



The Nanjing Modern Building Conservation Annual Plan in 2010



Conservation and management of
Historical Buildings
2010-03-11



Yang Fu

Deputy Director

Nanjing Municipal Construction Commission, China

Abstract

Nanjing modern building conservation work started at 2006. But the Nanjing modern building conservation action really began at 2008. There is a fixed annual funding from the city government. This article is concentrated on how to manage the better use of this municipal governmental funding.

Introduction

Background:

Nanjing is a famous historical city in China which now the capital city of Jiangsu province. Nanjing has three important periods in the history of China which the nearest one is called the republic period from 1840-1950. during that time it was an important city in China, and from 1921-1949 it was the capital of China. During that period time many important evidences has happened and many modern architectures were built in Nanjing.

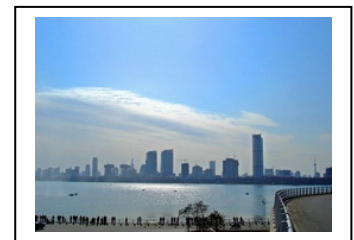
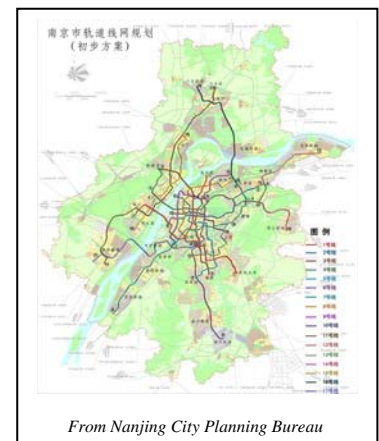
The Nanjing government has created an aggressive three year city construction plan that will require a total city construction investment of over 150 billion RMB Yuan (15 billion Euros). In 2010, the total city construction investment is 55.7 billion RMB Yuan (5.57 billion Euros). It includes 16 important projects such as a southern city railway station, a great tunnel crossing beneath the Yangtze River, a second phase of the Nanjing International Airport and a No.3 underground express, as well as other projects. The entire plan can be separated into five stages of city construction and the involvement of six different areas of city management. In 2010 the investment to safeguard the city's cultural heritage protection is approximately 3.4 billion RMB Yuan (0.34 billion Euro). It includes funding for the southern city's historical blocks protection, the Six Kingdoms dynasty historical culture protection, the Ming and Qing dynasties historical culture protection and the Modern Building Conservation program.

The Nanjing Modern Building Conservation Annual Plan in 2010 is based on "The Nanjing City Construction Annual Plan 2010" and the Law of Nanjing Modern Building Conservation. The following explanation outlines the various features and protocol for carrying out The Nanjing Modern Building Conservation Annual Plan in 2010.

The total investment for Modern Building Conservation is over 200 million RMB Yuan, and 20 million RMB Yuan of that amount is from the city government budget. The rest is from the private sector or the district government.

Question:

There was not attention paid by city government on the modern building conservation until 2006. In 2006 Nanjing set the first local law about the Nanjing Modern Building Conservation. And the Nanjing modern building conservation Annual plan began at 2007. But only in 2008 the conservation plan really was carried out.



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According to results over the past few years, the project implementation units are not enthusiastic about the work . Some of the projects are not finished. Some projects even not start.

Anylsis:

There are some reasons for the question:

First - The conservation plan before was carried out from top down. It was provided by the city planning bureau and discussed just between sereral bureaus in the city government. The owners of the buildings and district governments were positive in the plan . the tasks and the owner's needs are disconnected . That's means some projects are only meets the needs of the city. Not concerned about the needs of owners.

Second -There may be no repair work called for in the original plans for the main projects. However, the municipal government may arrange the work based on the needs of the urban environment and culture, therefore the repair work becomes the government's requirements but it is not what the project implementation units want to do. Because the government does not provide funding for the required repairs, the project implementation units can not do the project correctly.

Third – The project implementation units may want to do work but they suffer from a lack of funds while municipal governmental funding is frequently too small to meet their needs. It is only about 10-15% of the total needs. The rest will be provided by the owner or the district government.

fouth – the funds was misused. Some projects is the market developed. They do not need the subsidies the government provided.

Program Innovation Points:

* First: Do rescue renovation and salvage repair of projects that are at the brink of destruction. These are fully funded by the municipal government.

* Second: Combined with the owners' renovation plan, and coupled with financial guidance and assistance to enhance maintenance, the committee of experts assesses the repair plan by checking and gate keeping its implementation to prevent any construction damage.

* Third: By strengthening pre-feasibility studies, there can be more control over the prevention of an excessive number of projects while at the same time increasing the amount of project subsidies and strengthening the feasibility of the approved projects.

Works Steps:

Step 1: Making the plan. The district governments provide their plans and suggestions to the Nanjing Municipal Construction Commission. The Nanjing Municipal Construction Commission also considers the city government's strategies in conjunction with its own short and long term plans. Each level of government is required to explain what elements of the overall plan are important to them and which features and items are particularly urgent. This process was finished in 2009. At that time, we provided an analysis table to the district government, however, their personnel did not fill out the table in the correct way. This problem indicated to us that it is not easy for people to properly perform a function of this type if they do not have the proper training.

Step 2: Discussion and Consultation. The Nanjing City Planning Bureau also provided an action plan. The Nanjing Municipal Construction Commission integrated that plan and provided the combined version to the district government and various other bureaus (such as the cultural relic bureau, the housing bureau, etc.) and requested that they also submit their ideas and suggestions for the overall plan.

Step 3: Formulating the plan. We formulated a final plan and submitted it to the city government. We are now waiting for their permission.

Step 4: Carrying out the plan. After receiving permission from the city government, The Nanjing Municipal Construction Commission will assign various projects to the responsible body. Some projects will go to the construction bureaus in the districts and some will go to the owners of the buildings. The proper authorities in each project will do the protection design work and then submit their final product to a commission of experts. The entire design will be carefully reviewed by a commission of experts. After receiving permission from the commission of experts, the protection projects can be carried out.

Step 5: Check and finish the projects. This is the important modern building project evaluation and acceptance phase. After a final plan for the responsibility

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to protect the building units is finished and there is a completion of the final report for the use of funds, the Urban Construction Commission (which is organized by relevant departments and experts) will review the entire plan and assess the targeted, prioritized projects. Based on the Urban Construction Commission's final analysis, the requisite subsidies will be initiated.

Funding Policy For Nanjing Modern Building Conservation in 2010

In 2010 the City of Nanjing has a total investment of 200 million RMB Yuan (20 million Euros) for the protection and construction of important modern buildings. That amount includes government special protection funds in the amount of 20 million RMB Yuan. These funds are organized and implemented in accordance with the "Urban sharing, district-based, project balance, multi-party financing" policy. The main costs for protection are raised and operated by the district government. The municipal funding policy is in the form of a fixed allocation of subsidies and the entire allocation is fully funded.

- (A) Single buildings can receive up to 100,000 RMB Yuan and for an entire area the limit is 300,000 RMB Yuan. A project is initiated with this arrangement.
- (B) After completion of the remediation and protection, the Municipal Construction Commission will review the actual workload and investment that was required then determine if the specific amount of the subsidies needs to be adjusted to account for the project's effectiveness.
- (C) The expenses for protecting important modern building are arranged with special funds.

The main tasks of major modern architecture protection in 2010

In 2010 there are three main priorities for the protection of important modern and contemporary architecture and scenery areas in the City of Nanjing. The first is the rescue protection of an important modern architecture scenery area. Second is using subsidies to protect six important modern buildings and third is encouraging the protection of three important modern architecture scenery areas and two important modern/contemporary architectures while at the same time assuring the completion of two major groups included in the listed, protected works of modern architecture.

I. Rescue Protection

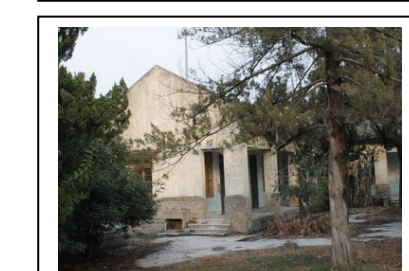
A modern architecture scenery area is the Jiangnan Cement property which is on the important modern building directory.

Jiangnan Cement Plant is located on Qixia Street in the Qixia District and it is the seventh installment in Jiangsu Province to be declared a key national heritage conservation unit. On July 1, 1935 Yan Huiqing, the former Prime Minister of the Northern Government, was commissioned by the Tangshan Kai New Cement Company to build this plant. It was introduced as the Danish Smith's line and its annual 200,000 tons of cement production made it become one of the earliest famous cement plants in China. In 1937, after the Japanese invasion and occupation of Nanjing, a German named Carter Gunther became the deputy director of Jiangnan Cement Plant. In order to protect the refugees around the vicinity of the Cement Plant, Mr. Gunther set up a camp inside Jiangnan Cement Plant and started dealing with Japanese military in the area. A temporary clinic was set up as a refugee camp and it saved the lives of at least ten thousand refugees. The scenery area, covering 1.98 hectares, has about 20 buildings that include office buildings and residential buildings of class A, B, C and D. All buildings are brick-wood structure and the total building-occupied area is nearly 5000 square meters.

Remediation Content: Buildings in this project are Günther's former residence, the international aid refugees' facility and Mr. Sindberg's former residence including three houses. These houses have become dilapidated by fire and a lack of repair for many years. The majority of the houses are to be restored based on their original appearance and structure and the interiors are going to be refurbished like the originals. The rest of the facade is being renovated to go with the surrounding environment and the structure will be reinforced based on an inspection and the test results. The project is planned to be completed by the end of 2010 and it will be a unified listing after the renovation.

II. Using Subsidies to Protect 6 Important Modern and Contemporary Architectures

1. The original Provisional Government Senate site (National Conservation units)



This photo is from the "heritage site about Jiangnan Cement Plant" By Jiangsu Provincial Cultural Relic Bureau

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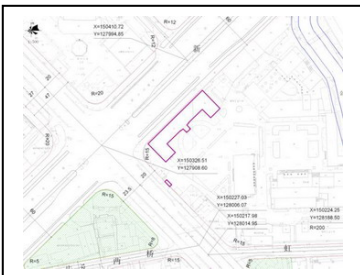
Located at #10 Hunan Road in the Drum Tower District, it is currently the People's Liberation Army Military District of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing garrison Headquarters. The construction of the building was started in 1909 and completed in 1910. Mr. Sun Zhi-xia was the architect. It is built in the French palace style and is one of the earliest modern architectures designed and built by Chinese architects in Chinese history. The building is a brick-wood structure with water walls, a triangular wooden frame and round arched windows. It has two stories above ground and a basement. The floor plan is square and covers an area of 4600 square meters.



Remediation content: As a result of excavation around the building and a combination of the building's seismic design shortcomings, there is a partial settlement of the west building. There should be a structural reinforcement installed based on testing and inspection results. The facade needs to be renovated and there should be a remediation of the surrounding environmental features. The basic restoration of the west side of the building should be completed by the end of 2010. The overall restoration should be completed by the end of 2011 and it will be a unified listing after the renovation is completed.

2. The original site of Resources Committee of the National Government (Municipal Conservation Unit)

Located at #200 Zhongshan North Road in the Drum Tower District, it is now occupied by Nanjing Industry University. It was built in 1947 and designed by the famous Chinese architect Yang Tingbao. The building is facing southeast and has two stories with a total of 2600 square meters. It is a brick-wood structure with a red brick wall, a veranda, green glazed tiles and hand painted beams and girders.



Remediation Content: The goal is to restore the property's door, guardhouses and building façade to their historical appearance. Other refurbishments include repair or replacing the damaged structural components, refurbishing the interior and cleaning up the internal environment without removing any of the original structures. Renovation work should be completed by the end of 2010 and the property will be a unified listing after the project is completed.



3. Li Hongzhang Ancestral (Municipal Conservation Unit)

Located at 4th Lane #77 in the Baixia District, it was built during the Qing dynasty and is commonly known as the Li Ancestral Hall. It was funded by Empress Dowager Cixi. The surviving parts of the compound are the temple,

the hall and the screen wall. The temple faces south with a construction area of 305.9 square meters. It has a single-eaved gable with a small tile roof. The temple has Chuan Dou-style beams with temple pillar bases and the beams are exquisitely carved over their entire surfaces. There is a gold plated Buddha sculpture at the top of each pillar in the temple.



Remediation content: This will be done in two phases. The first stage will include restoration of the area where the screen wall stands by restoring it to its original historic appearance. This will be accomplished by making repairs and replacing the damaged bricks, structure and decorative elements. The structure will also be improved by improving the roof's waterproofing. Further improvements will include rectifying the surrounding environment, demolishing illegal buildings and removing advertising. Refurbishing the courtyard and the street walls will enhance the streetscape. The first phase will be completed by the end of 2010. The second phase will be to carry out a systematic and comprehensive historic research with surveying and architectural assessment so that we can conduct a comprehensive restoration of the compound to a completed conservation.

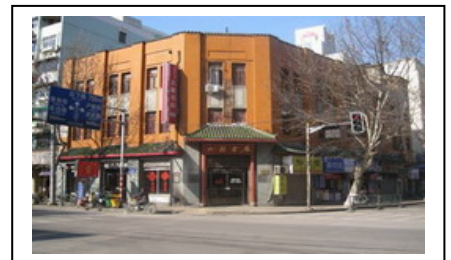


4. The original Zhonghua Book Company site (It is on the important modern architecture list.)

Located at #220 Taiping South Road in the Baixia District, it is currently an antiquarian bookshop. It was built in 1935 and is a three-story street side building in a Western native architectural style. There have been big changes made in the architectural features with the lower part of the building changed to a traditional Chinese tile roof which is inconsistent with the overall architectural style.



Remediation Content: The overall facade needs a careful redesign to restore the historic original appearance. There also needs to be removal of non-conforming advertising and decoration plus reinforcement of the main structure. The rectification work should be completed by the end of 2010 and it will be a unified listing after the renovation.



5. #3 Beijing West Road, Republican Period Building (Municipal Conservation Unit)

Located in the southwest corner of the Drum Tower, it was the original Japanese Embassy building. It is now the Nanjing People's Armed Police Detachment and Nanjing People's Armed Police Corps



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Fire Station. Built in the 1920s, it is a brick-concrete structure, four-story building with an area of 540 square meters. The building faces northward with outside pillars along its face and it has a cantilevered beam head. The doors are decorated with plastic flowers and the railing is detailed with a design based on Baroque-style effects. The building has had stories added to it and it has been altered.

Remediation Content: The façade will be restored to its original historic appearance along with concealed air-conditioning and pipelines. Signs will be redesigned to better coordinate with the main building. The altered doors and windows will be restored while renovating the surrounding environment. The rectification work should be completed by the end of 2010 and it will be a unified listing after the renovation.

6. The original Nanjing Post Office site (Municipal Conservation Unit)



Located at # 110 Jiankang Road, it is now the Jiankang Road Post Office. It was built in the 1920's with a total building area of 1600 square meters and it is the oldest post office in Nanjing. The building is an excellent work of Western classical architectural style and it is considered to be one of the best representative works of the introduction of Western classical style to China.

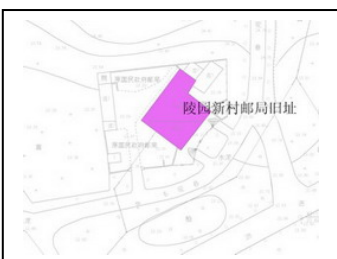
Remediation Content: The project will restore the original architectural style with a new façade and clean up the surrounding environment. The rectification work should be completed in September of 2010 and it will be a unified listing after the renovation.

III. Encouraging Protection of Two Important Modern Buildings and Three Scenery Areas



1. The original New Linyuan Village Post Office site (Provincial Conservation Unit)

Located at the Zhongshan scenic area in the Xuanwu District, it was built in 1934 and is a full-featured facility now dedicated as the New Linyuan Village Post Office. There are 2 stories in the main building. It has antique style green glazed double eaves on a pointed roof and blue glass brackets. The front door opens in the middle of the front facade of the first story. The beams and girders are hand painted. There is a large arched window on both sides of the front door



and there are 4 large arched windows next to each other on each side of the main building.

Remediation Content: The facade needs to be carefully restored to its original historic appearance by replacing damaged components. The main structure needs to be reinforced based on testing and the inspection results. The rectification work should be completed by the end of 2010 and it will be a unified listing after the renovation.

2. Huiwen College Bell Tower (National Conservation Unit)

Located inside the Jinling High School in the Drum Tower District, it was built in the 19th century. The tower was designed by American architects commissioned by an American church. It was one of the main buildings on the campus. The three-story building has a central four-story clock tower with axial symmetry. There are porches on both front and back of the tower. The building was designed in an American colonial architectural style.

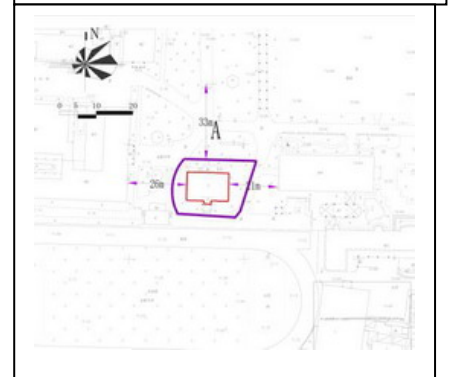
Remediation Content: It will require repair, cleaning facades, hiding all kinds of pipes, the removal of external pipes and basins and also structural reinforcement. The rectification work should be completed by the end of 2010 and it will be a unified listing after the renovation.

3. West BaiCai garden scenery area (an important member of the modern building directory.)

Located in the southeast portion of the Baixia District administrative building in an area north of Wenchang Lane, this scenery zone covers an area of 0.81 hectares and was built in the 1930's. There are various styles of architecture inside the area. The residential buildings are a late Shikumen garden house style. There are a total of 14 good-conditioned buildings made up of both joint row and independent apartments.

Remediation Content: It will require integration with the construction of the gold & jewelry district which is in the same area. It will also require implementing functional replacement and an overall transformation of the property. The project is to be launched in March 2010 and completed by the end of 2011. It will be a unified listing after the renovation.

4. Plum Village Zhonglan li scenery area (an important member of the modern building directory)



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The area is located south to Zhongshan East Road, north to the Han Fu Street, west to the campus of Xuanwu Public Security Bureau and east to the campus of Huajian Industry Co., Ltd. The area was built in 1937 and there are 18 alley style apartments in a cluster from the Republican Period with a total of 7,000 square meters. These buildings have typical characteristics of the outstanding residential architecture from the Republican Period such as neat corridors, uniform sloped roofs with the skylights, etc.

Remediation Content: It must integrate with the development of the Republican Period architectural and cultural tourism district. It must also start the functional replacement of these 18 buildings along with building maintenance, pipe network transformation and renovation of the surrounding environment. The project will be completed by the end of 2010 and will be a unified listing. The Yixian village land reform will then begin at the end of 2010 to further improve the environment, increase public space and enhance the streetscape along Zhongshan Road.

5. Nanjing Chenguang Factory style area (an important member of the modern building directory)

Located on #1 Zhenxue Road in the Qinhuai District, it is now the Nanjing Chenguang 1865 Science and Technology • Creative Industrial Park. It was built in the Tongzhi 4th year (1865) and includes industrial buildings from different periods such as the Qing Dynasty, the Republican Period and recent times. Most of the buildings from the Republican Period are concrete frame structures with the exception of some brick and concrete buildings. The combination of the brick wall and the matched concrete beams and columns creates a unique architectural style. The large spans, high floors and bright, spacious rooms are typical characteristics of industrial buildings which reflect the architecture style in the initial stage of modern Chinese industry. It covers an area of about 21 million square meters.

Remediation Content: It will require remediation of A1, E7, E8, E13 which are four Republican period buildings to be restored to their original appearance by demolishing various additions and alterations. It will also require reinforcing the waterproofing, the repair and replacement of roof tiles and other necessary building materials. Workers will renovate the facade, clean wall pipelines and keep the facade transformation consistent with the original appearance to retain the integrity of dominant elements such as doors and windows. The rectification work should be completed by the end of October of 2010 and it will be a unified listing after the renovation.

IV. A Unified Listing of Work

A completed listing of two groups of a total 60 important modern architecture buildings.

V. The Division of Responsibilities for Conserving Important Modern Architecture

1. The Municipal Construction Committee leads and organizes the conservation and rectification of important modern architecture and scenery areas. It is responsible for developing remediation plans, finalizing projects, program reviews, capital subsidies, project supervision, examination and acceptance, etc.

2. The Urban Planning Bureau is responsible for the planning of conservation of important modern and contemporary architecture, maintaining a list of the properties, publicity, etc. It is also responsible for approving programs that involve major changes of important modern architecture and buildings inside the scenery areas.

3. The Municipal Real Estate Bureau is responsible for verification of property rights, assisting in the development of regulations on renovations and the usage of important modern buildings in order to verify the historical archives and to play a lead role in making sure there is a proper listing of implementation plans. It also awards a priority listing to good-conditioned architecture including current and historical styles and features.

4. The city administrative law enforcement departments are responsible for removal of the outdoor advertisements and unauthorized shop signs and other external facilities on important architecture and buildings in style areas. They assure administrative punishment is given to the involved parties.

5. The Municipal Public Bureau is responsible for the management, maintenance and supervision of roads, drainage and lighting of subsidiary municipal facilities surrounding important modern architecture and scenery areas.

6. The relevant district government is responsible for the funds required to implement district-level conservation and construction. It is responsible for coordination with related property units on remediation issues and programs in conjunction with the completion of the planned conservation. In accordance with the related procedures, it also handles the relevant construction formalities while organizing and promoting rectification in order to ensure there is a completion of high-quality renovation work on schedule.

Appendix

A. Budget for 2010 Protection Plan of Nanjing Important Modern Architecture and Style areas

B. 2010 list of Nanjing listed important modern and contemporary architecture

C. 2010 proposed rehabilitation project evaluation form for Nanjing important modern architecture and style areas

D. 2010 Recommendations form for Nanjing important modern architecture and style areas

Budget for 2010 Protection Plan of Nanjing Important Modern Architecture and Style areas

Sort	Project	Project Name	Address	Class	Responsible unit	Finish time	Estimate investment	Fixed subsidy	Subsidy	Percent	
Rescue Protection	One modern architecture scenery area	Jiangnan Cement property	Xixia street,Xixiang district	important modern building	Xixia district government	12/2010	¥3,000,000	¥300,000	¥2,700,000	100%	
		The original Provisional Government Senate site	#10,Hunan road	National Conservation units	Gulou district government	12/2010west side(12/2011finished)	¥20,000,000	¥100,000	¥7,000,000	36%	
		The original site of Resources Committee of the National Government	#200,Zhongshan north road	Municipal Conservation Unit	Gulou district government	12/2010	¥1,500,000	¥100,000	¥500,000	40%	
Subsidies Protection	6 Important Modern and Contemporary Architectures	Li Hongzhang Ancestral	#77,Sitiao xiang,Baixia district	Municipal Conservation Unit	Baixia district government	12/2010	¥8,000,000	¥100,000	¥3,900,000	50%	
		The original Zhonghua Book Company site	#220,Taiping south road	important modern building	Baixia district government	12/2010	¥2,500,000	¥100,000	¥500,000	24%	
		Republican Period Building	#3 Beijing West Road	Municipal Conservation Unit	Gulou district government	12/2010	¥4,000,000	¥100,000	¥1,100,000	30%	
		The original Nanjing Post Office site	#110,Jiankang road	Municipal Conservation Unit	Qinhuai district government	9/2010	¥600,000	¥100,000	¥60,000	27%	
		The original New Linyuan Village Post Office site	Zhongshan scenic area	Provincial Conservation Unit	Xuanwu district government	12/2010	¥3,500,000	¥100,000	¥250,000	10%	
		Huiwen College Bell Tower	Jinling middle school	National Conservation units	Gulou district government	12/2010	¥600,000	¥100,000	¥100,000	33%	
Encouraging Protection	Two Important Modern Buildings and Three Scenery Areas	West BaiCai garden scenery area	Taiping south road	important modern building	Baixia district government	12/2011	¥80,000,000	¥300,000	¥300,000	1%	
		Plum Village Zhonglan li scenery area	Zhongshan esat road	important modern building	Xuanwu district government	12/2010	¥50,000,000	¥300,000	¥300,000	1%	
		Nanjing Chenguang Factory style area	NO.1zhengxue road	important modern building	Qinhuai district government	10/2010	¥40,000,000	¥300,000	¥800,000	3%	
A Unified Listing of Work		60 important modern architecture buildings		The Nanjing Municipal Real Estate Bureau	12/2010	¥180,000	¥180,000		100%		
	working funds				12/2010		¥300,000				
sum							¥213,880,000	¥2,480,000	17,510,000	19,990,000	

附件二：B.

代建筑挂牌名单 2010 list of Nanjing list

第一批挂牌 (22处) First group(22)

序号No.	名称name
1	北京西路72号近现代建筑
2	南京大学西南楼
3	南京大学陶园南楼
4	原颐中烟草公司
5	原南京特别市第六区区公所
6	原中英文化协会
7	原泽存书库旧址
8	原巴基斯坦公使馆
9	原捷克大使馆
10	原奥地利公使馆
11	原缅甸大使馆
12	原波兰大使馆 (星汉别墅)
13	原土耳其大使馆
14	原陈布雷寓所 (一)
15	蒋锄欧旧居
16	原朱家骅寓所
17	上海路9号近代建筑
18	原竺可桢寓所
19	原吴贻芳寓所
20	原邵力子寓所
21	原陈裕光寓所
22	原袁晓园寓所

第二批挂牌 (38处) Second group(38)

序号No.	名称Name
23	豆菜桥北片近代建筑群
24	原侯镜如寓所
25	大方巷7号近代建筑群
26	青岛路33-1号近代建筑
27	原国民政府水利部
28	南京工学院五四楼
29	华东航空学院主楼
30	原比利时公使馆
31	原公余联欢社
32	原谭延闿寓所
33	桃园新村13号近代建筑
34	原段锡朋寓所
35	笼子巷住宅A、B座
36	原朱偁寓所
37	原中央无线电器材有限公司
38	原下关电厂办公楼
39	原国民政府首都电话局
40	原中华书局
41	原宋希濂寓所
42	秣陵路近代建筑群
43	逸仙桥
44	树德坊近代建筑群
45	原国民党中央军人监狱
46	原国民党中央广播电台
47	江苏邮政管理局旧址
48	中国银行南京分行旧址(一)

序号No.	名称Name
49	八路军驻京办事处旧址(一)
50	八路军驻京办事处旧址(二)
51	中国国货银行旧址
52	国际联欢社旧址
53	李宗仁公馆旧址
54	南京赛珍珠旧居
55	国民政府立法院、监察院旧址
56	法国驻中华民国大使馆旧址
57	何应钦公馆旧址
58	金陵协和神学院
59	杨廷宝住宅
60	童寯住宅

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地点address
北京西路72号
汉口路22号
汉口路22号
察哈尔路90号，丁山宾馆内
江苏路39号
北京西路41号
颐和路2号
珞珈路50号
汉口西路130号
鼓楼五条巷17号
傅厚岗29号
水佐岗39号
中山北路174号
颐和路6号
宁海路11号
赤壁路17号
上海路9号
珞珈路48号
傅厚岗15号
剑阁路27号
汉口路71号
五台山1-2号

地点Address
豆菜桥44-46号
大方巷41号
大方巷7号
青岛路33-1号
长江后街6号
四牌楼2号
卫岗1号
高楼门42号
洪武北路129号
成贤街112号
梅园新村桃园新村13号
傅厚岗16号
太平北路1912街区
清溪村1号
中山东路301号
中山北路576号
游府西街8号
太平南路220号
小火瓦巷48村1号
秣陵路21号
中山东路
树德坊1-22号
茶亭东街242号
江东门对面
大马路62号
大马路66号

地点Address
青云巷41号 (现傅厚岗66号)
高云岭29号
中山路19号
中山北路259号
傅厚巷30号
汉口路22号
中山北路105号
高云岭56号
南京大学北园斗鸡闸4号
大铜银巷13号
成贤街104号
文昌巷52号

C : 附件三 :

2010 年近现代建筑和风貌区建议整治项目评估表

2010 proposed rehabilitation project evaluation form for Nanjing important modern architecture and style areas

填报单位(Fill unit) :(章 Seal)

填报日期(Date) :

2009 年 月 日

项目名称 Project name	原名 Previous name			
	现名 Current name			
所在地点 Address			行政区 District	
保护等级 Protection class			建造年代 Year Built	
价值 评估 Valuation	历史价值 Historical Value			
	使用价值 Value			

	经济价值 Economic Value			
项目 情况 Project case	整治规模 Remediation size			
	整治深度 Remediation Depth		预计完成 时间 Estimated completion time	
	目前进展 Current Progress		工程估算 Project Estimation	
备注 Remark				

填表人(Signature) : _____ 联系方式(Contact Number) : _____

注：填表说明附后，本表可复印。

Note: The explanatory notes are attached below. This form can be copied.

填表说明：Guidance Note:

1、“历史价值”：本栏请简单描述整治对象的历史地位，社会地位，艺术地位，历史信息保存状况等，突出描述其最核心的价值；

Historical value": please provide a brief description of the historical status, social status, artistic status, and the historical information preserving condition of the remediation object. Please highlight the core values;

2、“使用价值”:本栏阐述整治对象在实际使用中可起到的作用,对旅游业发展是否有用,或者可成为近现代建筑及历史的教学基地等;

"Value": this column describes the actual use of the remediation object, such as the role in the development of tourism or becoming the teaching base for modern and contemporary architecture and history ,etc.

3、“经济价值”:本栏从经济发展的眼光,对整治对象的经济前景作简单分析;

"Economic value": this column makes a simple analysis on the economic prospects of the remediation object based on an economic development perspective;

4、“目前进展”:此栏针对接转上一年度的整治项目而言,非接转项目可不填;

"The current progress": this column is only for the carried-over project from the previous year, Not applied to none carried-over project;

5、“备注”:如有特殊情况请在备注中写明。

"Remarks": please make notes for any special circumstances

附件四：

2010年度南京市重要近现代建筑及风貌区保护建

填报单位:(章)

填报日期：2010年 月 日

	序号 Index	项目名称Project Name	项目地点Address	估算总投资TotalEstimate (万元)			实施主体Implementati on unit
				拆迁费 用 Demoli	整治 费用re media	合计To tal cost	
2010年 整治项 目2010 remedi ation projects							
2009年 接转项 目2009 Carried- over projects							

