准、保护规范等进行全面调查和深入研究，形成全国历史文化街区基础资料信息库并向社会公布，推动保护相关法规和制度制定工作。要切实大力宣传、挖掘历史文化名街的价值，使当地居民、社会公众、各级政府在历史文化街区的价值和保护等方面达成共识。要充分发挥专家、媒体和社会各方面的作用，接受媒体监督，确保该活动评选的公开、公平、公正，使该项活动得以持续、健康地开展。

时值《中国历史文化名街》第二卷的出版，特别感谢为此项活动付出了心血和努力的各界人士。相信在各方面的共同关注和大力推进下，这些美丽如诗的“中国历史文化名街”一定会焕发出更加迷人的光彩，成为世人心向往之的地方。

是为序。

A year ago, the 1st “Renowned Chinese Cultural-Historic Streets” selection program started here, initiating a new voyage of the protection of historic cultural streets in China. My colleagues and I witnessed the first selection process: historic cultural streets across the nation enthusiastically sent their applications, millions of people actively cast ballots, solemn and passionate announcement and unveiling ceremony are still alive in the memory, and these so far have encouraged every cultural relics worker and arouse their pride and passion.

The purpose of this event is to introduce to the public and the world historical & cultural streets in China that have rich cultural contents, special local features and strong vitality, and promote their protection. We are glad to see that, for a year, like a sparkle of fire, the event has ignited the society’s passion for the protection of historical & cultural streets, and exerted a positive effect. In some places, local governments further improved regulations in connection with the protection of historical & cultural streets, announced some provincial or municipal historical & cultural streets, and included streets with the region’s richest historical & cultural contents and charms under legal protection; people at various places offered active support, showing a strong sense of involvement; relevant experts kept on appealing and bringing forward many constructive suggestions; a great number of volunteers joined in, becoming an important force in the protection of historical & cultural streets; media made extensive and in-depth coverage, creating a fair effect.

Historical & cultural streets are important resource for urban development. Nowadays, culture is called as “prime mover of economic development”, and this has been proved in the course of the development of many cities. Historical & cultural streets, as a special witness of urban development, enjoy multiple values with respect to urban image display, history & culture education, maintenance of local affection, cultural identification, bio-environment construction, and harmonious

community building. More and more people come to realize that historical & cultural streets are the resource and motivation, rather than the burden of urban construction.

Now, based on the success of the first round, the second round of the appraisal and promotion event is inaugurated, with clearer scope, criteria and measures adopted. We have reason to believe, the event to come will be more wonderful, and historical & cultural streets will be better protected.

Protection and publicity of historical & cultural streets shall actively seek the involvement of the public, especially local people. In addition to these streets’ overall environment, we shall also emphasize the continuation of their people’s living. We not only shall protect their tangible cultural heritage, but also shall protect related cultural traditions and lifestyles. Local residents are owners of these streets, and shall have the right to know and participate in street administration. In this regard, special attention shall be paid to local volunteers. In many cases, they are guardians of historical & cultural streets. Meanwhile, volunteer activities will help local residents acquire a deeper understanding of historical & cultural streets, and arouse the love and pride of their native land. Only by so doing, can the protection road be more and smoother.

Protection and publicity of historic cultural streets shall reflect diversity. In China, there are 56 ethnic groups, each having their unique cultural heritage. However, protection of some cultural heritage faces serious challenge now. Last year, some CPPCC members went to Guangxi and Yunnan for in-depth investigation. They found that in some minority areas, it is hard to find a village with quite complete traditional style and features, and most of traditional residences are converted into two or three-storey concrete buildings. While, featured cultural heritage arising from these villages becomes something in the

showroom. For this reason, the event shall be connected with cultural heritage's protection and rescue, and in particular shall pay attention to streets, where people can live a happy and harmonious life in a pleasant environment. We shall choose such historical & cultural streets, where people can work and live as wished, original social functions are still maintained, and important influence is exerted on regional economic growth. In no way we shall choose streets that abandon historical & cultural contents, keep only the empty body, remove original residents and turn themselves into sight-seeing spots.

Protection and publicity of historical & cultural streets shall lay a solid foundation. Across the country, unlike other cultural heritage, currently, historical & cultural streets are poorly protected and managed. We shall vigorously carry out the study of protection of historical & cultural streets, and make extensive and in-depth survey of their protection status, evaluation criteria, and protection norms, form a basic database and open it to the public, and promote the promulgation of relevant laws and regulations. We shall earnestly introduce and explore the value of historical & cultural streets, and enable local residents, the public and governments at various levels to reach a consensus with respect to the value and protection of historical & cultural streets. We shall fully play the role of experts, media and other circles, accept media supervision, ensure that the event be carried out in an open, fair and equitable way, and be continued in a sustained and healthy manner.

I would like to take the chance of the publication of Volume II of Renowned Chinese Cultural-Historic Streets to thank people that have offered their help and efforts. With your kind concerns and supports, I believe these "Renowned Chinese Cultural-Historic Streets", as beautiful as a poem, will become more fascinating and attractive.

A preface hereby is written.

名街是独具特色的文化资源 Famous Streets are Unique Cultural Resource

罗哲文 By Luo Zhewen

如今,历史文化名城、名镇都已经有了相关的保护条例,名街也应该纳入保护范围。“中国历史文化名街”评选推介活动向公众推出了历史文化名街的概念,引发了社会大众对历史街区的关注,起到了很好的保护作用。

随着我国城市化发展进入新阶段,历史文化名街的保护工作显得日益重要,其价值及地位不容忽视。应将名街维护在一个良好的状态,把这些富含丰厚历史文化信息及城市记忆的街道保护下来。

我亲历了第一届、第二届“中国历史文化名街”评选推介活动,在评审工作中,倾注了自己对名街的深情,也增强了对历史文化名街的认识和感情,并一直关注着活动的进展情况,也提炼出了一些自己的思考。

“中国历史文化名街”是具有历史价值、文化价值的街道,但不一定是存在时间最长的。千年古街纵然很好,但如果历史文化价值破坏得较多,开发得像一般的旅游景点,也就没有必要评选;近现代的历史街区,如果价值突出,也可以在评选的考虑范围之内。比如,我国在评选历史文化名城时,就有人认为上海、天津、青岛等城市的历史不够悠久,并且,一些代表性的建筑还是外国人留下来的,不建议评选,但是我觉得不尽然。有历史、文化价值的名街不一定由时间的长短来评定,历史上有无重要的历史事件、重大的历史人物、极具价值的文化内涵才是最重要的。

因此,评选时不要单纯地关注只凭历史记载古老的街道,也应重视一下近现代的历史文化街区。如,这次评选出的天津五大道就是一个例子。“中国历史文化名街”评选中的重要标准之一是要保持原来的风貌,这固然很重要,但是有些街道可能在历史上遭到一定的破坏,风貌不够完整,真实性也略差,然而因为后来修复得好,修复得认真,也可以进行推介。我认为,只要是认真地按原貌进行修复,整体风貌很好,就可以考虑推介。

“中国历史文化名街”评选推介活动不仅要求保护好单体建筑或街道,还应重视当地居住者的生产、生活。有生活气息的名街,才是真正的名街,既要保持传统特色,还要适应今天发展的需要。名街与文物保护单位并不完全一样,不可能一点不动。因为它还在现实生活中发展着。

比如,有些街道为了适应社会现代化发展的需要,在功能上可以适

当调整。一些街道的店铺环境需要改善的,可以装上空调等现代化设施,更好地服务于当地的居民;开展手工业的街区,一方面要保持原来生活、生产的方式,也要适应现代人们的实际需求。

让民众更多地参与名街的保护管理也十分重要。政府层面对“中国历史文化名街”的保护要起到引导、监督等重要作用,同时,也应发动当地的民众参与进来,与政府共同管理。群众的参与管理很重要,他们对自己生活的街区更有感情、更亲切,对街区的历史文化、建筑特性等更加了解,因此,自我管理起来也更加有力。过去有过群众保护组织,如今,我们也应在名街的保护中更多地引入群众机制。比如有些名街出现了“不许乱倒垃圾”等乡规民约性的规定,虽然是件小事,但是由名街居民自己制定制度来自觉地遵守,这种发自我内心心的“自治”比政府部门的“强制”更能调动居民的自觉。

“中国历史文化名街”评选推介活动对各地名街的保护起到了一定的示范作用,在活动的推动下,会有越来越多的历史文化街区参与进来。如果对于那些已经评上的街区,除了名誉上的鼓励外,能适当地给予资金支持,会更好地推动活动的开展。有些名街可能条件较好,不需要资金支持,但是还有一些名街却急需资金来进行保护,我觉得可以申请一部分专项经费,用于支持缺乏保护资金的名街。资金可以是补助性的、鼓励性的,不一定全包,但有了这种政策,国家出一部分资金后,各地政府也可以再出一部分配套资金,中央与地方政府联合起来支持名街的保护,可以激发出名街保护更大的积极性。据我了解,像日本的一些历史街道,如果按照原来的方式进行修复,花费很大,街道或屋主本身缺乏资金,于是政府就给一部分资金补助,或者提供技术上的支持。“中国历史文化名街”也可以参照这种做法。

另外,许多公众对历史文化名街的保护还没有更深入地了解,今后要进一步加大宣传的力度,多想一些可以在大众中推进宣传的方式,让他们更多地了解保护名街的重要性。只有保护意识真正深入到每位老百姓的心中,我们的活动才算真正成功了。

“中国历史文化名街”这一独一无二的中华文化要素,更是城镇文化精粹的集中体现,对于它们的保护意义十分深远。祝愿活动持续、深入、成功地开展下去。

Nowadays famous historical and cultural cities and towns are already protected by relevant regulations, famous streets therefore also shall be fairly treated. Appraisal and Promotion of “Renowned Chinese Cultural-Historic Streets” has introduced the concept of historical & cultural streets, attracted popular attention and may make these streets well protected.

With a new round of urbanization, protection of historical & cultural streets appears to be increasingly important, and their value and status shall not be overlooked. With rich historical and cultural information and memory, these streets shall be fairly kept and protected.

I have been personally involved in the 1st and 2nd appraisal and promotion of “Renowned Chinese Cultural-Historic Streets”. In the course of this event, I have been emotionally devoted, strengthened my knowledge and affection of these streets, paid constant attention, and formed my own thinking.

“Renowned Chinese Cultural-Historic Streets” shall have historical and cultural value, but are not necessarily the oldest ones. A thousand-year-old street is good, however, if its historical and cultural value is seriously damaged, and turned into an ordinary scenic spot, as a result it shall not be qualified for appraisal. For instance, when famous historical and cultural cities were appraised, someone suggested excluding Shanghai, Tianjin and Qingdao since these cities do not have a time-honored history and some of their typical buildings were left by foreigners. I can't agree with this. Duration shall not become the measureyard of famous historical & cultural streets. The most important is important historical events & persons as well as valued cultural contents in connection with these streets.

Thus, the appraisal shall not unduly stress old streets, and instead, it shall also attach importance to modern historical and cultural streets, for example Wudadao in Tianjin.

One of important criteria for the appraisal is maintenance of

original style and features. This is important, but historically some streets may have been somewhat damaged, their styles, features and authenticity are not complete enough, yet they are fairly and carefully restored, in this case, they may also be qualified. I think that a street may become a candidate if its original appearance is carefully restored and overall style and features are fairly kept.

To be qualified for “Renowned Chinese Cultural-Historic Streets”, a street not only shall have well protected buildings or street, but shall also attach importance to its residents' production and living. A truly famous street shall be lively, maintain its traditional features and adapt to modern development. Unlike cultural relics, famous streets are not likely to remain unchanged, since it needs to be growing along with actual life.

For example, some streets may be functionally adjusted so as to adapt to modernization. Shops and stores along some streets may have to be upgraded and equipped with modern facilities such as air conditioning, so as to better serve local residents; streets known for their handicraft, on the one hand shall maintain original living and production style, and on the other hand shall accommodate actual requirements of modern people.

Popular participation is also very important. To protect famous streets, government shall play important guiding and supervisory role, meanwhile, local people shall also be involved for the purpose of joint administration. Popular participation is very important, they are emotionally attached to their streets, and more familiar with these streets' history, culture and architecture, therefore are more powerful with respect to self-governance. Once there were popular protection organizations, now we shall also introduce popular mechanism in the course of street protection. For instance, in some streets, there are self-regulated rules such as “Do Not Litter”. This is trifling, but such kind of self-discipline can better arouse people's consciousness than compulsory government orders.

Appraisal and Promotion of “Renowned Chinese Cultural-Historic Streets” has played an exemplary role in protecting famous streets across the nation. With this event going on, more and more historical & cultural streets will join in. For streets already in the list, in addition to honorary incentives, proper funding support may be necessary so as to better facilitate the event’s progress. Some streets may enjoy fair conditions and therefore do not need monetary support, while some streets may be in desperate need of funding for street protection. I am of opinion that some special grants shall be made available to streets in need of fund. Such grants may be a subsidy or an incentive, and not necessarily inclusive. However, with such a policy and state grants, local governments may also provide some supporting money, and joint support from central and local governments may arouse greater enthusiasm of famous streets. To the best of my knowledge, some historical streets in Japan, if renovated in old way, will require large spending, streets or owners themselves lack money, in this case, government will provide subsidy or technical support. “Renowned Chinese Cultural-Historic Streets” may also follow this example.

Besides, many people do not know much about the protection of famous historical & cultural streets, in the future, publicity shall be further strengthened. A variety of means shall be used to make the public know more about the importance of street protection. Only when the awareness of protection is deep in the heart of everyone can our event be truly successful.

“Renowned Chinese Cultural-Historic Streets” are a unique element in Chinese culture and the embodiment of urban and township culture, and their protection therefore is very meaningful. I wish that this event can be carried out in a constant, profound and successful way.

正确把握“名街评选”标准

Apply Correct Appraisal Criteria

王景慧 By Wang Jinghui

中国文化报社、中国文物报社开展“中国历史文化名街”评选推介活动,受到各地政府、群众和专家的广泛欢迎和响应。

开展“名街评选”活动对推动我国文化遗产的保护工作有着重要的意义。我国的《文物保护法》规定,历史文化街区是不可移动文化遗产中的类型之一,《历史文化名城名镇名村保护条例》中又将其规定为历史文化名城的必要条件之一,宣示了它的重要性。

虽然这次活动是由新闻单位组织的,但从评选之初提出的《中国历史文化名街入选标准》看,它和《历史文化名城名镇名村保护条例》中历史文化街区的条件是一致的,所以在未来主管部门确定国家一级历史文化街区时,极有可能优先从现在评选的“名街”中遴选。

那么,如何理解历史文化名街的“入选标准”呢?“保护条例”中规定的“历史文化街区”的条件是:“保存文物特别丰富、历史建筑集中成片,能够较完整和真实地体现传统格局和历史风貌。”它主要的意思是保存了丰富且集中成片的文物及历史建筑,从而完整真实地体现传统格局和风貌,既强调保存文物及历史建筑,更强调整体上体现出历史的格局和风貌。当然,这些文化遗产一定要是真实的,不是仿建的,不是伪造的,这是对物质性文化遗产的基本要求。

现在再看《中国历史文化名街入选标准》,它规定了历史文化价值、保存状况、当今的活力和繁荣、管理成效等几个方面,对照“保护条例”对历史文化街区的要求,“入选标准”中保存状况是核心要求,要有真实历史留下来的文物古迹、历史建筑,而且能形成规模,反映出整体的传统格局和历史风貌。在这里,真正的历史遗存是最重要的,有的地方已经毁掉了真的文物,再造假古董以期补救,但文物古迹破坏了就无法再生,再造的不具有文物价值。再造的、复建的对城市风貌的延续或许有一定的助益,但对照历史文化街区的标准却是不够的。

为什么“入选标准”中还要提出其他的要求呢?我认为,“名街”的推介是要把最好的历史文化街区选拔出来,它有可能为将来国家评定的“中国历史文化街区”选材,这样,把“入选标准”定得比之前更加细致具体就可以理解了。

这些要求可以分4个方面。第一,关于历史文化要素。“入选标准”要求“历史上在政治、经济、文化方面有过重要影响,或发生过重大历

史事件,有代表性的传统产业,有鲜明的文化特色”等。设立历史文化街区这一保护措施主要针对的是物质形态文化遗产保护,是有深厚历史文化内涵的地方,在历史上有过重要影响的地方,它的建设能反映当时当地的最高水平,能折射出经济、文化、技术的发达程度,这样的历史街区肯定会更有典型意义。重大历史事件和重要历史人物的遗存可以保留下更多的重要历史信息,直观生动地说明事件或人物的历史文化意义,与之相关的历史文化街区也就会有更高的价值。

强调历史文化内涵和保护真实遗存是相辅相成的,文化内涵说明物质遗产的价值,通过挖掘文化内涵,更深刻地认识保护的必要性及重要意义。不过历史文化内涵的研究比起遗产本身的保护毕竟是第二性的,脱离开遗产,仍有可能通过文献、比对等方式进行研究挖掘,而物质遗存一旦破坏便不可再生,所以更有限时抢救的紧迫性。

第二,关于社会知名度,历史上的繁荣度。“入选标准”中提到“要在区域内有较高的知名度,在历史或现代发挥过重要影响和作用”。之所以有这样的要求,和前面的第一点是相类似的,都是考虑其历史文化价值。历史上曾经繁荣且知名度高者自然能反映当时建设的最高水平,有可能产生当时的精品,这些遗产如能存留至今自然就有更高的价值和典型性。不过只讲历史上的知名度当然是不够的,因为若没有真实的物质遗存,精品和典型就都谈不上了。只有历史的知名,则可能是过眼烟云,并非今日保护工作的任务。若以此来确定保护的等级,则很容易导致复建与造假,反倒于保护工作无益。有的地方历史上很有名,不过原有建筑街道都经过了改造,现在名气很大、人气很旺,业态也很好,甚至复建成仿古的样子,但它们没有了历史的原物,仍然不能算历史文化名街。这次推介活动,虽然用了“名街”这个“名”字,看重的并非只是历史上的名声,而是希望借其丰富真实的历史遗存而彰显其今日的名望。

第三,关于今日之经济文化活力。“入选标准”要求,“对原有的历史文化和社会生活有一脉相承的延续性,保持有较多的原有居民,至今仍维持着可持续发展的社会功能和经济文化活力”。这项要求是区别历史文化街区与文物古迹保护的重要标志。这里是一个成片的地区,有人在继续生活,所以它不但有物质实体的历史遗存,城市的非物质性的、传统的文化特色在这里有活生生的体现。这样对它的保护就不能

只保躯壳而丢掉其文化内涵。历史文化街区要有文化的传承，传承的核心是人，只有人的生活的延续才可能有文化的传承。当然生活会有提高，人口会有变化，但它在自然的演变中是一个渐变的过程，渐变则文化延续，成片的改造、大规模的迁民造成人口突变，突变则引起文化断裂。有的地方原住民人口变化，年轻人出去，留下老年人，或租给外来打工者住，其实这些不是问题，只要房产在，人心就在，依然会按自己的文化习俗和价值观念去处置，就可以实现街区的渐变，文化就可以延续。对于文物保护单位来说，由于要求保存全部历史信息，有时不得不牺牲它原有的使用功能，多数改做博物馆或供展览游览之用。但历史文化街区由于重点保护的是其外观风貌，所以有可能保留原有居民，改善生活条件，这样就可以既保存了文物遗存，又拥有可持续发展的功能和活力，从而做到遗产得以保护，城市设施得以改善，居民生活得以提高，文化得以传承。

第四，关于保护与管理。“入选标准”要求，“历史街区的维护、整修要方法正确，符合规范，当地居民支持并参与街区的保护”。不少历史文化街区本来有很好的基础条件，只是由于整修的方法不当，丢掉了历史遗产的真实性，丧失了遗产的价值，很是可惜。一些地方对历史文化街区保护实施有两种不良倾向，一种是着眼于地区的房屋破旧、设施不全，急于改变面貌，全部拆旧建新，把街区保护做成旧城改造。另一种是看重地处核心位置的商业潜力，只保躯壳，丢掉文化，人去楼空，改变功能，大量做成商业街。一些历史街区搞“人房分离”，居民全部搬离，建起貌似历史的商业街，丢掉了真实性，看到的是虚构性，丢掉老百姓自然的生活方式，看到的是展示演出的生活方式，改造后的利益没有分享给当地人，而是集中给了外来人，丢掉了地方的风味与特色，看到的只是国际化的名牌和全球化的品位。这类地方不要当地居民的参与，得不到当地居民的支持，这绝对不是历史文化街区保护的方向。所以“入选标准”提出了实施管理方面的要求，以期促进科学保护，树立正确的样板，推动历史文化街区保护的健康发展。

现在正在进行第二批“中国历史文化名街”的评选，希望读者深入理解严格掌握“入选标准”，选出确有价值的、可以树为样板的“中国历史文化名街”。

Sponsored by China Culture News and China Culture Relics News, Appraisal and Promotion of “Renowned Chinese Cultural-Historic Streets” has won wide popularity and positive response among local governments, experts and the public.

This event has significant meaning for promoting the protection of cultural relics in China. According to the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, historical & cultural streets are one type of unmovable cultural heritage, while in the Regulations on the Protection of Famous Historical and Cultural Cities, Towns and Villages, they are one of prerequisites for historical & cultural cities and thus very important.

Though sponsored by the press, the event from the very beginning has applied appraisal criteria consistent with conditions set forth in the Regulations on the Protection of Famous Historical and Cultural Cities, Towns and Villages, so, when competent authorities in the future determine historical & cultural streets at state level, they are very likely to first turn to those on the list.

Then, how shall we understand the criteria for famous historical & cultural streets? The Regulations prescribe “historical & cultural streets” as those with especially rich cultural relics, concentrated historical buildings, and quite complete and truthful representation of traditional pattern and historical style. It mainly requires maintenance of rich and concentrated cultural relics and historical buildings, and thus complete and truthful representation of traditional pattern and style; it not only stresses cultural relics and historical buildings, but also emphasizes overall historical pattern and style. Of course, these cultural heritages must be authentic, not a copy or a fake, and this is a fundamental requirement for tangible cultural heritage.

Now let's look at the appraisal criteria for famous historical & cultural streets. It provides for historical & cultural value, preservation status, current vitality and prosperity, and administration effectiveness.

Compared with the Regulations, appraisal criteria focus on preservation status, and require cultural relics, historical sites and buildings left by true history and the formation and reflection of overall traditional pattern and historical style. Here, historical heritage is the most important. In some place, fake antiques are installed to take the place of true cultural relics already destroyed, but cultural sites, once destroyed, cannot be restored, and reconstruction do not have cultural value. Such restoration and reconstruction are not up to the standards set forth for historical & cultural streets, though they may help sustain urban style and features.

Why should there be other requirements for appraisal? I think, promotion of “famous streets” is to choose best historical & cultural streets, and may lay the basis for future appraisal at the state level. Hence, it is understandable to set forth more detailed and specific appraisal criteria than before.

These requirements may be divided into 4 aspects. The first is historical and cultural element. Appraisal criteria require “historically having important political, economic or cultural influence, or occurring important historical event, having typical traditional industry or special cultural features”. The establishment of historical & cultural streets are mainly intended for the protection of tangible cultural heritage, and they shall be places with rich historical & cultural contents, important historical influence, and their construction can reflect the highest level at that time, and reflect their economic, cultural and technical progress. Such streets surely will be of more typical meaning. Important historical events or persons may leave behind more important historical information, and vividly demonstrate these events or persons’ historical and cultural meaning, and streets in connection with them will acquire higher value.

Historical and cultural contents and preservation of authentic heritage are supplementary to each other. Cultural contents indicate

the value of tangible heritage, and by exploring cultural contents, we may acquire a deeper understanding of the preservation’s necessity and importance. However, compared to heritage, the study of historical and cultural contents after all is secondary, and may be carried out through literature and comparison even without the heritage, while, tangible heritage, once destroyed, will not be restored, so is more in need of timely rescue.

The second is social reputation and historical prosperity. Appraisal criteria require “quite high reputation in the region, and having important influence or role historically or in modern time”. Similar to the first point, this requirement also takes into account historical and cultural value. Historical prosperity and high reputation necessarily can reflect the highest level of construction at that time, and may give rise to excellent work of the time. Such heritage, if still preserved now, necessarily will have higher value and representativeness. Of course, historical reputation is not enough. Without authentic tangible heritage, excellence and representativeness will become empty talk. Historical reputation itself may just be fleeting smoke and cloud, but not the focus of current preservation. Preservation on this basis may easily lead to reconstruction and fake, and will not help preservation work. Some place is very famous historically, but its original buildings and streets are all renovated and even remodeled after antique style, it is now also very well-known, prosperous and dynamic, but without originals, it is still not a historical & cultural street. This event, though intended for “famous streets”, yet it does not just attach importance to historical fame, instead it wishes to demonstrate a street’s current reputation through its rich and authentic historical heritage.

The third is current economic and cultural vitality. Appraisal criteria require “continuation of original historical, cultural and social life, maintenance of a great number of original residents, and sustained social functions and economic & cultural vitality”. This is an important

signal that distinguishes historical & cultural streets from cultural relics and sites. Here is a stretch of land with people living there, so it requires not only tangible historical existence, but also live representation of intangible, traditional cultural features. Such being the case, the protection shall not abandon their cultural contents, and eyes just the body itself. A historical & cultural street needs to maintain its cultural heritage, while the core of heritage is people, and only when there is continuation of human living, can culture be inherited. Of course, life will be improved, and population will be changed, but this is a gradual change in the course of natural evolution, and gradual change is the basis for cultural heritage. Mass reconstruction and migration may lead to sudden change, while the latter may give rise to cultural interruption. In some place, original residents are changing, the young go out, and the old stay, or houses are rented to migrating workers. However, these are not problems, with houses kept, the heart will be there, conventions and values will be followed, the street will be gradually changed and its culture will be continued.

For sites to be protected for their historical and cultural value, to preserve all their historical information, sometimes their original functions have to be sacrificed, and most of them are converted into museums or sight-seeing purpose. While, the protection of historical & cultural streets focuses on their external style and features, so it is likely to maintain their original residents and improve living conditions. In this way, cultural heritage is preserved, functions and vitality are sustained, heritage is protected, urban facilities are upgraded, popular living is improved and culture is inherited.

The fourth is preservation and administration. Appraisal criteria require “correct and conforming maintenance and renovation of historical & cultural streets and local residents’ support of and participation in street protection”. Some historical & cultural streets may have had very good conditions, but it is a pity that, due to improper

renovation, they lose the authenticity and the value of historical heritage. In the course of protection implementation, there are two bad practices adopted by some places. The one is seeing only shabby buildings and facilities and so rushing to make a change, old buildings are dismantled, and the protection is turned into reconstruction. The other is stressing only the core area’s business potential. So, the body is preserved, culture is abandoned, people are gone and buildings empty, functions are changed and many commercial streets are created. Some streets separate people from houses, residents all move away, seemingly historical commercial streets are established, fabrication thus takes the place of authenticity, natural life style is replaced by stage show, benefits thus arising are monopolized by outsiders, not shared by local people, local style and features are lost, and there are just international brands and globalization. Without local people’s participation and support, this absolutely is not the direction of protection. As a result, appraisal criteria set forth administration requirements, with a purpose to promote scientific protection, set up a good example and promote healthy protection of historical & cultural streets.

The second round of appraisal for “Renowned Chinese Cultural-Historic Streets” is now under way. Readers are expected to carefully read and understand appraisal criteria, and choose valued and exemplary “historical & cultural streets” accordingly.

传统风貌 青春活力 文化传承 形神兼备 ——祝第二届“中国历史文化名街”评选活动圆满成功

Traditional Style, Youthful Vitality, Cultural Continuation, Lifelike Representation

朱自煊 By Zhu Zixuan

去年有幸参加由中国文化报、中国文物报两社共同主办的“中国历史文化名街”评选推介活动。北京国子监10条名街颁牌盛典犹历历在目。转瞬间，今春又继续评选出江苏省苏州山塘街等10条名街（包括街区）。今年申报数量之多、群众参与之广更胜去年。作为一名对名城保护工作十分热衷的老积极分子，感到十分欣慰。对这20条名街，我大部分去看过，它们历史文化内涵丰富、传统风貌完整，类型也比较多样，是众多历史文化名城中精华所在。通过公开评选，隆重挂牌，我想会更好地促进当地群众和政府部门的保护意识，有利于这批珍贵历史文化遗产的永续发展。

历史街区在国际上称“历史地段”，是上世纪六七十年代开始提出的。如1964年威尼斯通过的《保护文物建筑及历史地段的国际宪章》。1976年内罗毕通过的“关于历史的或传统的建筑群及它们在现代生活中的地位的建议”等。在我国是在1968年，国务院在公布第二批国家历史文化名城的文件中指出“对文物古迹比较集中，或能完整地体现出某一历史时期传统风貌和民族地方特色的街区、建筑群、小村落等也应予以保护，可根据它们的历史、科学艺术价值，公布为各级历史文化保护区”。在时间上开始于上世纪80年代初。北京琉璃厂一条街的改建开了先河，以后天津古文化街、安徽黄山市屯溪老街的保护整治都接踵而至。当时保护的理念和方法也各不相同，有推倒重来，建成仿古一条街，也有以保护为主，进行基础设施改造和环境整治的。通过不断摸索，至90年代逐步形成下列几点共识。

一是历史街区特点有三，即历史真实性，包括它的街巷肌理，历史建筑的原貌；风貌完整性，包括街区本身及其周边空间环境的完整；生活延续性，包括居民生活条件的改善及其文化的传承等。

二是保护方法应以保护整治为主。渐进式进行，反对大拆大建，拆旧建新，造假古董。

三是运作模式，应是政府主导，百姓参与，专家指导，市场运作。不仅要研究保护整治阶段的运作，还要研究整治好以后经营管理方面的运作。

历史街区不同于文物保护单位之处很多。最大区别是历史街区至今还在使用，它们是“活”的文物。当今社会变化巨大、发展迅速，人们

物质生活、精神需求乃至审美观念都与过去有很大差距。生活与时俱进，街区风貌要保持其传统特色有很大难度。应让居民感到住在名街区内是一份荣誉，一份享受。日本不少著名历史街区内的居民都有这种感情。反过来政府对街区内居民生活条件改善也应千方百计、打破常规，在保护前提下尽量满足。对于街区风貌，也即“形”的问题上双方都应严格遵守努力保护好它的“历史真实性”。另外在文化传承上，也即街区“神”这一方面，也应深入研究探索，务使其传统文化得以传承和发扬。如国子监历史街区，有国子监、孔庙这两座保护单位和四座牌楼，使这条“成贤街”身价百倍不同凡响。这种独特功能和氛围要保持，目前保护工作也做到了这一点。但随着时代不同，历史街区功能特色也会发展，如北京南锣鼓巷休闲街的出现，什刹海环湖酒吧的兴起，都反映出某种时代需求，要很好研究，加以引导。总之，历史街区既然是一种“活”的文化遗产，保持其青春活力，使其得以永续发展，是十分必要的。从历史上看，这些名街区都有过辉煌，也经历过衰败。沧海桑田，几度春秋，留下很多历史痕迹。所以活力是历史街区得以生存的动力，保护与发展是永远的主题。今天取得名街光荣称号之后，不是结束，而是新的开始。要总结经验，研究其发展规律，努力做到“传统风貌，青春活力，文化传承，形神兼备”。

提两点希望：

一、希望两社举办的“中国历史文化名街评选推介活动”一期一期办下去，越办越好，为我们这个文明古国保留下更多珍贵文化遗产。

二、希望在此民办基础上，引起政府主管部门重视，早些制定出全国历史文化街区的保护条例，授予其法定身份，并将其纳入法制轨道。这样才能最终把这一批历史文化名街保住。

Last year, I had the honor of attending the Appraisal and Promotion of “Renowned Chinese Cultural-Historic Streets” sponsored by China Culture News and China Culture Relics News. Now I can still clearly remember the unveiling ceremony for ten famous streets, including Guozijian in Beijing. In this spring, another 10 famous streets (including blocks) were chosen, including Shantang Street in Suzhou of Jiangsu Province. This year, more applications are submitted, and more people are involved. As for these 20 streets, I have seen most of them. They enjoy rich historical and cultural contents, quite intact traditional style and features, and diverse types, and are the essence of many historical & cultural cities. Through public screening and solemn unveiling, I think local people and governments will have better awareness of protection, and precious historical & cultural heritage will be preserved and sustained.

Internationally, historical streets are called as “historical areas”, which began to be mentioned from the 1960s and 1970s, for example, the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites adopted in Venice and the Recommendation Concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas adopted in Nairobi. In China, the State Council in 1986 pointed out when publishing the second list of national historical and cultural cities, “streets, buildings or villages with concentrated or quite intact features of a certain historical period or ethnic group shall be protected and announced as historical and cultural sites of various levels pursuant to their historical, scientific or artistic value.” From early 1980s, the street along Liulichang (Colored Glaze Workshop) of Beijing was the first, and then followed Ancient Culture Street in Tianjin and Tunxi Street of Huangshan City, Anhui Province, conservation and renovation were initiated. Then, varying ideas and methods were followed. Some streets were dismantled and remodeled after ancient styles, while others focused on conservation and engaged in infrastructure and environment

upgrade. After persistent exploration, by 1990s, the following consensus was reached.

Firstly, historical streets have three features, that is, historical authenticity, including their structure and original architectural style, intact style and features, including the intactness of streets themselves and the neighborhood, and continuation of living, including improvement of residents’ living conditions and continuation of their culture.

Secondly, the emphasis shall be put on conservation and renovation, gradual change is recommended, and no mass dismantling, reconstruction and fake antique shall be made.

Thirdly, the operation shall be government-dominated, with popular participation, expert instruction and market practice. In addition to the operation during renovation, attention shall be paid to operation and management after renovation.

Historical streets are quite different from sites protected for their historical and cultural value. The greatest difference is that historical streets are still in use and they are “living” relics. Due to huge social change and rapid development, people now have quite different material life, spiritual demand and aesthetic concept. It is not easy to catch up with the time and maintain these streets’ traditional features at the same time. Residents shall be able to feel a sense of honor and enjoyment. In Japan, people in many famous streets all share such a feeling. On the other hand, government shall do the best to improve residents’ living conditions and satisfy their demands. As to style and features, i.e. “tangible” aspect, both sides shall diligently preserve these streets’ historical authenticity. As for “intangible” aspect, i.e. cultural continuation, in-depth study and exploration shall be carried out for the continuation and development of traditional culture. For instance, in the area of Guozijian, there are state treasures such as Guozijian (Imperial College) and Kongmiao (Confucian Temple) as well as four