



中国文物 古迹保护 准则

国际古迹遗址理事会中国国家委员会制定
中华人民共和国国家文物局推荐

Principles
for the Conservation
of Heritage Sites
in China

Issued by China ICOMOS

Approved by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage

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Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China

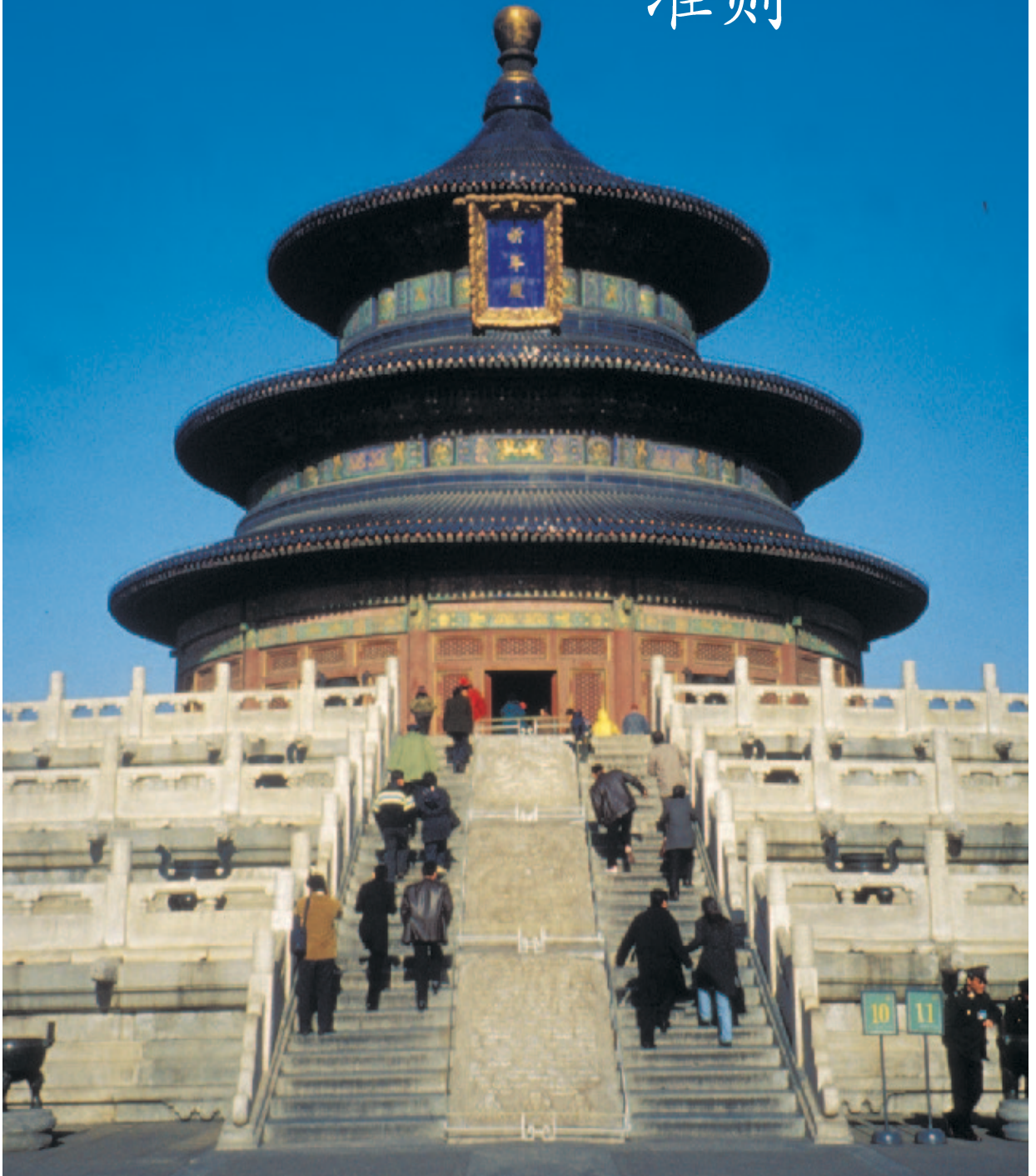
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中国文物
古迹保护
准则



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序 言

中国是世界上地域辽阔，历史悠久，文化传统不曾中断的多民族统一国家。遗存至今的大量文物古迹，形象地记载着中华民族形成发展的进程，它们不但是认识历史的证据，也是增强民族凝聚力，促进民族文化可持续发展的基础。

和平与发展已成为当代社会的主题。通过对彼此文物古迹的认识，可以促进各个国家、地区间的文化交流，有利于保持世界和平，共同发展。中国优秀的文物古迹，不但是中国各族人民的，也是全人类共同的财富；不但属于今天，更属于未来。因此，将它们真实、完整地留传下去，是我们现在的职责。

中国近代的文物保护观念和方法开始于20世纪30年代。中华人民共和国成立以后，在有效保护了一大批濒于毁坏的古迹的同时，形成了符合中国国情的保护理论和指导原则，并由国家颁布了《中华人民共和国文物保护法》和相关的法规。在此基础上，参照以1964年《国际古迹保护与修复宪章》（《威尼斯宪章》）为代表的国际原则，特制定本《准则》。它是在中国文物保护法规体系的框架下，对文物古迹保护工作进行指导的行业规则和评价工作成果的主要标准，也是对保护法规相关条款的专业性阐释，同时可以作为处理有关文物古迹事务时的专业依据。

第一章 总则

第1条

本准则适用的对象通称为文物古迹。它是指人类在历史上创造或人类活动遗留的具有价值的不可移动的实物遗存，包括地面与地下的古文化遗址、古墓葬、古建筑、石窟寺、石刻、近现代史迹及纪念建筑、由国家公布应予保护的历史文化街区（村镇），以及其中原有的附属文物。

第2条

本准则的宗旨是对文物古迹实行有效的保护。保护是指为保存文物古迹实物遗存及其历史环境进行的全部活动。保护的目的是真实、全面地保存并延续其历史信息及全部价值。保护的任务是通过技术和管理措施，修缮自然力和人为造成的损伤，制止新的破坏。所有保护措施都必须遵守不改变文物原状的原则。

第3条

文物古迹的价值包括历史价值、艺术价值和科学价值。

第4条

文物古迹应当得到合理的利用。利用必须坚持以社会效益为准则，不应当为了当前利用的需要而损害文物古迹的价值。

第5条

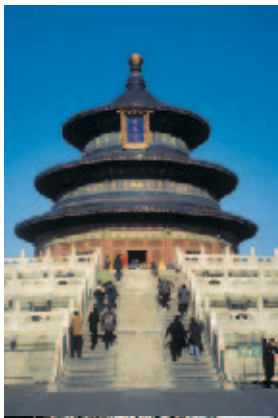
保护必须按程序进行。所有程序都应符合相关的法律规定和专业规则，并且广泛征求社会有关方面的意见。其中，对文物古迹价值的评估应当置于首要的位置。

第6条

研究应当贯穿在保护工作全过程，所有保护程序都要以研究的成果为依据。



河北承德避暑山庄
北京圆明园遗址
甘肃玉门关遗址
河北清东陵
辽宁牛河梁遗址
重庆大足石刻



北京天坛
福建鼓浪屿教堂
甘肃莫高窟壁画
新疆吐鲁番苏公塔

第7条

保存真实的记录，包括历史的和当代的一切形式的文献。保护的每一个程序都应当编制详细的档案。

第8条

建立健全独立稳定的工作机制。要依法加强基层文物保管机构的管理职能。从业人员应当经过专业培训，通过考核取得资格。重要的保护程序实行专家委员会评审制度，委员会成员应具有本专业的高等资质和丰富的实践经验。

第二章 保护程序

第9条

文物古迹的保护工作总体上分为六步，依次是文物调查、评估、确定各级保护单位、制订保护规划、实施保护规划、定期检查规划。原则上所有文物古迹保护工作都应当按照此程序进行。

第10条

文物调查包括普查、复查和重点调查。一切历史遗迹和有关的文献，以及周边环境都应当列为调查对象。

第11条

评估的主要内容是文物古迹的价值，保存的状态和管理的条件，包括对历史记载的分析和对现状的勘察。对新发现的古遗址评估需要进行小规模试掘，应依法报请批准后才能进行。

第12条

确定文物保护单位及其级别，必须以评估结论为依据，依法由各级政府公布。已确定的文物保护单位应进行“四有”工作，即有保护范围，有标志说明，有记录档案，有专门机构或专人负责管理。保护范围以外，还应划出建设控制地带，以保护文物古迹相关的自然和人文环境。



第13条

制订保护规划必须根据评估的结论，首先要确定主要的保护目标和恰当的保护措施。一般规划应包括保护措施、利用功能、展陈方案和管理手段四方面内容，特殊的对象可制订分区、分类等专项规划。各类保护规划特别是历史文化街区（村镇）的规划都要与当地的总体规划密切结合，并应当依法审批，纳入当地的城乡建设规划。

第14条

实施保护规划必须进行专项设计。列入规划的保护工程的专项设计，必须符合各类工程的规范，依法审批后才可实施。列入规划的展陈和教育计划，也应当进行专项设计。

第15条

定期检查规划的目的是总结规划实施的效果和经验，如发现缺陷或新的情况，可对规划作适当调整。

第16条

保护规划和重要的保护工程设计，应当由相关专业的专家委员会提出评审意见。

第17条

日常管理贯穿于保护全过程。管理者的主要职责是及时消除隐患，保护文物古迹不受损伤，同时不断提高展陈质量，收集文献档案；并在保护规划获得批准以后，确保按照规划实施保护。

第三章 保护原则

第18条

必须原址保护。只有在发生不可抗拒的自然灾害或因国家重大建设工程的需要，使迁移保护成为唯一有效的手段时，才可以原状迁移，易地保护。易地保护要依法报批，在获得批准后方可实施。

河北承德普陀宗乘之庙
新疆交河古城
山东曲阜孔林
天津独乐寺
新疆克孜尔石窟
云南大理旧城区



甘肃 莫高窟
辽宁 奉国寺
北京 孔庙
河北 承德 普宁寺石刻

第19条

尽可能减少干预。凡是近期没有重大危险的部分，除日常保养以外不应进行更多的干预。必须干预时，附加的手段只用在最必要部分，并减少到最低限度。采用的保护措施，应以延续现状，缓解损伤为主要目标。

第20条

定期实施日常保养。日常保养是最基本和最重要的保护手段。要制定日常保养制度，定期监测，并及时排除不安全因素和轻微的损伤。

第21条

保护现存实物原状与历史信息。修复应当以现存的有价值的实物为主要依据，并必须保存重要事件和重要人物遗留的痕迹。一切技术措施应当不妨碍再次对原物进行保护处理；经过处理的部分要和原物或前一次处理的部分既相协调，又可识别。所有修复的部分都应有详细的记录档案和永久的年代标志。

第22条

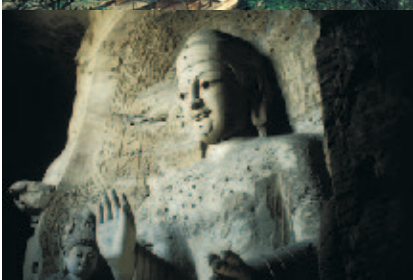
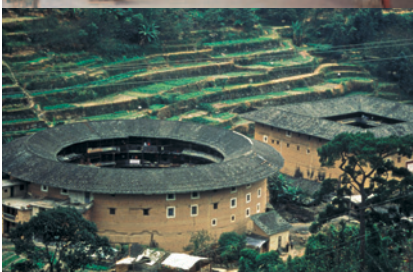
按照保护要求使用保护技术。独特的传统工艺技术必须保留。所有的新材料和新工艺都必须经过前期试验和研究，证明是最有效的，对文物古迹是无害的，才可以使用。

第23条

正确把握审美标准。文物古迹的审美价值主要表现为它的历史真实性，不允许为了追求完整、华丽而改变文物原状。

第24条

必须保护文物环境。与文物古迹价值关联的自然和人文景观构成文物古迹的环境，应当与文物古迹统一进行保护。必须要清除影响安全和破坏景观的环境因素，加强监督管理，提出保护措施。



北京孔庙 石碑
云南大理崇圣寺三塔
西藏拉萨布达拉宫
新疆喀什阿巴和加麻札
福建永定客家民居土楼
山西云冈石窟佛像

第25条

已不存在的建筑不应重建。文物保护单位中已不存在的少量建筑，经特殊批准，可以在原址重建的，应具备确实依据，经过充分论证，依法按程序报批，在获得批准后方可实施。重建的建筑应有醒目的标志说明。

第26条

考古发掘应注意保护实物遗存。有计划的考古发掘，应当尽可能提出发掘中和发掘后可行的保护方案同时报批，获准后同时实施；抢救性的发掘，也应对可能发现的文物提出处置方案。

第27条

预防灾害侵袭。要充分估计各类灾害对文物古迹和游人可能造成的危害，制订应付突发灾害的周密抢救方案。对于公开开放的建筑和参观场所，应控制参观人数，保证疏散通畅，优先配置防灾设施。在文物古迹中，要严格禁止可能造成重大安全事故的活动。

第四章 保护工程

第28条

保护工程是对文物古迹进行修缮和相关环境进行整治的技术措施。对文物古迹的修缮包括日常保养、防护加固、现状修整、重点修复四类工程。每一项工程都应当有明确的针对性和预期的效果。所有技术措施都应当记入档案保存。

第29条

日常保养是及时化解外力侵害可能造成损伤的预防性措施，适用于任何保护对象。必须制订相应的保养制度，主要工作是对有隐患的部分实行连续监测，记录存档，并按照有关的规范实施保养工程。



河北 清东 陵桥细节
山西 云冈 石窟寺庙屋檐
山东 曲阜 古树
甘肃 莫高窟唐代佛像

第30条

防护加固是为防止文物古迹损伤而采取的加固措施。所有的措施都不得对原有实物造成损伤，并尽可能保持原有的环境特征。新增加的构筑物应朴素实用，尽量淡化外观。保护性建筑兼作陈列馆、博物馆的，应首先满足保护功能的要求。

第31条

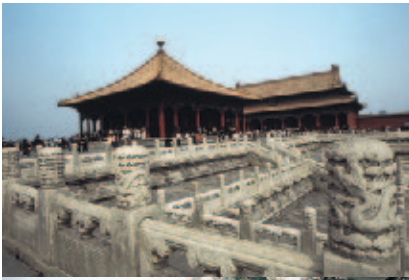
现状修整是在不扰动现有结构，不增添新构件，基本保持现状的前提下进行的一般性工程措施。主要工程有：归整歪闪、坍塌、错乱的构件，修补少量残损的部分，清除无价值的近代添加物等。修整中清除和补配的部分应保留详细的记录。

第32条

重点修复是保护工程中对原物干预最多的重大工程措施，主要工程有：恢复结构的稳定状态，增加必要的加固结构，修补损坏的构件，添配缺失的部分等。要慎重使用全部解体修复的方法，经过解体后修复的结构，应当全面减除隐患，保证较长时期不再修缮。修复工程应当尽量多保存各个时期有价值的痕迹，恢复的部分应以现存实物为依据。附属的文物在有可能遭受损伤的情况下才允许拆卸，并在修复后按原状归安。经核准易地保护的工程也属此类。

第33条

原址重建是保护工程中极特殊的个别措施。核准在原址重建时，首先应保护现存遗址不受损伤。重建应有直接的证据，不允许违背原形式和原格局的主观设计。



第34条

环境治理是防止外力损伤，展示文物原状，保障合理利用的综合措施。治理的主要工作有：清除可能引起灾害和有损景观的建筑杂物，制止可能影响文物古迹安全的生产及社会活动，防止环境污染造成文物的损伤，营造为公众服务及保障安全的设施和绿化。服务性建筑应远离文物主体，展陈、游览设施应统一设计安置。绿化应尽可能恢复历史状态，避免出现现代园林手法，并防止因绿化而损害文物。

第35条

经过发掘的古文化遗址和古墓葬，一般情况下，在取得研究所需资料后应回填保护，并防止盗掘。特殊情况核准露明保护的，应严格保护现状，除日常保养外尽量少加干预。无条件原址保存的构件，才允许易地保护。

第五章 附则

第36条

曾经发生过重大历史事件的纪念地，可参照本准则的有关条款保护其地点和环境原状。

第37条

风景名胜区及历史文化名城中的人文历史景观、水下文化遗产，可根据本《准则》的相关条款，制订各自的保护准则。

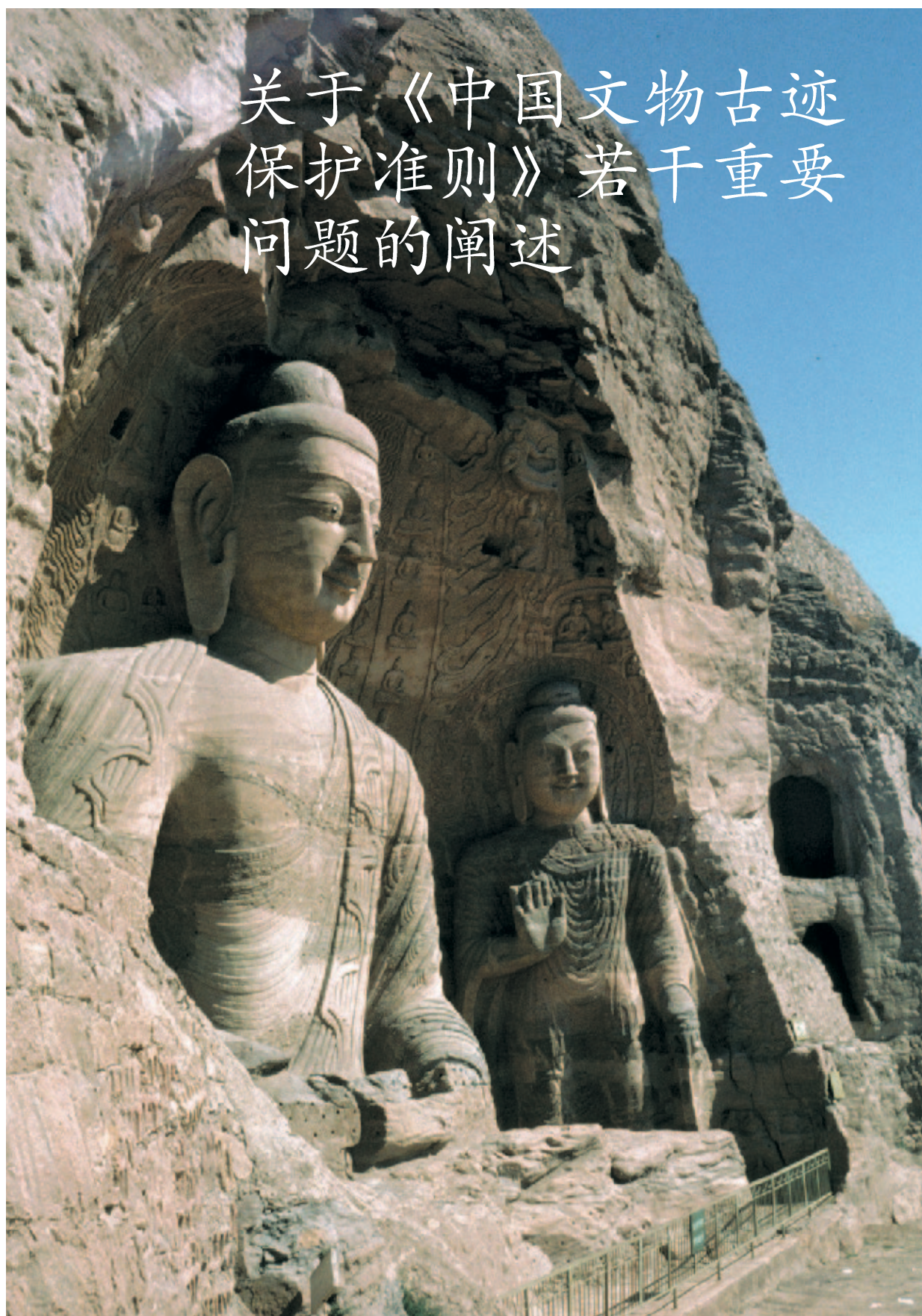
第38条

本《准则》由国际古迹遗址理事会中国委员会制订、通过，中国国家文物局批准向社会公布。国际古迹遗址理事会中国委员会负责对本《准则》及其附件进行解释。在需要进行修订时也要履行相同程序。

国际古迹遗址理事会中国国家委员会
2000年10月 承德

北京 故宫
澳门 圣道明教堂
河北 金山岭长城
陕西 西安兵马俑坑
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保护准则》若干重要
问题的阐述



关于《中国文物古迹 保护准则》若干重要 问题的阐述

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1 关于《中国文物古迹保护准则》的意义

1.1 《中国文物古迹保护准则》(以下简称《准则》)编制的背景

- 1.1.1 中国近代的文物古迹保护的观念和方法开始于20世纪30年代,在专业建筑师的主持下,整修了一批古建筑。50年代至90年代,保护、整修的项目大量增加,积累了丰富的经验,提出了若干值得探讨的保护理论。目前通过总结经验,建立有中国特色的文物古迹保护理论,在大多数从业人员中取得共识的条件已经成熟。
- 1.1.2 中国颁布了《中华人民共和国文物保护法》及其《实施细则》,国家和地方还都颁布了一些有关文物古迹管理和保护工程的法规,在实际工作中还需要对相关法规进行专业性阐释,以及相应的行业规则。
- 1.1.3 在中国实行市场经济为主导的社会环境中,文物古迹的保护及其价值取向,都面临新的课题。拓展保护观念,坚持保护原则,为文物古迹保护事业的可持续发展,制订明确的保护工作准则已势在必行。
- 1.1.4 第二次世界大战以后,保护文物古迹已成为国际社会共同关注的事业,众多专家组织了各类国际保护组织,很多国家签署了各类国际保护公约,不少国家也制订了符合本国国情的保护规则。中国是联合国《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》的缔约国,也是国际古迹遗址理事会的成员国,应当为国际保护理论作出贡献。

1.2 《准则》的作用

- 1.2.1 《准则》是文物古迹保护事业的行业规则。凡是从事文物古迹保护的人员,包括政府公务员和管理、研究、勘测、设计、施工、教育、传媒的一切人员,必须在专业行为和职业道德上受到《准则》的约束。
- 1.2.2 《准则》是评价保护工作的标准。保护事务都必须严格遵守相应的法规、规定,同时所有专业性方案的制订及其成果都应以《准则》为依据进行评估。
- 1.2.3 对于市政建设,土地房屋管理、防灾和环境保护、园林、宗教和民族等部门在处理涉及文物古迹的事务时,也可以《准则》作为专业依据。

1.3 《准则》的权威性

- 1.3.1 《准则》由国际古迹遗址理事会中国国家委员会制订并通过。
- 1.3.2 经国家文物主管部门批准公布后,《准则》规定的保护程序,就是文物行政管理部门要求的工作程序。
- 1.3.3 文物行政主管部门在审批、检查保护规划及技术方案的时,或在处理保护事务争议时,可以用《准则》作为论证的依据。
- 1.3.4 在动员全社会保护文物古迹的活动中,《准则》可以起到正确的舆论导向作用,并成为社会监督的专业标准。

2 关于文物古迹

2.1 文物古迹必须是实物遗存，具有历史、地点、年代的要素。

2.1.1 构成文物古迹的历史要素包括：

- 1 重要的历史事件和历史人物的活动；
- 2 重要的科学技术和生产、交通、商业活动；
- 3 典章制度；
- 4 民族和宗教；
- 5 家庭和社会；
- 6 文学和艺术；
- 7 民俗和时尚；
- 8 其它具有独特价值的要素。

2.1.2 确定文物古迹的地点，必须以当时的地面遗存、考古遗址，或其它足以证明其为确实地点的实物为依据。只有文献记载和口头传说，不能成为确定地址的证据。

2.1.3 文物古迹的年代指的是现存实物遗存的年代。文献记载可以印证年代的准确性，但不应作为判断年代的主要依据。一个组群中存在不同年代的单体，或一个单体中存在不同年代的构件，应分别说明。不能判定准确的年份时，可以将年代断定在世纪的上、中、下叶，或王朝的初、中、晚期范围内。

2.1.4 文物古迹的名称，可以使用始建时的名称，也可以使用存在时间最长的名称，还可以使用有重要纪念意义的或在公众间约定俗成的名称。

2.2 文物古迹必须具有历史的真实性。

2.2.1 现存的实物必须是历史上遗留的原状，包括始建时完整的状态，历史上多次改建后的状态和长期受损后残缺的状态。

2.2.2 大型建筑组群或历史街区（村镇）应当在整体上保存着历史风貌，当代增减或改动的部分所占比重必须很小。

2.2.3 历史文化名城中标志性遗迹和历史景观必须具有历史的真实性，应该是该名城中价值最高的文物古迹，并足以体现该名城的文化特色。

2.2.4 曾经发生过重大历史事件的纪念地，其原来的场地也应视为文物古迹。

2.2.5 借用文物古迹或历史名称新建的仿古景观不属于文物古迹。

2.3 文物古迹的根本价值是其自身的价值，包括历史价值、艺术价值和科学价值。对文物价值的认识不是一次完成的，而是随着社会发展，人们科学文化水平面的不断提高而不断深化的。

2.3.1 文物古迹的历史价值主要表现在以下方面：

- 1 由于某种重要的历史原因而建造，并真实地反映了这种历史实际；
- 2 在其中发生过重要事件或有重要人物曾经在其中活动，并能真实地显示出这些事件和人物活动的历史环境；

- 3 体现了某一历史时期的物质生产、生活方式、思想观念、风俗习惯和社会风尚;
- 4 可以证实、订正、补充文献记载的史实;
- 5 在现有的历史遗存中, 其年代和类型独特珍稀, 或在同一类型中具有代表性;
- 6 能够展现文物古迹自身的发展变化。

2.3.2 文物古迹的艺术价值主要表现在以下方面:

- 1 建筑艺术, 包括空间构成、造型、装饰和形式美;
- 2 景观艺术, 包括风景名胜中的人文景观、城市景观、园林景观, 以及特殊风貌的遗址景观等;
- 3 附属文物古迹的造型艺术品, 包括雕刻、壁画、塑像, 以及固定的装饰和陈设品等;
- 4 年代、类型、题材、形式、工艺独特的不可移动的造型艺术品;
- 5 上述各种艺术的创意构思和表现手法。

2.3.3 文物古迹的科学价值专指科学史和技术史方面的价值, 主要表现在以下方面:

- 1 规划和设计, 包括选址布局, 生态保护, 灾害防御, 以及造型、结构设计等;
- 2 结构、材料和工艺, 以及它们所代表的当时科学技术水平, 或科学技术发展过程中的重要环节;
- 3 本身是某种科学实验及生产、交通等的设施或场所;
- 4 在其中记录和保存着重要的科学技术资料。

2.4 对文物古迹必须进行有效的保护。

2.4.1 文物古迹中已公布为文物保护单位的, 全部受法律保护。保护单位的级别反映了公布当时对其文物价值的评价和管理权限的区别, 对各级保护单位的保护原则没有区别。

2.4.2 文物古迹应予以登记。对有保存价值但尚未公布为保护单位的, 应通过有效的管理方式加以保护。在进行大规模建设和改造的地段, 应当及时对已登记的对象进行评估, 确定保护方案。

2.4.3 文物古迹的保护程序必须依法经过文物行政主管部门审批, 同时对实施保护的全过程进行监督。

2.4.4 应当加强对公众的宣传教育, 动员全社会参与保护文物古迹。鼓励、引导建立群众性保护组织, 制订保护本地文物古迹的乡规民约。

3 关于不改变文物原状

3.1 不改变文物原状是保护文物古迹的法律规定。文物古迹的原状主要有以下几种状态。

3.1.1 实施保护工程以前的状态。

3.1.2 历史上经过修缮、改建、重建后留存的有价值的状态, 以及能够体现重要历史因素的残毁状态。

- 3.1.3 局部坍塌、掩埋、变形、错置、支撑，但仍保留原构件和原有结构形制，经过修整后恢复的状态。
- 3.1.4 文物古迹价值中所包涵的原有环境状态。
- 3.2 情况复杂的状态，应经过科学鉴别，确定原状的内容。
- 3.2.1 由于长期无人管理而出现的污渍秽迹，荒芜堆积等，不属于文物古迹原状。
- 3.2.2 历史上多次进行干预后保留至今的各种状态，应详细鉴别论证，确定各个部位和各个构件价值，以决定原状应包含的全部内容。
- 3.2.3 一处文物古迹中保存有若干时期不同的构件和手法时，经过价值论证，可以按照不同的价值采取不同的措施，使有保存价值的部分都得到保护。
- 3.3 不改变文物原状的原则可以包括保存现状和恢复原状两方面内容。
- 3.3.1 必须保存现状的对象有：
1 古遗址，特别是尚留有较多人类活动遗迹的地面遗存；
2 文物古迹群体的布局；
3 文物古迹群中不同时期有价值的各个单体；
4 文物古迹中不同时期有价值的各种构件和工艺手法；
5 独立的和附属于建筑的艺术品的现存状态；
6 经过重大自然灾害后遗留下有研究价值的残损状态；
7 在重大历史事件中被损坏后有纪念价值的残损状态；
8 没有重大变化的历史环境。
- 3.3.2 可以恢复原状的对象有：
1 坍塌、掩埋、污损、荒芜以前的状态；
2 变形、错置、支撑以前的状态；
3 有实物遗存足以证明为原状的少量的缺失部分；
4 虽无实物遗存，但经过科学考证和同期同类实物比较，可以确认为原状的少量缺失的和改变过的构件；
5 经鉴别论证，去除后代修缮中无保留价值的部分，恢复到一定历史时期的状态；
6 能够体现文物古迹价值的历史环境。
- 3.3.3 保存现状应主要使用日常保养和环境治理的手段，局部可使用防护加固和原状整修手段；恢复原状可以使用重点修复的手段。

4 关于社会效益和经济效益

- 4.1 通过合理的利用充分保护和展示文物古迹的价值，是保护工作的重要组成部分。
- 4.1.1 利用主要是指服务于当前的实用功能，必须坚持以社会效益为准则。利用的功能应当尽量与文物古迹的价值相容。

- 4.1.2 文物古迹除只供科学研究和出于保护要求不宜开放的以外，原则上都应当是开放的和公益型的。其利用的功能和开放的程度，要以文物古迹不受损伤，公众安全不受危害为前提。
- 4.1.3 发挥文物古迹的社会效益，首先要通过有效的保护手段，真实地展示其自身的历史形象；同时可以恰当地使用多种艺术与技术手段，准确地向公众解释其价值。
- 4.1.4 要充分认识文物古迹是构成历史文化名城最根本的条件之一，对文物古迹保护的数量和质量，是决定历史文化名城保护工作水平的最主要的标准之一。
- 4.1.5 要充分发挥文物古迹在城市、乡镇、社区中特殊的社会功能，使其成为某一地区中社会生活的组成部分，或该地区的形象标志。

4.2 文物古迹通过以下功能发挥社会效益。

- 4.2.1 科学研究的功能。包括为人文学科和自然学科提供实证材料，或由文物古迹中提出新的人文学科或自然学科课题。
- 4.2.2 社会实用的功能。文物古迹可以成为：
 - 1 重大事件和重要人物的纪念场所；
 - 2 历史、艺术、科学等知识的教育场所；
 - 3 以历史文化为主题的观光场所；
 - 4 为身心健康活动的休闲场所；
 - 5 传统的民俗和延续的宗教场所。
- 4.2.3 审美的功能。主要包括以下效益：
 - 1 通过文物古迹特有的艺术环境的熏陶，培育公众高尚的情感和兴致；
 - 2 通过对文物古迹的欣赏、分析，提高公众的艺术鉴赏水平；
 - 3 通过对文物古迹的观摹、领悟，丰富艺术家创作的题材和技法。

4.3 对利用文物古迹创造经济效益应当加以正确引导，并制订必要的管理制度。

- 4.3.1 经济效益应当主要着眼于以下几方面：
 - 1 由文物古迹的社会效益形成的地区知名度，给当地带来的经济繁荣和相邻地段的地价增值；
 - 2 以文物古迹为主要对象的旅游收益以及由此带动的商业、服务业和其它产业效益；
 - 3 与文物古迹相连系的文化市场和无形资产、知识产权的收益；
 - 4 依托文物古迹的文艺作品创造的经济效益。
- 4.3.2 建立必要的制度，在依托文物古迹创造的经济效益中提取一定比例的资金，用于对文物古迹的保护。
- 4.3.3 不允许以下列方式取得经济效益：
 - 1 将文物建筑和遗址、庭院、绿地等作为一般房产或商业场地出租；
 - 2 在文物古迹中添设不健康的观光项目，以招徕游人；
 - 3 歪曲文物古迹的历史价值，用低级趣味和封建迷信的宣传手段招徕游人；
 - 4 将文物古迹作为资产进入纯商业领域，承担经济风险。

4.4 为了公开开放和合理利用而增改的设施，应限制在最小的范围内，并遵守以下原则。

4.4.1 只实施在次要的建筑中，或建筑的次要部位；在没有地面遗存的场地添建必要的设施时，应保护地下遗址及文物古迹的环境不受损害。

4.4.2 绝不允许损伤原有结构和艺术构件。

4.4.3 所有工程都应当是非永久性构造，是可逆性的，必要时能全部恢复至原来的状态。

5 关于保护工作程序

5.1 文物古迹的不可再生性，决定了对它干预的任何一个错误，都是不可挽回的。前一步工作失误，必然给后一步造成损害，直至危害全部保护工作，因此必须分步骤按程序进行工作，使前一步正确的工作结果成为后一步工作的基础。

5.1.1 应当按照不同的保护对象规定不同的工作程序，但最必要的和最基本的程序不能省略。

5.1.2 在编制各步程序之前应当进行必要的前期工作，设定基本框架，大体上掌握主要程序的内容和预期结果。没有完成前一步程序以前，不应当进行后一步程序。

5.1.3 规模巨大的保护工程，应当按照项目特点，有针对性地制订专项工作程序。

5.2 保护工作程序是文物管理工作的核心，必须具有相应的权威性。

5.2.1 程序由文物主管部门依法负责协调控制，程序业务由相关的机构承担。

5.2.2 程序业务的承担者，包括承担机构和项目主持人，应当具有相应的专业资质。已具备一般性专业资质的人员，必须经过文物主管部门组织的专业培训，才可以承担专业性较强的项目。

5.2.3 实施程序应当由与文物保护单位同级别的主管部门与程序业务的承担者签订合同。合同中必须写明项目主持人及其资质。

5.2.4 保护程序应依法报文物主管部门批准。实施程序要以各个专业现行的规范标准为依据；没有适用于特殊项目的规范时，应先制订针对本项目的专项规范，经批准后实施。

5.2.5 每一程序完成以后，必须建立完整的档案。

5.3 对保护工作的每一步程序，都应规定明确的要求。

5.3.1 文物调查是保护程序中最基础的工作。调查分为普查、复查、详细调查和专项专题调查等。要按照各类项目要求的深度，制订相应的调查提纲和规范化的记录格式，收集或测绘地形图和平面图。调查时应尽量使用先进的工具。调查的主要对象是实物遗存，同时要注意不要忽略以下内容：

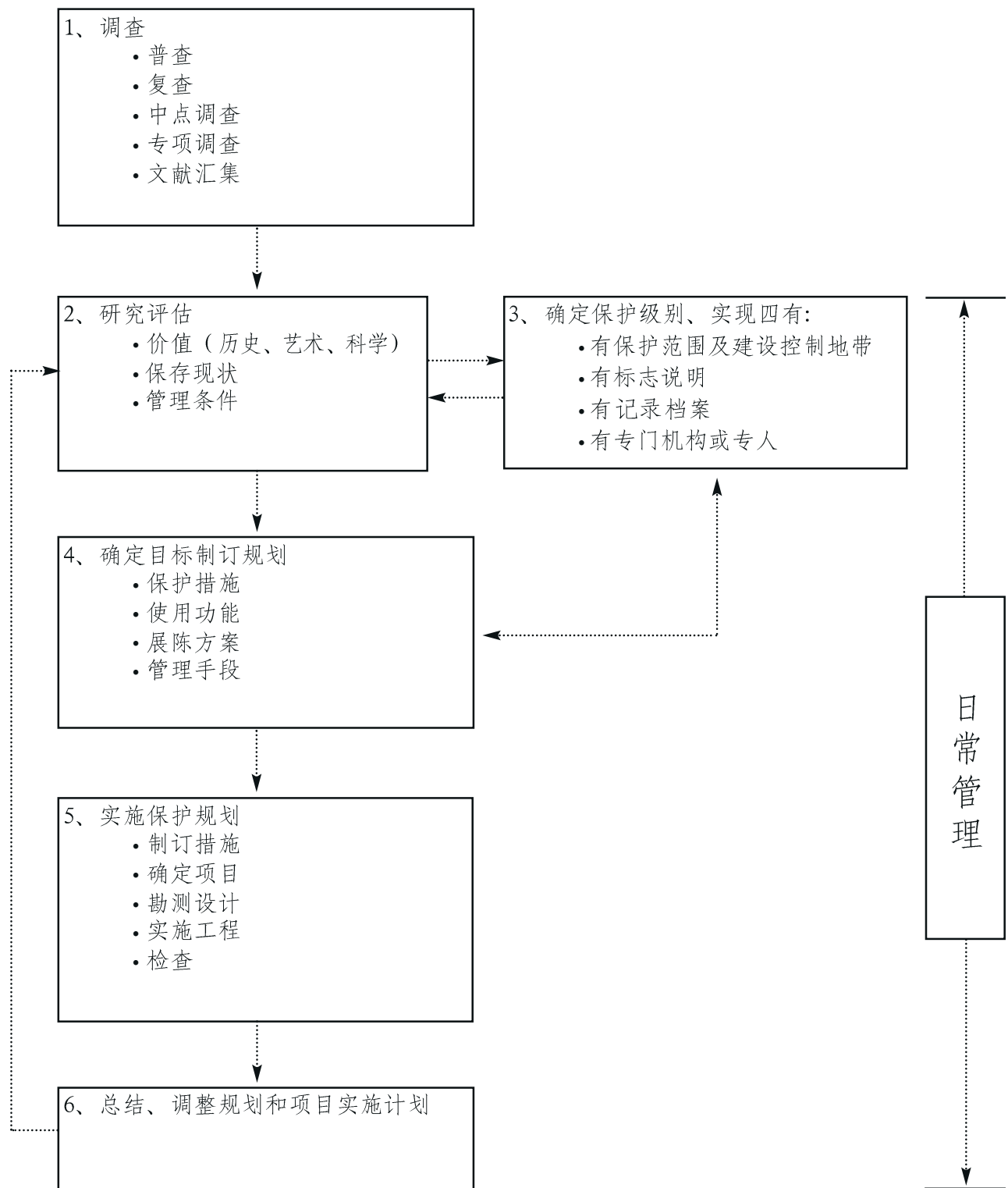
- 1 环境，包括自然的和人文的环境现状及其变迁历史；
 - 2 重要历史事件和重大自然灾害遗留的痕迹；
 - 3 设计、施工者，材料供应地和业主的事迹；
 - 4 文物古迹修缮及改建的历史；
 - 5 在当时具有特殊社会意义的历史遗迹；
 - 6 附属文物和题记。
- 5.3.2 评估是所有保护工作的主要依据。评估的主要内容是现存文物古迹的价值、现在保存的状态和现有的管理条件。价值评估的对象应以现存的实物遗存为主，历史考证应紧密结合现存实物。评估必须经过严密的研究过程，从研究成果中总结评估结论。
- 5.3.3 提请政府公布文物保护单位是文物保护行政管理的一项职责，应当依照有关法规实行。有保存价值但尚未公布为保护单位的文物古迹，应作为一般保护对象进行详细登记加以保护。进行“四有”工作是这一程序的主要内容，除了划定保护范围和建设控制地带以外，地下遗址比较集中的地段还要划出地下文物埋藏保护区。
- 5.3.4 编制保护规划是所有文物保护单位都必须完成的程序，并纳入城乡建设和发展的总体规划。规划首先要明确规定保护的总体目标和各分项的目标。依法经过批准的规划，即成为行政管理和实施的依据。不允许无规划或违背规划内容实施工程，尤其不允许增大工程规模，变更使用功能。规划必须包括的项目和文件格式、表述形式都应当规范化。
- 5.3.5 实施保护规划是保护全过程中对文物古迹最直接的干预，因此也是最重要的程序。在保护规划中规定的工程项目，都必须严格执行各自有关的规章制度。重要的修缮工程必须作好前期勘测研究和设计，经过充分论证，依法报批后实施。设计、施工、监理资质都必须经过文物管理部门审批。施工前应制订严格的质量责任制度和保修制度。工程施工中如发现新的重大问题，应立即停工，详细勘测，经过原批准部门同意后修改设计，重新报批。
- 5.3.6 在实施保护规划一段时间，或完成一定阶段的工作后，应及时进行总结，发现需要补充调整的内容，经过论证后修订规划。
- 5.3.7 在初步完成调查工作以后，就应当对文物古迹进行有效的管理，一直贯穿至保护的全过程。
- 5.3.8 综合上述全部保护程序，可归纳为以下图表。

6 关于记录档案

- 6.1 文物古迹的记录档案也是它们价值的载体，真实、详细的记录文件在传递历史信息方面与实物遗存具有同等重要的地位。记录档案在保护工作中有以下几个方面的作用：
- 6.1.1 在评估价值时，是判断文物古迹的历史变迁和现存实物年代的重要依据。
- 6.1.2 在制订保护规划时，是了解古迹原状、地下遗存、环境变迁，以及管理条件等方面的重要参考资料。

- 6.1.3 在设计保护工程方案时，是分析形成实物现存状态各种原因的基本论据。因此，在确定保护方案的同时，必须提出有关的档案依据。
- 6.1.4 在管理事务中，在解决历史上遗留的有关地界、产权、经济、功能等争议中可以提供必要的证据，同时也有助于处理现实中建设与保护的某些矛盾。
- 6.2 记录档案应当按照国家关于档案法规进行收集、汇编保管。但对于一项文物古迹，至少应包括5种内容，即历史文献汇集、现状勘测报告、保护工程档案、监测检查记录、开放管理记录。
- 6.2.1 汇集历史文献要求：
1 有文必录，收录有据，不厌重复，不作删节；
2 不以现在的是非标准取舍历史记录，不以现在的认识水平分辨真伪；
3 慎重注释，只作技术性注解，不作是非评价。
- 6.2.2 现状勘测报告主要包括以下内容：
1 环境调查报告，包括气象、水文、地质地貌、污染源流，生态质量、植被分布和动物活动情况等；
2 文物古迹调查记录，各种深度的调查记录都应收入；
3 对文物古迹原状和现状认定的各种证据及论证材料；
4 每一次保护工程实施以前的状态，重点是结构、材料的稳定性分析和重要损伤的勘测鉴定结论；
5 附属文物登记；
6 比例精确的环境地形图、古迹总平面图和必要的立面、剖面图；
7 照片、录相等直观形象资料。
- 6.2.3 保护工程档案的内容首先要符合国家建设工程档案的要求，同时要针对文物保护的特殊要求，增加相应的内容，主要有：
1 现状勘察报告；
2 评估研究报告；
3 方案论证报告；
4 修补、更换、增减构件记录；
5 特殊工艺及施工方法记录；
6 实验室及现场试验报告；
7 照片、录相等直观形象资料。
- 6.2.4 监测检查记录主要包括以下内容：
1 对可能发生变形、开裂、位移和损坏部位的仪器监测记录和日常直观形象记录；
2 对消防、避雷、防洪、固坡等安全设施定期检测的记录；
3 游人和其他社会因素对文物古迹及其环境影响的观察记录；
4 有关的环境质量监测记录。
- 6.2.5 开放管理记录主要包括以下内容：
1 对游人结构（年龄、文化、职业）及游览频率的统计；
2 对各类游人游览感受和意见的汇集分析；
3 对专业人员研究、考察后学术见解的访谈及有关的评论文章；
4 对影响保护的社会因素的调查分析；
5 对经济效益的分析。

文物古迹保护工作程序表



7 关于管理机制

7.1 文物古迹的管理机制，应当以保证保护工作按程序进行为主要目标。

7.1.1 隶属于各级文物主管部门的专业机构和人员应当相对稳定，业务相对独立。这些机构包括：基层文物保管机构（专业研究机构）、档案资料库、监测站、研究设计院所、质量监督站等；专业工程公司和特殊材料工厂也应保持稳定。

7.1.2 基层文物保管机构是文物古迹最直接的管理者，文物保护中最基本的工作，如日常保养、监测记录、控制灾害等，都必须由基层保管机构实行。要创造条件，使基层保管机构成为实施保护程序全过程的主持者和监督者。

7.1.3 保护程序不应当因管理机构或主持者的变更而改变。

7.2 保护工作的每一个程序，都要依法备案或报批。

7.2.1 文物古迹自身的保护事务，由文物主管部门备案或审批。

7.2.2 涉及范围较广的事务和专业较多的项目，由文物主管部门依法参与决策，并对涉及文物古迹安全的事务拥有主要决策权。

7.2.3 在文物保护范围内未经过审批，或在中途改变了批准内容的一切保护工程，文物主管部门有权依法责令停止，并追究后果。

7.3 承担保护工作的机构和人员，应当通过资格认定。

7.3.1 从业资格认定程序及考核规则由文物主管部门负责依法制订颁行。

7.3.2 勘测、设计、施工、监理及特殊材料生产等直接承担保护规划和保护工程的机构，其资格必须经过文物主管部门考查认定。

7.3.3 所有从业人员都必须经过专业培训，通过考试取得从业等级资质，其中高级资质必须具备相应专业大学本科或同等学历，并有丰富的直接从事本专业的实际工作经验。重要的保护规划和保护工程主持人，必须是具有成功业绩的高级专家。

7.4 重要的保护项目必须经过专家委员会评审。

7.4.1 只涉及文物古迹自身的保护项目，或文物保护机构职责以内的项目，其专家委员会由文物保护机构聘任。涉及范围较广的事务和专业较多的项目，由主持项目的机构负责组成专家委员会，但其中文物保护专家至少要占有一半，由省级或省级以上文物主管部门推荐。

7.4.2 专家委员会成员的专业应当与评审的项目有直接关系，并具有高级资质。每一类项目的专家委员会中，至少应有一名考古学家、一名保护工程专家和一名管理专家。参加评审的专家不应同时也是项目的参加者，并且与评审事务无利害关系。

7.4.3 专家委员会应当制定规范化的议事规则。评审会议应当有详细记录，评审结论应当尽量采取协商一致的方式，允许保留不同意见并记录在案，原则上不使用简单多数通过的方式。

7.5 多渠道筹集文物古迹保护资金，财务独立建账，专款专用。

7.5.1 国家专项财政拨款或专项捐赠，应足额用于项目本身。

7.5.2 鼓励建立文物保护基金，其来源包括：

- 1 社会捐赠；
- 2 自身创造收益中的大部分；
- 3 在文物古迹所在地，由依托文物创造的收益中，按一定比例提取的部分。

8 关于评估

8.1 评估是保护工作程序的关键部分，制订保护、管理和展陈方案，确定利用功能和开放方式，都要以评估结论为依据。

8.1.1 评估必须以研究为基础，在保护工作中对文物古迹研究的课题设置和研究的成果，都是评估的依据。

8.1.2 评估的对象是实物遗存和相关的环境。对已不存在的历史状态和有关文献记载的考据，应当与现存的实物紧密联系。

8.1.3 评估要有明确的结论。在没有取得充分的资料和成熟的研究结果以前不要作出结论，只可以提出若干可能性，以供深入研究。最终形成的结论，定性要准确，表述要规范，定量要有公认的参照标准，有相对的可比性。

8.2 评估的主要内容之一——文物价值，主要内容有：

8.2.1 文物古迹历史的、艺术的和科学的价值，包括：

- 1 现状的价值；
- 2 经过有效的保护，公开展示其对社会产生的积极作用的价值；
- 3 其它尚未被认识的价值。

8.2.2 通过合理的利用可能产生的社会效益和经济效益。

8.2.3 本项文物古迹在构成历史文化名城和历史文化地区中的地位，和在当地社区中特殊的社会功能。

8.3 评估的主要内容之二——现存状态。现存状态是指文物古迹在进行调查、评估时的客观状态，包括地上遗存的状态和地下埋藏的状态。主要内容有：

8.3.1 环境状态，包括自然的和社会的环境，重点是当前环境的主要问题和对文物古迹的影响。

- 8.3.2 结构的稳定和材料残损退化的状态。
- 8.3.3 对文物原状的研究与确认。
- 8.3.4 对现存状态实施保护工程的必要性和可能性的分析。
- 8.3.5 对现状利用的合理性及功能延伸的可能性分析。

- 8.4 评估的主要内容之三——管理条件。管理条件是指文物古迹在进行评估时的管理状态，主要内容有：
 - 8.4.1 管理机构担负的任务和人员构成，保护和研究的能力。
 - 8.4.2 利用功能是否合理，社会干扰因素是否能够控制。
 - 8.4.3 监测、日常保养的设备和公开开放的服务设施状况。
 - 8.4.4 展示、陈列的条件。
 - 8.4.5 对灾害的预测和防御、应急能力。
 - 8.4.6 财务保证能力。

9 关于保护规划

- 9.1 保护规划是实施保护工程和布置展陈、进行管理的依据。经过主管部门批准的规划，在文物古迹的管理事务中，具有规范性和权威性。
 - 9.1.1 所有文物保护单位都应制订保护规划。没有批准规划以前不允许实施日常保养和抢救性工程以外的保护工程。
 - 9.1.2 编制保护规划应由具备资质的专业机构承担，但必须有考古专家和保护工程专家参加。规划按程序由专家委员会评审，报主管部门审批。
 - 9.1.3 规划文件应当规范。主题和结论要简单明晰，阐述要层次分明，附录材料要准确充分。图纸必须依照内容要求按比例绘制，照片要注明时间，不允许仅以文字描述或示意性草图及纯美术绘画表现方案。引用文献应注明来源。

- 9.2 凡是具有环境要素的和群体规模的保护单位都应当编制保护总体规划，内容应包括以下6个部分。
 - 9.2.1 第一部分是基本情况，包括：
 - 1 保护单位级别，历史及地理简介，实物遗存与环境综述，保护范围及建设控制地带是否划定公布及其界限；
 - 2 规划依据；
 - 3 文物古迹的价值评估，主要内容是实物遗存及其环境现状的勘测分析结论、管理条件评估结论；

- 4 规划需要解决的主要问题。
- 9.2.2 第二部分是保护总原则和预期总目标，包括：
- 1 重点解释对本项目“不改变文物原状”的认识，和可能干预的限度；
 - 2 对现状中的主要问题准备采取的基本对策；
 - 3 预期达到的安全程度，自身的社会效益和对周边社会、经济、环境产生的影响。
- 9.2.3 第三部分是保护措施。应依据不同的状态、不同的部分和不同的价值，在总目标的指导下，分项制订措施。每个项目都应包括拟采取的保护手段和预期的目标。
- 9.2.4 第四部分是规定利用功能。利用首先要保证不改变文物原状，现存实物不受损害，保护管理工作不受干扰。具体内容包括：
- 1 社会效益和经济效益预测；
 - 2 再次改变利用功能的可能性；
 - 3 利用的功能分区和容量限制；
 - 4 为合理利用必须增改的设施和规模。
- 9.2.5 第五部分是展示陈列方案。首先要对文物古迹范围内开放和展陈的容量进行分析，在此基础上规定展陈的内容和基本目标。具体内容包括：
- 1 展示文物古迹自身形象和附属文物的方案；
 - 2 利用文物古迹陈列相关文物及历史题材的方案；
 - 3 拟采用的展陈、提示、说明手段；
 - 4 宣传、导游方案。
- 9.2.6 第六部分是管理手段。首先要对实施有效保护必须具备的管理条件进行分析，在此基础上规定必要的管理机制和工作目标。主要内容包括：
- 1 管理机构设置与人员培训计划；
 - 2 日常保养与监测制度；
 - 3 安全防灾措施；
 - 4 档案收集与管理；
 - 5 开放容量限制；
 - 6 财务制度。
- 9.3 针对某些特殊的保护单位或保护单位中特殊的问题，可编制专项规划。
- 9.3.1 范围很大，功能众多的大型组群，可按不同功能编制分区规划，每一项分区规划都可以独立实施。
- 9.3.2 旅游热点中的文物古迹防灾和游人疏散规划。
- 9.3.3 对文物古迹迁建新环境的总体规划。
- 9.3.4 密集建筑群和历史街区（村镇）的防火、防洪、防灾规划。
- 9.3.5 以文物古迹为主的大型园林和风景名胜地的绿化及景观规划。
- 9.3.6 对文物古迹有严重危害的环境治理规划。

- 9.4 历史文化街区（村镇）的保护规划必须纳入当地的城镇建设发展规划，其中应当突出的是重点地段、重点建筑的保护措施，以及允许更新改造的范围和要求。

10 关于日常管理、保养和展示陈列

10.1 文物古迹的日常管理依法由文物保管所负责。

10.1.1 日常管理的第一项主要任务是保证文物古迹和游人的安全。其工作有：

- 1 灾害及险情监测；
- 2 实施日常保养工程；
- 3 控制开放容量；
- 4 一般性环境控制；
- 5 协调周边关系，建立保护网络。

10.1.2 日常管理的第二项主要任务是提高展陈质量。其主要目标是：

- 1 尽可能显示、宣传文物古迹的价值，引起公众的重视；
- 2 延伸展陈内容，改进展陈手段，扩大展陈影响；
- 3 扩大社会效益，并在此基础上争取取得经济效益。

10.1.3 日常管理的第三项主要任务是收集资料，记录保护事务，整理档案，从中提出有关保护的课题进行研究。

10.2 日常保养是指实施经常性保养维护工程，是管理事务中极其重要的内容，其目的是及时排除隐患，避免更多干预。

10.2.1 日常保养的对象包括文物古迹自身，附属的防护设施和有关的环境工程。

10.2.2 保养应分类、定期、按规范进行。

10.2.3 保养与监测结合。

10.2.4 重点保养灾害和损伤的多发、易发部位。

10.3 展示陈列在管理工作中是创造社会效益最主要的手段。主要事务有：

10.3.1 广泛利用传媒，加强宣传力度，介绍文物古迹的价值，扩大其知名度。

10.3.2 不断探索最有效的展陈形式，吸引不同年龄、不同文化层次的游客。

10.3.3 出版适合各类读者要求的书刊及音像制品，销售新颖的工艺纪念品。

10.3.4 提高导游和讲解人员的素质。

11 关于防护加固

- 11.1 防护加固是在文物古迹上附加现代材料和工程构筑物的措施，其目的是制止自然外力继续侵害文物古迹，造成不可修复的损伤。这种措施只有在其它措施无效或虽然有效但对原状改变太大的情况下才可以使用。对防护加固的基本要求有以下几点。
- 11.1.1 防护的材料和构筑物不得改变或损伤被防护的原材料和原结构。
- 11.1.2 留有余地，不求一劳永逸，不妨碍再次实施更有效的防护加固工程。
- 11.1.3 必须添加在文物古迹外面的保护性构筑物，只用于保护最危险的部分，要淡化外形，尽量保持文物古迹原有的形象特征。
- 11.2 表面喷涂保护材料，损伤部分灌注补强材料，应遵守以下原则。
- 11.2.1 由于这类材料的配方和工艺经常更新，需要防护的构件和材料情况复杂，使用时应进行多方案比较，尤其要充分考虑其不利于保护文物原状的方面。
- 11.2.2 所有的保护补强材料和施工方法，都必须先在实验室进行试验，取得可行的结果后，才允许在被保护的实物上作局部的中间试验；经过至少一年时间，得到完全可靠的效果以后，才允许扩大范围使用。
- 11.2.3 要有相应的科学检测措施和阶段监测报告。
- 11.3 增加保护性构筑物应遵守以下原则。
- 11.3.1 直接施加在文物古迹上的防护构筑物，应主要用于缓解近期有危险的部分，要尽量简单，具有可逆性。
- 11.3.2 用于防止洪水、滑坡、沙暴等自然灾害的环境防护工程，应达到长期安全的要求。
- 11.4 建造保护性建筑，对于地上古迹，是最不得已的措施；而对于核准需要露明的地下遗址，则是最合适的措施。两者都应遵守以下原则。
- 11.4.1 设计、建造保护性建筑时，要把保护功能作为首要的任务要求。
- 11.4.2 保护性建筑和防护设施不得损伤被保护文物古迹的原状，而且是可逆的。
- 11.4.3 保护性建筑的形式不应当以牺牲保护的功能为代价，刻意模仿某种古代式样。

12 关于修整和修复

- 12.1 原状修整和重点修复工程的目的都是排除结构险情，修补损伤的构件，恢复文物原状。应共同遵守以下原则。
- 12.1.1 尽量保留原有构件。残损的构件经修补后仍能使用的，不要更换新件。对于年代久远，工艺珍稀等有特殊价值的构件，只允许加固或必要的修补，不允许更换。
- 12.1.2 对于原结构存在的，或历史上干预形成的不安全因素，允许增添少量构件，改善受力状态。
- 12.1.3 修缮不允许以追求新鲜华丽为目的，重作装饰彩绘；对于时代特征鲜明、式样珍稀的彩画，只能作防护处理。
- 12.1.4 凡是有利于文物古迹保护的技术和材料，都可以使用，但具有特殊价值的传统工艺和材料，则必须保留。
- 12.2 原状修整包括两类工程：一是将有险情的结构和构件恢复到原来稳定安全的状态，二是去除近代添加的无保留价值的建筑和杂乱构件。应遵守以下原则。
- 12.2.1 只减不加，或多减少加。即在不扰动整体结构的前提下，把歪闪、坍塌、错乱的构件恢复到原来的状态，拆除近代添加的无价值的部分。
- 12.2.2 在恢复原来安全稳定的状态时，可以修补和少量添配残损缺失的构件，但不得更换旧构件，大量添加新构件。
- 12.2.3 修整应优先使用传统技术。
- 12.2.4 尽可能多保留各个时期有价值的遗存，不必追求风格、式样一致。
- 12.3 重点修复的工程对实物遗存干预最多，必须严密地进行勘测设计，严肃地对待现状中保留的历史信息，严格地按程序论证审批。
- 12.3.1 重点修复应尽量避免使用全部解体的方法，而要运用其它工程措施达到结构整体安全稳定的效果。
- 12.3.2 当主要结构严重变形，主要构件严重损伤，非解体不能恢复安全稳定时，可以局部或全部解体。解体修复后应排除所有不安全的因素，保证在较长时间内不再修缮。
- 12.3.3 允许增添加固结构，使用补强材料，更换残损构件。增添的结构应置于隐蔽部位，更换的构件应有年代标志。
- 12.3.4 不同时期遗存的痕迹和构件原则上都应保留；如不可能全部保留，应保护好最有价值的部分，其它去掉的部分留存标本，记入档案。

12.4 修复可以适当恢复已失去的部分原状。

- 12.4.1 恢复失去的原状，必须以现存的没有争议的相应的同类实物为依据，不允许只按文献记载进行推测。
- 12.4.2 少数完全缺失的构件，经专家审定，允许以公认的同时代、同类型、同地区的实物为依据恢复，并使用与原构件相同种类的材料，但必须加年代标识。
- 12.4.3 缺损的雕刻、泥塑、壁画和珍稀彩画等艺术品，只应现状防护，使其不再继续损坏，而不必恢复完整。

13 关于迁建和重建

13.1 迁建与重建都是经过特殊批准的个别的工程，必须严格控制。

- 13.1.1 迁建与重建都必须具有充分的理由，不允许仅为了旅游观光而实施此类工程。
- 13.1.2 迁建与重建必须经过专家委员会论证，依法审批后方可实施。
- 13.1.3 必须取得并保留全部原状资料，详细记录迁建、重建的全过程。

13.2 迁建工程的复杂程度同于重点修复工程，应当遵守以下原则。

- 13.2.1 允许迁建的文物古迹，必须符合以下条件：
 - 1 特别重要的建设工程需要；
 - 2 由于自然环境改变或不可抗拒的自然灾害影响，难以在原址保护；
 - 3 单独的实物遗存已失去所依托的历史环境，又很难在原址保护；
 - 4 文物古迹本身的构造具有可以迁移的特征。
- 13.2.2 迁建新址选择的环境应当尽量与迁建前环境的特征相似。
- 13.2.3 迁建后必须排除原有不安全的因素，恢复确有依据的原状。
- 13.2.4 迁建应当保护各时期的历史信息，尽量避免更换有价值的构件。迁建后的建筑中应当展出迁建前的资料。
- 13.2.5 迁建必须是现存的实物。不允许借题发挥，仅据文献或传说，以修复的名义增加仿古建筑。

13.3 重建是将已不存在的建筑按照考证的原状重新建造的工程。应遵守以下原则。

- 13.3.1 可以考虑重建的对象是：
 - 1 核准在大范围的遗址内修建必需的展览和服务建筑，可以在次要遗址上重建，提供使用；

- 2 毁去时间不长，在公众心目中有较深的印象，或留存有可靠的形象资料；
- 3 园林和人文景观中与现存的景观环境有密切联系的少量建筑；
- 4 格局较完整的建筑群组中已毁坏的少量次要建筑；
- 5 有特殊纪念功能的文物古迹。

13.3.2 重建应在原址，但必须妥善保护遗址，必要时仍可以恢复遗址原状。

13.3.3 重建应当有确凿具体的文献依据，更必须有同时期、同类型、同地区的实物佐证。

13.3.4 在残址上重建时，重建物与原残址应有明显的界限标志，并设置必要的说明牌。

13.3.5 下列情况不宜重建：

- 1 遗址的残状本身已成为文物古迹价值的主要组成部分，或是一种具有特殊审美价值的景观而被公众所接受；
- 2 早期古文化遗址和古墓葬的地面建筑遗址；
- 3 已无基址遗存者；
- 4 考证及实物依据不足者。

14 关于环境治理

14.1 影响文物古迹环境质量的有以下三个主要因素：

14.1.1 自然因素，包括风暴、洪水、崩陷、砸撞、沙尘等。

14.1.2 社会因素，包括交通、生产的震动，污水、废气的污染，交通阻塞，周边纠纷，治安不良等。

14.1.3 景观因素，主要是周边不谐调的及遮挡视线的建筑和杂物堆积。

14.2 对可能引起灾害和损伤的自然因素，应当重点做好以下工作。

14.2.1 建立环境质量和灾害的监测体系，提出控制环境质量的综合指标，开展有针对性的课题研究。

14.2.2 编制环境治理专项规划，筹措充足的专项资金。

14.2.3 制订紧急防灾计划，配备救援设施。

14.2.4 治理工程应首先清除直接影响安全的建筑和杂物堆积，同时按照课题研究成果，有计划地实施长久治理。

14.3 对可能损伤文物原状的社会因素，要动员各界，综合治理。直接影响文物古迹安全的生产、交通设施，要坚决搬迁。对污染源头，要统筹疏堵。

14.3.1 对于严重污染并已经损害文物古迹的因素，要与有关部门合作，通过行政措施，实施积极的治理。

- 14.3.2 对交通不畅，周边纠纷和治安不良等因素，要通过“共建”、“共管”，建立协作关系加以治理。
- 14.4 对可能降低文物古迹价值的景观因素，应当通过分析论证个案解决，而不要硬性规定统一的模式。
 - 14.4.1 改善景观环境，首先要对景观原状的价值及现状的不利因素做出科学的评估。凡影响景观的建筑和杂物堆积均应逐步拆除。
 - 14.4.2 按照科学的分析和专家论证的结论，确定最佳景观画面，据此决定视野控制范围，并对周边建筑的高度、色彩、造型作出限制。
 - 14.4.3 某些文物古迹周边的建筑、街巷、遗址等，已经成为构成该项文物古迹总体价值的组成部分，应予以保留，并进行必要的整治。
 - 14.4.4 为公共服务必须添加的建筑，应尽量缩小规模，远离主体，淡化造型。
 - 14.4.5 按照规划对现有的绿化进行必要的更新改造。要避免出现非传统的品种和手法。
 - 14.4.6 景观环境内，不允许另外兴建新的主题景观，尤其不允许借用文物古迹之名建造新的仿古建筑。

15 关于古文化遗址和古墓葬保护

- 15.1 古文化遗址，特别是大遗址和古墓葬，历史信息最为丰富，但也最为脆弱，应着力加以保护，并应当以保存现状为主要原则。
 - 15.1.1 以法制手段划定禁止建设的保护区，建立专门保护机构或设置专职巡查人员。
 - 15.1.2 有计划进行考古发掘以前，应当根据必要的勘察考证，预测在发掘中和发掘后可能出现的情况。由考古和文物保护专家共同提出保护和管理措施，发掘项目与保护措施应同时报批。抢救性的发掘，也应根据实际情况，作出尽可能妥善的处理。
 - 15.1.3 在可能存在重要遗址的地区进行建设工程时，预先由专业考古队进行考古勘探，评估价值，提出处理方案。
 - 15.1.4 地面实物遗存较多的遗址，首先要进行环境保护。
- 15.2 经过科学考古发掘的古文化遗址和古墓葬，应遵照以下原则实施保护。
 - 15.2.1 古文化遗址和古墓葬经过发掘，在取得资料后，如果没有特殊的需要，应当回填保护，并采取有效的措施防止盗掘。
 - 15.2.2 难以在原地保护的砖石墓葬，在发掘后可以整体迁移保护，或将其中有价值的构件拆出，迁至博物馆保护。
 - 15.2.3 核准露明保存的遗址，必须严格保存发掘时的原状，尽量少加干预。必须实施保护工程时，只允许使用防护加固和少量修整的手段。

- 15.2.4 露明保存的遗址，原则上都应当建造保护性建筑加以保护，并设置通风、除湿、防腐、防火、防盗等设备。
- 15.2.5 遗址和古墓葬中的出土文物，计划现场陈列的，应做出保护修复方案，报文物主管部门批准后实施。
- 15.3 地面以上的建筑残迹，应当遵照以下原则保护。
- 15.3.1 地面遗存较多的残迹，要同时进行两方面的保护工程：
1 治理环境，首先排除严重影响文物安全的因素；
2 对实物遗存实施防护加固工程。
- 15.3.2 构件坍塌、歪闪、错乱，环境荒芜的建筑残迹，可以实施原状修整，但不得添加新的构件。
- 15.3.3 被近代堆积掩埋的建筑基址，一般情况下只应清除荒芜杂物，保持掩埋状态。经核准需要清除全部堆积物时，对遗存的基址只应当作原状修整，不要过多添补缺失的材料。
- 15.3.4 各类遗址在去除上面的堆积物时，都应当按照考古程序发掘清理。

16 关于纪念地保护

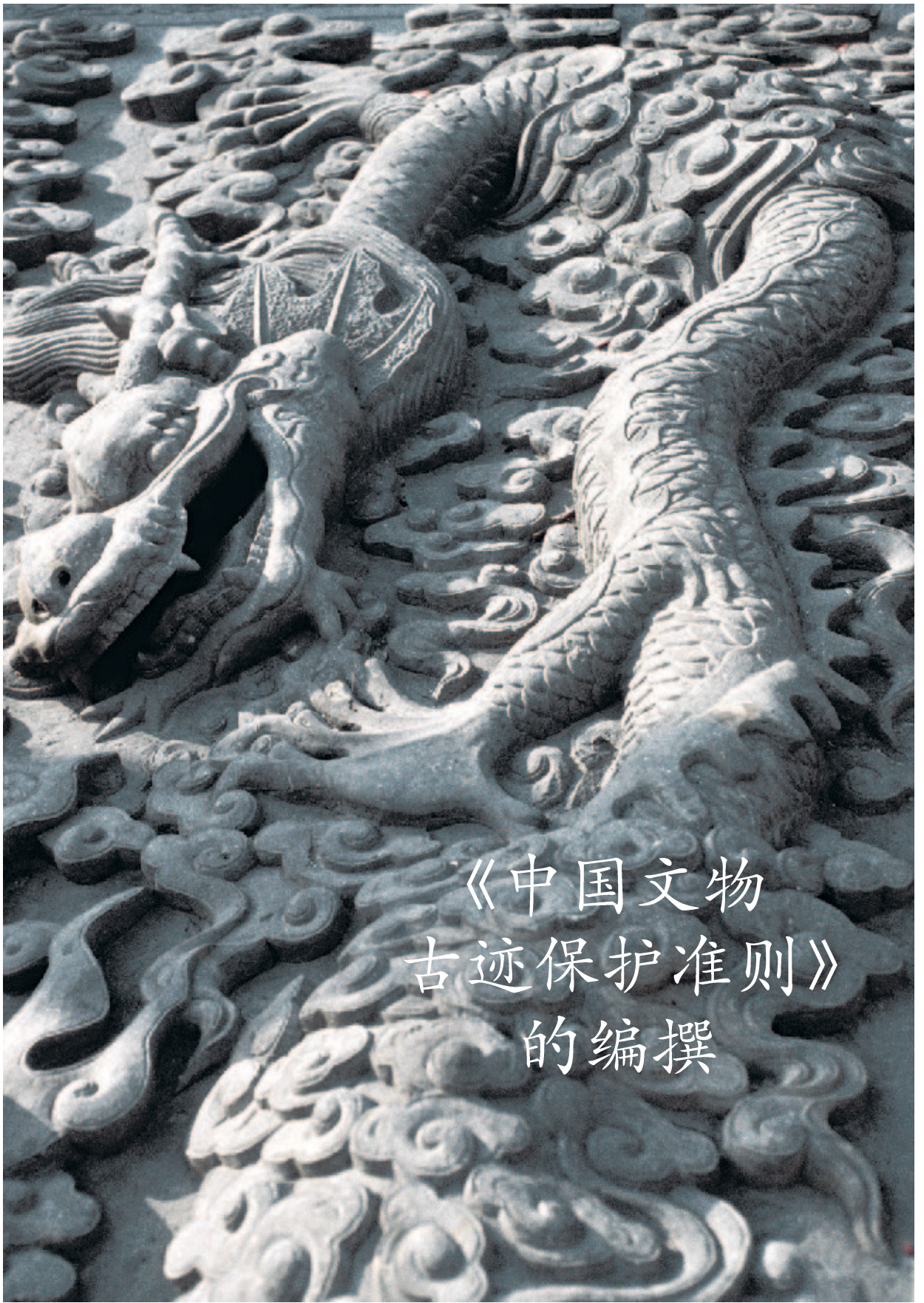
16.1 纪念地是指发生过重大历史事件的场所，包括两种类型：

- 16.1.1 第一类全部是自然物。其中某些地貌有显著的标志性，如大树、山峰、洞穴、台地等。
- 16.1.2 第二类是有建筑的环境。虽然建筑本身与历史事件并无直接关系，但都是构成纪念地形象的主要因素。

16.2 对纪念地的保护要求主要是保存事件发生当时的环境状态。

- 16.2.1 要划定保护范围，保护范围内不允许有新的建设。
- 16.2.2 清理保护范围内后来添加的构筑物，恢复历史原状。
- 16.2.3 应当在当地设立说明牌。也可以建造纪念碑，但不允许借用纪念地的名声，在当地兴建以营利为目的的景观建筑。
- 16.2.4 确有必要在纪念地建造纪念馆或博物馆时，其体形不要破坏纪念地的环境特征。
- 16.2.5 有建筑环境的纪念地，对建筑也应实施必要的保护。

国际古迹遗址理事会中国国家委员会
2000年10月 承德



《中国文物
古迹保护准则》
的编撰

《中国文物 古迹保护准则》 的编撰

(这篇是根据1999年在墨西哥召开的国际古迹遗址理事会会员代表大会上的发言稿修改的)

中国是世界上人口最多、地域辽阔、历史悠久、文化传统不曾中断的多民族统一国家。从1950年开始至今日，中国各地通过文物普查，初步确定了价值、并且登记的文物点有30余万处。从中选择了有一定价值的由县级政府公布为县级文物保护单位。从县级文物保护单位中遴选了历史、艺术、科学价值较高的由省、自治区、直辖市政府公布为省、自治区、直辖市级文物保护单位有7000余处。国家从省、自治区、直辖市级文物保护单位中遴选最为重要的由中华人民共和国国务院公布为全国重点文物保护单位，最重要的文物保护单位，目前有1268处。另外，中国从1982年起，分三批由国务院公布了99座国家级历史文化名城，各省和自治区也分别公布了各自的省和自治区级历史文化名城。这些不可移动的文物记载着中华民族发展的历史进程和勇于创造的聪明才智，是中国最优秀的科学、技术、艺术的重要组成部分。他们不但是认识历史的证据，也是开拓未来的基础。

中国当代的文物保护事业开始于1930年代，保护工作的目标是彻底制止对文化遗产的人为的损伤和破坏，减轻或延缓自然营力的影响和破坏，使文物所具有的历史文化信息真实地长久传递下去。为此，中国政府曾经颁布过一系列的法律、法规，1982年由全国人民代表大会公布的《中华人民共和国文物保护法》总结了以前的法律法规，规定了文物保护主要是各级政府的责任，规范了文物保护工作者的行为。中国全国人民代表大会还在1985年批准了联合国教科文组织的《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》，中国的文物保护事业开始与世界接轨。

几十年来，中国在文物保护方面做了大量的工作，有效地保护了一大批濒临毁坏的文物古迹，建立了活跃在全国各个文物地点和博物馆、考古所的专业队伍，同时也积累了丰富的经验，初步形成了符合中国国情的文物保护理论。正是在这样丰厚的基础上，国际古迹遗址理事会中国国家委员会决定编撰一部《中国文物古迹保护准则》。编撰工作由国际古迹遗址理事会中国国家委员会主席，同时也是中国国家文物局副局长负责，在他的领导下成立了编写组，由建筑、考古、文物保护科技、法律、管理等方面的专家共8人组成，负责《准则》的写作。

为使这部《准则》更全面地反映中国文物保护的实际情况，更具有指导性和权威性，中国国家文物局专门成立了顾问组，由中国国家文物局局长亲自担任组长，特聘了30位在建筑、考古、规划、博物馆、文物保护科技、管理等方面的资深专家组成。顾问组负责对初步完成的稿件进行审议。

《中国文物古迹保护准则》由三部分组成，第一是《准则》正文含有38条。第二是《阐述》，对《准则》中涉及的若干重要问题进行深入的论述。第三份文件将是《中国文物古迹保护实例》，计划选择文物保护的成功实例，来进一步说明应该怎样理解和执行《准则》的规定。

《准则》的合作编纂是基于在中国国家文物局与美国洛杉矶的盖蒂保护所有着长期合作的良好关系。10多年来美国盖蒂保护所通过与国家文物局合作的形式在中国山西省云冈石窟、甘肃省莫高窟做了很多科学研究工作，文物保护工作和人员培训等工作。1997年5月，中国国家文物局向美国盖蒂保护所提出对中国编写文物保护方面的宪章提供协助。另一方面也提到澳大利亚的《巴拉宪章》在澳大利亚的文化遗产保护方面起到了重要的作用，《巴拉宪章》的编写将会对中国的工作起到有益的借鉴作用。这样，在1997年10月，中国国家文物局、美国盖蒂保护所和澳大利亚遗产委员会在北京召开会议，开始三方的合作。

合作的方式主要是三方对中国、澳大利亚、和美国的文物古迹进行细致的考察，根据考察所得到的认识围绕《准则》的写作进行深入的讨论。三方在1998年2月用两周的时间考察了澳大利亚位于悉尼和坎培拉的一些文化遗址，它们分别属于文物建筑或文物建筑群，土著文化遗址和殖民时期建筑遗址，历史城镇与街区，博物馆和纪念馆。考察团与这些地方的管理者和参与文化遗产保护的组织、大学、公司进行了许多次座谈。参加者大部分是ICOMOS组织成员。座谈时对《巴拉宪章》也进行了深入的讨论。

1998和1999年三方多次考察了中国北京、天津、辽宁、河北、山东、福建、云南、包括世界文化遗产承德避暑山庄和外八庙、长城以及其他考古遗址、博物馆、石窟、寺庙、历史文化名城、博物馆。考察团及遗址所在地的政府官员、遗产管理者进行了座谈。中方结合考察实例向美、澳详细讲解了中国文物保护工作的体制、法律体系、保护管理方式、保护工程类型等。

三方在2000年5月考察美国洛杉矶，新墨西哥州北部，和华盛顿特区的文物古迹，遗址、博物馆，文化名城。并且与美国ICOMOS, 国家公园管理处，历史保存委员会讨论。

上述的多次讨论都是充分结合了考察实际，由于每一次讨论都是提供资料和专家式的，所以讨论是热烈而深入的，卓有成效的。三方成功地克服了语言的障碍，都充分理解了各方所表达的意见，尤其是对一些理论概念性的抽象语言取得了共识，对国际公认的文物保护工作应当遵循的共同原则。三方深入的讨论并认识每一个国家的指导纲要要反映每一个国家的真正状况和各种关系。中方采纳了美、澳两方在文

物古迹保护的经验和吸收了《巴拉宪章》文本的内容和制定的成功的经验，写进了《中国文物古迹保护准则》。因此，《中国文物古迹保护准则》不仅是中国半个多世纪文物古迹保护经验的结晶，而且也吸收了国际文物古迹保护的经验和经验，是一部具有先进观念，符合中国实际，对中国文物保护具有重要指导意义的行规。

这次的合作非常成功。是一件很有意义的事情。中国国家文物局、澳大利亚遗产委员是政府文化遗产的管理部门，美国盖蒂保护所是私人基金会。合作三方分别属于亚、北美、澳三大洲。彼此经验、文化背景不同一点也没有妨害合作反而有助于成功。这种多国和多种组织的国际合作形式，在未来保护文化遗产方面具有重要的前景。

张柏

国际古迹遗址理事会中国国家委员会主席

中华人民共和国国家文物局副局长

2004年5月

汉语 - 英语 词汇表



词汇表说明

英汉词汇表是在编写《中国准则》时逐渐形成的，并成为翻译人员与参加编写工作人员查考主要词汇含义与用法的一个重要的工具。为了让英文读者了解这些词汇的背景与来源，2002年出版的第一版英汉对照的《中国准则》还包括了英汉词汇表。词汇表的拼音栏可让英文读者查到这些中文词汇，英文字面意思栏可让读者了解词汇来源。很多重要的保护词汇及其翻译都经过广泛的讨论与辩论，但是简单表格式的词汇表无法将这些辩论表现出来。注释栏简单地说明不同词汇间含义上的一些细微的区别、变化及背景，并包含以下相关的信息：

- 可检索词汇不同的译法，特别是与《中国准则》的条款（条款1-38）有关的词汇。在任何文字的翻译过程中，单个词汇的译法常因语境不同而变化，为此，在翻译《中国准则》的过程中，我们尽可能记录下这些词义的不同译法。
- 中文翻译成英文时，尽量采用常用词，除非是过时的，如用 'heritage site'（遗产地）代替 'cultural relic'（文物古迹），或是译成约定的词汇，如用 'cave temples'（石窟寺）代替 'grottoes'（石窟）。
- 收录中国特有的一些历史性或法规性的概念，如‘四有’。
- 收录其他有关联的、可以参照的词汇。

在编辑第二版的《中国准则》时，我们特意编制了汉语-英语词汇表以便澄清英文字面意思栏与注释栏中的一些不够明确的地方。汉英词汇表中注释栏的内容与英汉词汇表中注释栏的内容不尽相同，因此双语读者不要期望看到可以完全对照的中、英文注释。我们针对中文读者已适当地调整和修改了汉英词汇表注释栏的部分内容，同时仍保留了对中译英过程进行解释的初衷。

2004年5月

中文 Chinese	汉语拼音 Pinyin	英文 English	英文字面意思 Literal Meaning	注释 Comments
保存	bǎocún	preserve	conserve + keep	参照：保护、保护工作。
保护	bǎohù	i. conservation/ conserve ii. protection/protect iii. preserve	conserve + protect	‘保护’是个广义的概念，其内容包括看管、保养、技术性的干预和管理等。 参照：保存、保护工作。
保护程序	bǎohù chéngxù	conservation process	conserve + process/ procedure	‘保护程序’可以解释为按照指定的步骤完成第二章所列的内容，其概念亦包括顺序与过程，因此在第5条中可译为‘sequential process’。 参照：程序。
保护措施	bǎohù cuòshī	conservation (and management) measures	conserve + measures	‘保护措施’指技术性和管理方面的所有行为，因此亦可译为‘conservation and management measures’（譬如，第19条、第24条）。 参照：处理、干预、工程、技术措施。
保护单位	bǎohù dānwèi	officially protected site/entity	conserve + unit	参照：文物保护单位。
保护工作	bǎohù gōngzuò	i. conservation practice ii. conservation	conserve + work	在《准则》中，‘保护工作’指所有的保护与管理行为。 参照：保护程序。
保护规划	bǎohù guīhuà	i. conservation master plan ii. master plan	conservation + plan + draw	‘保护规划’指文物古迹综合性的规划，包括保护与管理等。 参照：方案、规划、专项设计。
保护手段	bǎohù shǒuduàn	means of conservation	conservation + means	参考《准则》第20条。
保护性建筑	bǎohùxìng jiànzhù	protective structure	conservation + type + building	参照：保护、构筑物、建筑、结构。
保养	bǎoyǎng	maintenance	conservation + support	包括日常维护。 参照：监测。
不安全因素	bù ānquán yīnsù	threat	not + safe + element	参照：残损、破坏、损害、损坏、损伤、隐患、引起灾害、影响安全、灾害、造成重大安全事故。
部分	bùfen	i. part ii. component iii. element	part/section	参照：构件、结构。
残损	cánsǔn	damage	incomplete + damage	参照：破坏、损害、损坏、损伤、有损。
城乡建设规划	chéngxiāng jiànshè guīhuà	urban or rural development plan	city + village + development + plan	参照：方案、规划、保护规划、专项设计。
程序	chéngxù	i. process ii. procedure	procedure + sequence	在《准则》第5条和第9条中，‘程序’是‘保护程序’的简称，因此可译为‘conservation process’。 参照：保护程序。

中文 Chinese	汉语拼音 Pinyin	英文 English	英文字面意思 Literal Meaning	注释 Comments
重建	chóngjiàn	reconstruction	again + build	‘重建’是指以现存遗物及档案资料为依据，重新建造建筑物恢复其原状；其含义与‘再建’、‘复建’不同。‘再建’、‘复建’均为一种不允许的干预手段，因此没有列入《准则》。
处理	chǔlǐ	i. treatment ii. intervention	attend to/fix up	‘处理’的含义比较笼统，可译为‘intervention’或‘treatment’等（参考《准则》第21条）。 参照：措施、干预、工程、活动、技术措施、修缮、整治、治理。
措施	cuòshī	i. measure ii. intervention	suitable action	参照：保护措施、处理、干预、工程、活动、技术措施。
当代	dāngdài	contemporary	now + generation	参照：古、近代、现代。
方案	fāng'àn	plan	plan	在保护中，方案一般是指概念性的计划，包括某些特定建议的可行性。方案必须在获准之后，相关的专项设计才能呈送审批。 参照：保护规划、规划、专项设计。
防护加固	fānghù jiāgù	physical protection and strengthening	prevent + protect + reinforce/strengthen	‘防护加固’的概念包括诸如加固、灌浆、稳定、加强、保护性建筑及防洪等概念。
防灾	fángzāi	disaster prevention and preparedness	prevent + disaster	参照：预防灾害。
风景名胜区	fēngjǐng míngshèng qū	scenic area	scenery + famous + area	已列入政府保护的范畴。
复查	fùchá	investigation of selected places	again + examine	文物调查过程中的第二个步骤为‘复查’，即对选定的文物古迹进行更加深入的调查。 参照：文物调查、普查、重点调查。
附属文物	fùshǔ wénwù	i. heritage component ii. contents or components	attached + culture + property	在《准则》第1条与第32条中，‘附属文物’是指与文物点相关的陪衬陈设物，譬如，实物、陈设物、壁画、雕塑、碑刻及装饰品。
干预	gānyù	intervention	intervene	‘干预’包括技术和管理方面的各种处理工作。仅在《准则》第32条中可译成‘impact’。 参照：处理、措施、工程、活动、技术措施、修缮、整治、治理。
工程	gōngchéng	intervention	engineering/project	‘工程’是指保护干预措施，而且需要批准之后才能够实施。但在《准则》第18条中，‘基础设施工程’中的‘工程’应译为‘major development project’。 参照：处理、措施、干预、活动、技术措施、修缮、整治、治理。
构件	gòujiàn	component	structure + piece	‘构件’通常指建筑结构中的一部分，如装饰品等非建筑结构性的部分，不属构件。 参照：部分、结构。

中文 Chinese	汉语拼音 Pinyin	英文 English	英文字面意思 Literal Meaning	注释 Comments
构筑物	gòuzhùwù	protective structure	fabricate + build + thing	‘构筑物’指功能性的建筑或防护棚，主要用于保护石窟、墓葬及古遗址。由于其含义包括防护功能，因此可译为‘protective structure’。 参照：保护性建筑、建筑、结构。
古	gǔ	ancient	ancient	在‘古遗址’或‘古墓葬’的英文译文中可省略‘ancient’。 参照：当代、近代、现代。
古迹	gǔjī	heritage site	ancient + remains	参照：文物、文物古迹。
古建筑	gǔ jiànzhù	traditional architecture	ancient + building	在《准则》第1条中，‘古建筑’是指用中国传统的建筑材料（如木、砖、瓦）、形式及技术，而且在清代结束以前所建造的不论是皇家还是民间的建筑物。
古墓葬	gǔ mùzàng	tomb	ancient + tomb	
古(文化)遗址	gǔ (wénhuà) yízhǐ	archaeological site and/or ruin	ancient + culture + site/ruin	参照：遗址。
管理	guǎnlǐ	management	administer + manage/put in order	参照：保护工作。
管理条件	guǎnlǐ tiáojiàn	management context	management + condition	参考《准则》阐述第8.4条。
规划	guīhuà	i. plan ii. conservation master plan/master plan	plan + draw	参照：保护规划、方案、专项设计。
行业规则	hángyè guīzé	professional guidelines	industry + standards	参照：专业规则、准则。
合理利用	hélǐ liyòng	rational use	rational + use	国务院1982年颁布和2002年修正的《中华人民共和国文物保护法》提到‘合理利用’的概念。
痕迹	hénjī	vestiges and traces	mark/trace + vestige/remains	参照：遗迹、依据、证据。
环境	huánjìng	setting	environment	参照：人文环境/景观、自然环境/景观、历史景观。
活动	huódòng	measure	activity/act	仅在《准则》第27条中，‘活动’才可译为‘activities’。 参照：保护措施、处理、措施、干预、工程、技术措施。
纪念地	jìniàndì	commemorative place	commemorate + place	参考注释：纪念建筑。
纪念建筑	jìniàn jiànzhù	commemorative building	commemorate + building	‘纪念建筑’与‘纪念地’的区别在于‘纪念地’上建筑物已不再存在。 参照：纪念地。
技术措施	jìshù cuòshī	technical measures	technical + measures	‘技术措施’通常译为‘technical measures’，但仅在《准则》第21条中才可译为‘technical intervention’。 参照：保护措施、处理、措施、干预、工程、活动、修缮、整治、治理。

中文 Chinese	汉语拼音 Pinyin	英文 English	英文字面意思 Literal Meaning	注释 Comments
价值	jiàzhí	i. significance ii. values	value	《准则》第3条所列的三种价值，即历史价值、艺术价值及科学价值，来自1982年颁布和2002年修正的《中华人民共和国文物保护法》。
监测	jiāncè	monitoring	supervise + measure	参照：保养。
建设控制地带	jiànshè kòngzhì dìdài	buffer zone	construction/ development + control + zone	文物保护单位外的建设，需要批准并且控制其规模、高度、颜色及景观。 参照：‘四有’。
建筑	jiànzhù	i. architecture ii. building iii. structure	building/architecture	参照：保护性建筑、构筑物、结构。
结构	jiégòu	i. structure ii. element	join + fabricate	参照：保护性建筑、部分、构件、构筑物、建筑。
解体	jiětǐ	disassembly	take apart	解体修复是修复木质建筑的传统方法之一。也称为‘落架’大修。 参照：全部解体修复
近代	jìndài	modern	recent + period	仅在《准则》第31条中，‘近代’才可译为‘later’。 参照：当代、古、现代。
尽可能减少干预	jǐnkěnéng jiǎnshǎo gānyù	minimal intervention	as much as possible + reduce + intervention	参照：尽量少加干预。
尽量少加干预	jǐnliàng shǎo jiā gānyù	minimal intervention	as much as possible + small + add + intervention	参照：尽可能减少干预。
历史景观	lìshǐ jǐngguān	historic landscape	history + landscape	历史景观与文化景观的不同点在于前者特别着重于遗址的历史价值。文化景观则包含较广泛的意义与内容。 参照：人文环境、人文景观、自然环境、自然景观。
历史文化街区(村镇)	lìshǐ wénhuà jiēqū (cūnzhèn)	historic precinct (villages or towns)	history + culture + zone (village + town)	‘历史文化街区’与下列的‘历史文化名城’均归国家建设部与国家文化部下属的国家文物局共同管理。 参照：历史文化名城。
历史文化名城	lìshǐ wénhuà míngchéng	historically and culturally famous cities	history + culture + famous + city	参照：历史文化街区(村镇)。
利用功能	liyòng gōngnéng	appropriate use	use + function	在《准则》第13条中，‘利用功能表示’恰当、合适使用’，因此可译为‘appropriate’。 参照：合理利用。
评价	píngjià	evaluation	appraisal/evaluation	参照：评估。
评估	pínggū	assessment	assessment/ evaluation	参考《准则》第5、第11条：‘评估价值’； 参考《准则》第11条：‘评估保存状态’及‘评估管理条件’。 参照：评价

中文 Chinese	汉语拼音 Pinyin	英文 English	英文字面意思 Literal Meaning	注释 Comments
破坏	pòhuài	deterioration	destruction/damage	仅在《准则》第24条中，‘破坏’才可译为‘adversely affect’。 参照：残损、损害、损坏、损伤、有损。
普查	pǔchá	survey and inventory	general examination	‘文物调查’是由三个步骤组成的，‘普查’指文物调查工作中的第一个步骤，主要工作为调查、记录尚未登记的文物点。 参照：文物调查、复查、重点调查。
迁移保护	qiānyí bǎohù	relocation	move + place + conservation	参照：易地保护。
抢救性发掘	qiǎngjiùxìng fājué	rescue excavation	rush to save + excavation	其含义是指在建设项目中遇到文物遗存时所采取的紧急处理的行为。
全部解体修复	quánbù jiětǐxiūfù	restoration through complete disassembly	complete + dismantle + restore	亦称为‘落架’大修。 参照：解体、修复。
人文环境/景观	rénwén huánjīng/jǐngguān	cultural landscape	humanistic + setting/landscape	参照：历史景观、自然环境、自然景观。
社会效益	shèhuì xiàoyì	benefit of society	social + benefit	在《准则》中，‘社会效益’和‘经济效益’是两种不同的概念；‘社会效益’的概念不包括‘经济效益’的含义（参考《准则》阐述第4部分‘经济效益’与第8.2部分‘社会效益’的解释）。
石刻	shíkè	stone carvings, sculpture, inscriptions, stele, and petroglyphs	stone + carving	‘石刻’的含义包括雕塑、雕刻、石碑、碣及岩画等。
石窟寺	shíkū sì	cave temple	rock + cave + temple	‘石窟寺’主要是指佛教的石窟寺庙，常译为‘grotto’。
实物遗存	shíwù yícún	physical remains	physical + property + leave behind + exist/survive	参照：现存实物、原物、原有实物。
四有： 有保护范围 有标志说明 有记录档案 有专门机构或专人负责管理	sìyǒu: yǒu bǎohù fànwéi yǒu biāozhì shuōmíng yǒu jìlù dǎng'àn yǒu zhuānmén jīgòu huò zhuānrén fùzé guǎnlǐ	four legal prerequisites: demarcation of the boundaries erection of an official plaque declaring a site a protected entity creation of an archive for records designation of an organization or person dedicated to management	four + have have + conservation + area have + sign + explain have + record + archive have + dedicated + organ + person	‘四有’最早列入1961年《文物保护管理暂行条例》、1963年《文物保护单位保护管理暂行办法》以及1982年颁布和2002年修正的《中华人民共和国文物保护法》。‘四有’的由来可以追溯到清朝中叶（18世纪）。文物保护单位所设立的标志说明包括文物古迹的名称、保护级别以及确定为保护单位的日期。

中文 Chinese	汉语拼音 Pinyin	英文 English	英文字面意思 Literal Meaning	注释 Comments
损害	sǔnhài	adversely affect	injure + damage	在《准则》第34条中, ‘损害’可译为 ‘adversely affected’, 但在第4条谈到 ‘损害文物古迹的价值’ 时, ‘损害’ 则应译为 ‘diminished’。 参照: 残损、破坏、损坏、损伤、有损。
损坏	sǔnhuài	damage	damage	参照: 残损、破坏、损害、损伤、有损。
损伤	sǔnshāng	damage and/or deterioration	damage + injure	参照: 残损、破坏、损害、损坏、有损。
外力	wàilì	natural processes and human actions	external force	参照: 自然力和人为
危害	wēihài	dangers	danger + damage	指自然力和人为对文物所造成的威胁与损坏。
文物	wénwù	i. heritage site ii. site	culture + property	‘文物’ 是指实质文物, 包括可移动文物和不可移动文物。但在《准则》中, 这主要是指不可移动文物中的文物古迹与建筑物, 包括相关的文物与构件, 第26条提到考古发掘过程中所发现的文物除外。第1条所提到的不可移动文物的定义是按照《中华人民共和国文物保护法》(1982年颁布和2002年修正) 确定的。(参考2002年修正的保护法第3条)。 参照: 附属文物、古迹、文物古迹。
文物保护单位	wénwù bǎohù dānwèi	officially protected site/entity	culture + property + conserve + unit	参照: 保护单位。
文物调查	wénwù diàochá	identification and investigation	culture + property + investigation	‘文物调查’ 分为 ‘普查’、‘复查’、‘重点调查’ 三个阶段。 参照: 复查、普查、重点调查。
文物古迹	wénwù gǔjī	heritage site	culture + property + ancient + remains	文物、古迹及文物古迹过去常译为 ‘cultural relics’, 但在《准则》中, 则译为 ‘heritage site’ 或 ‘site’ (1982、2002年文物保护法翻译仍然保留 ‘cultural relics’)。 参照: 附属文物、古迹、文物。
现存实物	xiàncún shíwù	physical remains	present + exist/ survive + physical + property	‘现存实物’ 仅在《准则》第32条中才能译为 ‘existing fabric’。 参照: 实物遗存、原物、原有实物。
现代	xiàndài	contemporary	present + generation	参照: 当代、古、近代。
现状	xiànzhuàng	existing condition	present + condition	‘现状’ 通常可译为 ‘present condition’。 参照: 现状修整、原状。
现状修整	xiànzhuàng xiūzhěng	minor restoration	present + condition + repair + put in order/ fix	在《准则》中, ‘现状修整’ 的概念是指通过清除无价值的近代添加物而不增添新构件等手段, 把文物古迹恢复到某个历史时期的做法。 参照: 修复、重点修复。

中文 Chinese	汉语拼音 Pinyin	英文 English	英文字面意思 Literal Meaning	注释 Comments
修复	xiūfù	restoration	repair + recover/turn back	‘修复’在《威尼斯宪章》等文件中，通常译为‘restoration’，但在《准则》有两种不同的修复，即‘现状修整’和‘重点修复’。 参照：全部解体修复、现状修整、重点修复。
修缮	xiūshàn	treatment	repair	同维修。 参照：处理、干预、工程、技术措施、整治、治理。
已不存在建筑	yǐ bù cúnzài jiànzhù	building that no longer survives	already + not + exist + building	其概念为原来建造在地基上的木质建筑物已不再存在，只有平台或基址遗存下来。
易地保护	yìdì bǎohù	i. relocation ii. conserve at another location	another + place + conservation	在《准则》第32条中，‘易地保护’之所以属于‘重点修复’是因为解体的复杂性与‘重点修复’相似。在《准则》第35条中可译为‘conserved at another location’。 参照：迁移保护。
遗迹	yíjī	vestiges and traces	leave behind + vestige/remains	参照：痕迹、依据、证据。
依据	yījù	evidence/basis	basis + evidence	在《准则》第21条中，‘依据’如果与进行修复有关，可译为‘guide’。 参照：痕迹、遗迹、证据。
遗址	yízhǐ	archaeological site and/or ruin	site/ruin	参照：古文化遗址、古遗址。
引起灾害	yǐnqǐ zāihài	hazardous	cause + calamity/disaster	参照：影响安全、灾害、造成重大安全事故。
隐患	yǐnhuàn	potential problem/threat	hidden + affliction	仅在《准则》第32条中才能译为‘problems revealed’。 参照：不安全因素、残损、破坏、损坏、损伤、灾害。
影响安全	yǐngxiǎng ānquán	hazardous/harm	affect + safety	在《准则》第24条、第34条中，‘影响安全’分别译为‘potentially hazardous’和‘harm’。 参照：引起灾害、灾害、造成重大安全事故。
有损	yǒusǔn	adversely affect	have + injure	参照：残损、破坏、损害、损坏、损伤。
预防性措施	yùfángxìng cuòshī	preventive measure	prevent + measure	
预防灾害	yùfáng zāihài	disaster prevention and preparedness	prevent + disaster	参照：防灾。
原有实物 (原物)	yuányǒu shíwù (yuánwù)	original fabric	original + have + physical + substance/property	参照：实物遗存、现存实物。
原址	yuánzhǐ	in situ	original + place	
原状	yuánzhuàng	historic condition	original /previous + condition	列入1982和2002年《中华人民共和国文物保护法》：‘原状’通常译为‘original state’或‘original condition’，是文物保护行业常用的词汇。在《准则》中，其概念是指建筑物在某一段历史时期的状态；在确定文物古迹为保护单位时，建筑物的价值评估结果则成为确定建筑物原状的依据。 参照：现状、现状修整。

中文 Chinese	汉语拼音 Pinyin	英文 English	英文字面意思 Literal Meaning	注释 Comments
灾害	zāihài	i. disaster ii. threat	disaster + harm	参照：不安全因素、残损、破坏、损坏、损伤、隐患、引起灾害、影响安全、造成重大安全事故。
造成重大安全事故	zàochéng zhòngdà ānquán shìgù	hazardous	cause + major + safety + accident	参照：不安全因素、隐患、引起灾害、影响安全、灾害。
展陈	zhǎnchén	i. interpretation ii. exhibition	exhibit + display	在《准则》中，‘展陈’的概念包括‘展示、陈列及解释’，因此可译为‘interpretation’。
真实（性）	zhēnshí (xìng)	authenticity	true + fact/real + (character/essence)	仅在《准则》第7条中谈到文献时，‘真实’才可译为‘verifiable’。
证据	zhèngjù	evidence	evidence	参照：痕迹、遗迹、依据。
整治	zhěngzhì	treatment	put in order + treat	治理、处理、与整治均泛指各种保护措施，包括文物及其周边环境。 参照：处理、措施、干预、工程、活动、技术措施、修缮、整治、治理。
指导原则	zhǐdǎo yuánzé	guidelines	guiding + principles	参照：行业规则、专业规则、准则。
治理	zhìlǐ	treatment	treat + put in order	参照：处理、措施、干预、工程、活动、技术措施、修缮、整治。
重点调查	zhòngdiǎn diàochá	detailed investigation	major/focus + investigation	‘重点调查’是文物调查的第3个步骤，是在文物古迹现场进行的；该步骤要求对文物进行任何干预前都要进行深入调查并收集大量的信息以用于保护和研究的目的。 参照：复查、普查、文物调查。
重点修复	zhòngdiǎn xiūfù	major restoration	major/focus + repair + recover/turn back	‘重点修复’与‘现状修整’的区别在于‘重点修复’的手段亦包括解体修复和增补新的构建。 参照：现状修整、修复。
主观设计	zhǔguān shèjì	conjectural reconstruction	subjective + design	‘主观设计’的概念来自《威尼斯宪章》第9条，即‘一旦出现臆测，必须立即予以停止’。
专项规划	zhuānxiàng guīhuà	specific plan	specific + item + plan	在《准则》中，‘专项规划’是保护规划的一部分，是指文物古迹特定范围或特定部分的详细计划。 参照：保护规划、方案、规划、专项设计。
专项设计	zhuānxiàng shèjì	action plan	specific + item + design	在《准则》中，‘专项设计’是指某项专业范围内具体的方案或执行计划。 参照：保护规划、方案、规划、专项规划。
专业规则	zhuānyè guīzé	standards of practice	professional + norms	共同遵守的行规。 参照：行业规则、指导原则、准则。
准则	zhǔnzé	i. principles ii. guidelines	follow + norms	参照：行业规则、指导原则、准则。
自然环境/ 景观	zìrán huánjìng/ jǐngguān	natural landscape	natural + setting/ landscape	参照：历史景观、人文环境、自然景观。
自然力和人为	zìránlì hé rénwéi	natural processes and human actions	natural + force + man-made	参照：外力。



Principles
for the Conservation
of Heritage Sites
in China

English-language Text

Edited by Neville Agnew and Martha Demas
The Getty Conservation Institute

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The Getty Conservation Institute works internationally to advance conservation and to enhance and encourage the preservation and understanding of the visual arts in all their dimensions—objects, collections, architecture, and sites. The Institute serves the conservation community through scientific research; education and training; field projects; and the dissemination of the results of both its work and the work of others in the field. In all its endeavors, the Institute is committed to addressing unanswered questions and promoting the highest possible standards of conservation practice. The Institute is a program of the J. Paul Getty Trust, an international cultural and philanthropic organization devoted to the visual arts and the humanities that includes an art museum as well as programs for education, scholarship, and conservation.

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Cover photo: Temple facade, Yungang Grottoes, Shanxi

**English-language
Translation**
of the Principles
for the Conservation
of Heritage Sites
in China

CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT of cultural heritage in today's world, in which the forces of development, mass tourism, globalization, and national interests strive, is a complex undertaking. What road maps or guidelines are available to chart a course for the authorities charged with the care and custodianship of national heritage and for professional preservation specialists? While every country now has legislation designed to protect its heritage, not all have a guiding methodology for effective implementation of conservation practice. Legislation, often proscriptive, offers little guidance to those whose responsibility it is to keep safe a nation's heritage.

Debate on approaches to preservation dates from the nineteenth century, but only from about the middle of the last century onward were various international and national charters drawn up. Notable among these have been, at the international level, the Venice Charter (1964), itself based on earlier documents, and, at the national level, the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS (1979; revised 1999), which sought to base its guiding philosophy on the explicit identification and preservation of the values (artistic, historical, scientific, and social) of heritage places. Increasingly this concept has been accepted as being of central importance in preserving sites and places of significance in unimpaired condition.

Since 1978, when China adopted an open-door policy, economic development has been extremely rapid. Massive construction has occurred, industrial capacity has burgeoned, and population mobility, along with the desire for access to historic and natural sites, has occurred on a scale previously inconceivable. The impact of these changes, over little more than twenty years, on the face of China has been profound. The great and ancient wealth of China's archaeological and historic legacy has come under new pressures, and cultural heritage authorities at national, provincial, and local levels are hard pressed to meet these challenges effectively.

As Deputy Director-General Zhang Bai of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH) points out in his introduction, what had become increasingly clear by the 1990s was the need for a coherent set of guidelines for heritage conservation practice and management. With the formation of China ICOMOS in recent years and the establishment of links to international professional organizations, it was an opportune time for SACH to initiate the process of drawing up national guidelines for China. This was undertaken in cooperation with the Getty Conservation Institute and the Australian Heritage Commission.

Promulgated in Chinese in late 2000 by China ICOMOS with the approval of SACH, the *Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China* provides an integrated and methodological approach to the conservation and management of sites, in compliance with the existing legislation of the People's Republic of China. The text that follows, comprising an Introduction, the Principles, Commentary, and Glossary, is the officially approved translation and was undertaken by the GCI as part of its collaboration with SACH. It affords English-speaking professionals who work in China, as well as other national committees of ICOMOS and the international preservation community, access to the China Principles. The Commentary explains and amplifies the Principles, and the accompanying Glossary provides a standardized translation of Chinese-English terminology. An illustrated version of the Principles is in preparation by SACH. It will be clear from study of the Principles that the approach to preservation of heritage is consistent with present-day international practice while reflecting both the legal requirements of the nation and the characteristic needs of China's cultural heritage.

Adoption of the Principles will undoubtedly result in a more consistent and holistic approach to conservation of China's heritage sites. Over time, as the collective experience of using these guidelines reveals the need for changes, as has happened elsewhere, revisions will take place, and this realization is reflected in the final article. In this regard the *Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China* is not a static but a living document.

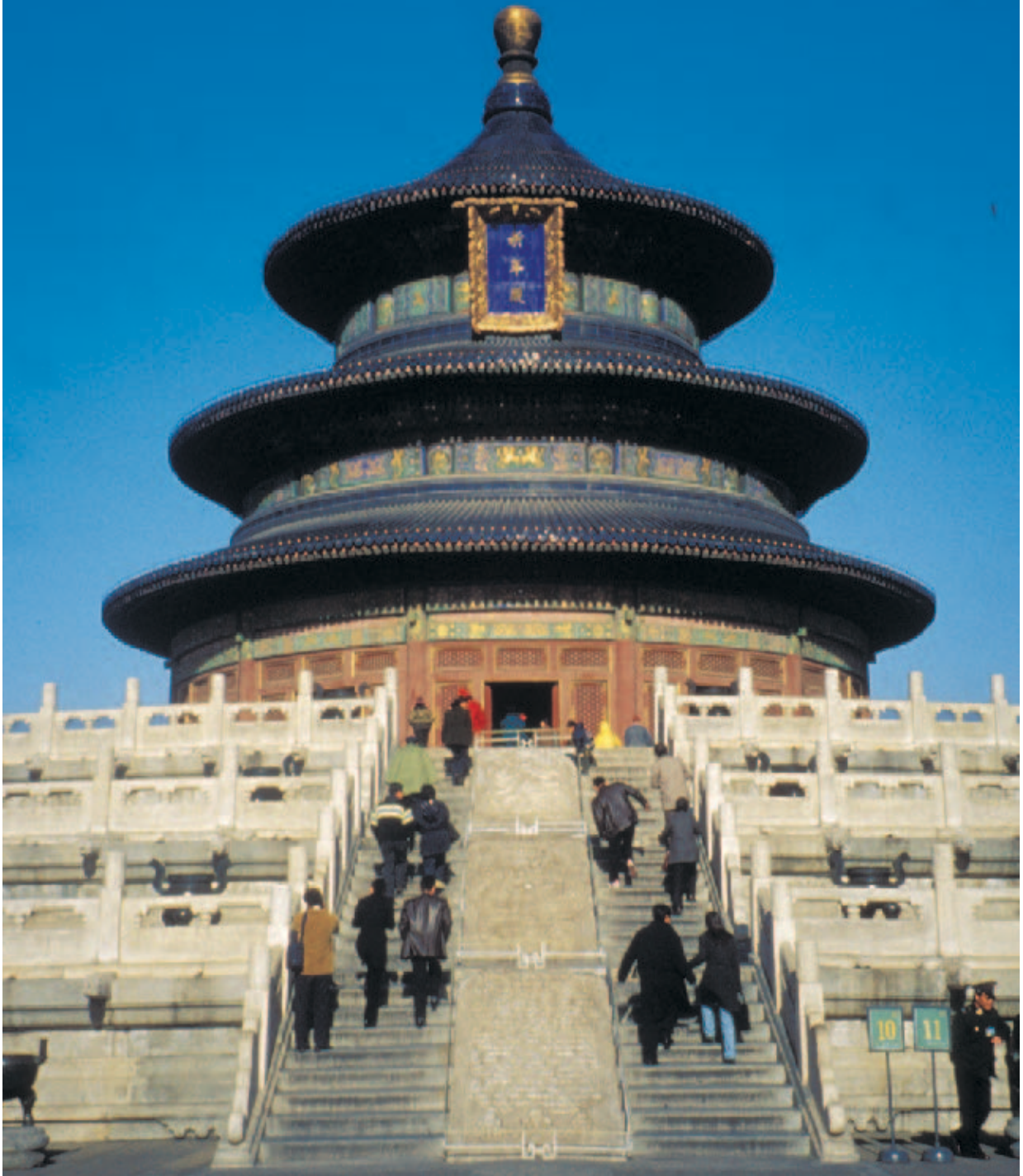
The English-language translation of the Principles was first published in July 2002. When the need for a second printing arose, it was jointly decided by the GCI and SACH to produce a new bilingual version with color photographs and a Chinese-English glossary, to mirror the English-Chinese glossary. The text of the Principles and Commentary remains unchanged; the Afterword has been slightly amended, and the Glossary was revised in the course of transposing it for Chinese readers.

Neville Agnew and Martha Demas

The Getty Conservation Institute

May 2004

Principles
for the Conservation
of Heritage Sites
in China



Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China

Preface

CHINA IS A UNIFIED COUNTRY OF MANY ETHNIC GROUPS; it is a vast country with a long history and an unbroken cultural tradition. The large number of surviving heritage sites affords a vivid record of the formation and development of Chinese civilization. They provide the evidence for an understanding of China's history and a basis upon which to strengthen national unity and promote sustainable development of the national culture.

Peace and development are central themes in contemporary society. Mutual understanding of one another's heritage promotes cultural exchange among countries and regions and serves the interest of world peace and common development. China's magnificent sites are the heritage not only of the various ethnic groups of China but are also the common wealth of all humanity; they belong not only to the present generation but even more to future generations. Thus it is the responsibility of all to bequeath these sites to future generations in their full integrity and authenticity.

China's development of modern concepts and practice for the conservation of its heritage began in the 1930s. Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, China has effectively conserved many heritage sites that were in danger of being completely lost and, at the same time, has developed conservation theories and guidelines that accord with national conditions. The national government has promulgated the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics* as well as interrelated laws and regulations. The *Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China* have been specifically written with these laws and regulations as their basis, while drawing upon the 1964 *International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter)*—the most representative document of international principles in this field. The *Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China* are professional guidelines within the existing framework of laws and regulations relating to the conservation of heritage sites and provide guidance for conservation practice on those sites, as well as the main criteria for evaluating the results of such work. These Principles also provide a professional explanation of the relevant articles of China's laws and regulations on protection of cultural heritage and form the professional basis for dealing with matters related to heritage sites.

ARTICLE 1

These Principles can serve as guidelines in conservation practice for everything commonly referred to as heritage sites. Heritage sites are the immovable physical remains that were created during the history of humankind and that have significance; they include archaeological sites and ruins, tombs, traditional architecture, cave temples, stone carvings, sculpture, inscriptions, stele, and petroglyphs, as well as modern and contemporary places and commemorative buildings, and those historic precincts (villages or towns), together with their original heritage components, that are officially declared protected sites.

ARTICLE 2

The purpose of these Principles is to ensure good practice in the conservation of heritage sites. Conservation refers to all measures carried out to preserve the physical remains of sites and their historic settings. The aim of conservation is to preserve the authenticity of all the elements of the entire heritage site and to retain for the future its historic information and all its values. Conservation in practice involves treatment of damage caused by natural processes and human actions and prevention of further deterioration, using both technical and management measures. All conservation measures must observe the principle of not altering the historic condition.

ARTICLE 3

The heritage values of a site comprise its historical, artistic, and scientific values.

ARTICLE 4

Heritage sites should be used in a rational manner for the benefit of society. The values of the site should in no way be diminished by use for short-term gain.

ARTICLE 5

Conservation needs to be carried out according to a sequential process. Each step of the process should comply with the pertinent laws and regulations and should observe professional standards of practice. Consultation with relevant interest groups should take place. The assessment of the significance of a site should be given the highest priority throughout the entire process.

ARTICLE 6

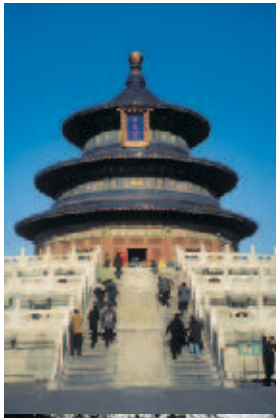
Research is fundamental to every aspect of conservation. Each step in the conservation process should be based on the results of research.

ARTICLE 7

Verifiable records should be maintained and preserved. These comprise all forms of historic and contemporary documentation, including detailed records for each step of the conservation process.



Imperial Mountain Resort, Chengde, Hebei
Yuanmingyuan ruins, Beijing
Jade Gate (Yumenguan), Gansu
Yuling Tomb, Eastern Qing Tombs, Hebei
Niuheiliang Neolithic site, Liaoning
Dazu Grottoes, Chongqing



Temple of Heaven, Beijing
Church, Gulangyu Island, Fujian
Wall painting, Mogao Grottoes, Gansu
Emin Minaret, Turfan, Xinjiang

ARTICLE 8

A sound, independent, and permanent organizational structure should be established. At the site level, the role of management organizations should be strengthened within the framework of the law. All practitioners should receive specialized training and be qualified to practice only after proficiency testing. A procedure should be established whereby a committee of experts reviews all the important aspects of the conservation process. The members of this committee should have relevant higher education and professional qualifications and considerable practical experience.

Chapter Two **The Conservation Process**

ARTICLE 9

Conservation of heritage sites involves six steps undertaken in the following order: (1) identification and investigation; (2) assessment; (3) formal proclamation as an officially protected site and determination of its classification; (4) preparation of a conservation master plan; (5) implementation of the conservation master plan; and (6) periodic review of the master plan. In principle, it is not permissible to depart from the above process.

ARTICLE 10

The process of identification and investigation of heritage sites involves a large-scale general survey and inventory; an investigation of selected sites in greater depth; and a detailed investigation of the most significant sites. These investigations must examine all historic vestiges and traces and relevant documentation, as well as the immediate setting.

ARTICLE 11

The assessment process consists of determining the values of a site, its state of preservation, and its management context. Assessment includes analysis of historical records and on-site inspection of the existing condition. Recently discovered archaeological sites may require small-scale exploratory excavations for their assessment; these may only be carried out after approval in compliance with the law.

ARTICLE 12

Based upon the results of the assessment, the formal proclamation of the site as an officially protected entity and its classification must be made by the relevant level of government. All sites that have been proclaimed as protected entities are subject to four legal prerequisites: demarcation of the boundaries of the site; erection of a plaque declaring the site's status as an officially protected entity; creation of an archive for records; and designation of an organization or person dedicated to the management of the site. A buffer zone should also be established to control development around the site's boundary and to preserve the natural and cultural landscape.



Putuozhongsheng Temple, Chengde, Hebei
 Jiaohe ruins, Xinjiang
 Confucius Cemetery, Qufu, Shandong
 Dule Temple, Tianjin
 Kizil Grottoes, Xinjiang
 Dali Historic Town, Yunnan

ARTICLE 13

The preparation of a conservation master plan for the site must be based on the results of the assessment. The master plan should first set forth the main conservation goals, along with the appropriate conservation measures to achieve them. A typical master plan includes strategies for the following four components: conservation measures, appropriate use, exhibition and interpretation, and management. Within the framework of the master plan, specific plans for particular areas and components of the site may be drawn up. All conservation master plans, especially those for historic precincts (villages or towns), should be closely coordinated with the local official development plan. After approval procedures for these conservation master plans are completed in accordance with the law, they should be incorporated into the local urban or rural development plans.

ARTICLE 14

In order to implement the conservation master plan, specific action plans need to be developed. Action plans developed for conservation interventions must comply with government standards for that particular intervention, must be developed in compliance with the relevant laws and regulations, and should be approved prior to implementation. Action plans for interpreting the site and educating the public should also be developed within the framework of the master plan.

ARTICLE 15

The conservation master plan should be reviewed periodically in order to evaluate its overall effectiveness and to draw lessons from the experience gained in the course of its implementation. If deficiencies are discovered or new circumstances arise, then the original master plan should be revised accordingly.

ARTICLE 16

The conservation master plan and action plans for major interventions should be reviewed and appraised by a committee of experts drawn from relevant professions.

ARTICLE 17

Day-to-day management is integral to every aspect of the conservation of heritage sites. The main responsibility of site managers is to take timely action to eliminate potential threats and to prevent damage and deterioration. Management is also responsible for continuing to improve the quality of exhibition and interpretation and for collecting and archiving relevant documents. Management should ensure that implementation follows the approved conservation master plan.

ARTICLE 18

Conservation must be undertaken in situ. Only in the face of uncontrollable natural threats or when a major development project of national importance is undertaken and relocation is the sole means of saving elements of a site may they be moved in their historic condition. Relocation may only be undertaken after approval in compliance with the law.

ARTICLE 19

Intervention should be minimal. Apart from routine maintenance, there should be no intervention on parts of a building or site that are not at imminent risk of serious damage. Intervention should only be undertaken when absolutely necessary and then should be kept to a minimum. The main goals of conservation and management measures are to preserve the site's existing condition and to slow deterioration.

ARTICLE 20

Regular maintenance is the most basic and important means of conservation. A routine maintenance program should be established to carry out regular monitoring, to identify and eliminate potential threats, and to repair minor deterioration.

ARTICLE 21

Physical remains should be conserved in their historic condition without loss of evidence. Respect for the significance of the physical remains must guide any restoration; vestiges and traces of significant events and persons must be preserved. Technical interventions should not compromise subsequent treatment of the original fabric. The results of intervention should be unobtrusive when compared to the original fabric or to previous treatments, but still should be distinguishable. Detailed archival records of all restoration should be kept and there should be permanent signage indicating the date of intervention.

ARTICLE 22

Techniques and materials should be selected on the basis of conservation requirements. Distinctive traditional technology and craftsmanship must be preserved. New materials and techniques may only be used after they have been tried and proven, and should in no way cause damage to the site.

ARTICLE 23

Appropriate aesthetic criteria should be observed. The aesthetic value of a site derives from its historic authenticity. Alterations to the historic condition may not be made for cosmetic purposes or to attain completeness.



Mogao Grottoes, Gansu
Fengguo Temple, Liaoning
Confucius Temple, Beijing
Carving, Puning Temple, Chengde, Hebei



Stele, Confucius Temple, Beijing
Three Pagodas (Chongshengsi santa), Dali, Yunnan
Potala, Lhasa, Tibet
Mosque at Abakh Hoja Tomb, Kashgar, Xinjiang
Hakka clan houses, Yongding, Fujian
Buddha, Yungang Grottoes, Shanxi

ARTICLE 24

The setting of a heritage site must be conserved. Natural and cultural landscapes that form part of a site’s setting contribute to its significance and should be integrated with its conservation. Elements in the setting that are potentially hazardous or that may adversely affect the landscape must be addressed. Oversight and management of the setting should be improved and appropriate conservation and management measures proposed when needs are identified.

ARTICLE 25

A building that no longer survives should not be reconstructed. Only in specially approved cases may a select few such former buildings be reconstructed in situ. This may occur only where there exists definite evidence that has been confirmed by experts. Reconstruction may only be undertaken after the approval process has been completed in compliance with the law and permission has been granted. Reconstructed buildings should be clearly marked as such.

ARTICLE 26

During archaeological excavation care must be taken to conserve the physical remains. A practical plan for the conservation of a site—both during and after excavation—should be submitted for all sites programmed for excavation. Excavation and conservation plans should be submitted together. Once approved, both plans need to be implemented concurrently. Rescue excavation also requires a plan to deal with the materials and finds discovered.

ARTICLE 27

Disaster prevention and preparedness requires a thorough assessment of the dangers to a site and its visitors. Detailed rescue and disaster-response plans should be drawn up. Public buildings and places should have restrictions on the number of visitors in order to prevent bottlenecks. The provision of disaster prevention installations and equipment should receive high priority. It is strictly forbidden to undertake any activity on a site that may be hazardous to visitors or the site.

Chapter Four **Conservation Interventions**

ARTICLE 28

Conservation interventions are technical measures for the treatment of damage and deterioration to a site and its setting. Treatment includes the following four categories: regular maintenance; physical protection and strengthening; minor restoration; and major restoration. Every intervention should have clear objectives and use tried and proven methods and materials. All technical measures should be documented and archived.



Bridge detail, Eastern Qing Tombs, Hebei
Temple facade, Yungang Grottoes, Shanxi
Ancient tree, Qufu, Shandong
Tang sculpture, Mogao Grottoes, Gansu

ARTICLE 29

Regular maintenance is a preventive measure to reduce damage from the cumulative effects of natural processes and human actions; it is applicable to all sites. An appropriate maintenance program, which includes continuous monitoring of potential problems and archiving of records, must be established and carried out in accordance with the relevant standards.

ARTICLE 30

Physical protection and strengthening measures are intended to prevent or reduce damage to a site or building. These measures themselves must not damage the original fabric and must as far as possible retain the original character of the setting. New protective structures should be simple, practical, and as unobtrusive as possible. Protective buildings that also serve as museums or interpretive centers should primarily address the needs of protection.

ARTICLE 31

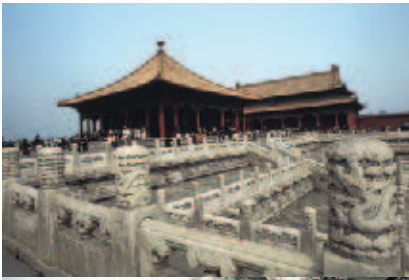
Minor restoration comprises a general set of intervention measures which may be undertaken provided the original structure is not disturbed, new components are not added, and the existing condition is basically unaltered. This type of intervention most frequently involves rectifying components that are deformed, displaced, or collapsed; repairing a small number of damaged elements; and removing later additions that are without significance. Detailed records should be kept of elements that were removed or added.

ARTICLE 32

Major restoration is an intervention involving the most impact to the original fabric. It includes returning a structure to a stable condition through the use of essential reinforcing elements and repair or replacement of damaged or missing components. The decision to restore through complete disassembly of the structure should be taken with caution. All problems revealed in the course of disassembly should be rectified so that the structure should need no further treatment for a considerable time. Restoration should, as far as possible, preserve the vestiges and traces of periods judged to have significance. Both the design and materials for replacement elements should be consistent with the evidence provided by existing fabric. Only those contents or components liable to damage during the restoration work should be dismantled and removed; after restoration is completed, they must be returned in their historic condition. Relocation, when approved, also belongs in this category of intervention.

ARTICLE 33

Reconstruction in situ is an exceptional measure undertaken only in special circumstances. When approval has been given to undertake reconstruction in situ, priority should be given to conserving the remaining ruins without damaging them in the process. Reconstruction must be based on direct evidence. Conjectural reconstruction is not permitted.



Forbidden City, Beijing
St. Dominic's Church, Macao
Great Wall at Jinshanling, Hebei
Terracotta Army, Xi'an, Shaanxi
Lingyan Temple, Shandong
Temple bas-relief, Kunming, Yunnan

ARTICLE 34

Treatment of the setting is a comprehensive measure to prevent damage from natural processes and human actions, to reveal the historic condition of a site, and to allow its rational use. Treatment of the setting mainly involves the following: removing hazardous structures and debris that adversely affects the landscape; restricting industrial and social activities that may harm the site; eliminating damaging environmental pollution; providing facilities to service the public and to ensure site and visitor safety; and landscaping. Service buildings should be as far as possible from the principal area of the site. Exhibition and visitor facilities should be integrated in design and located in the same vicinity. Landscaping should aim to restore the site to its historic state and should not adversely affect the site; contemporary gardening and landscape concepts and designs should not be introduced.

ARTICLE 35

Under normal circumstances, archaeological sites, ruins and tombs that have been excavated should be reburied—after the necessary research has been completed—in order to conserve the site and to deter theft. However, under special circumstances, approval may be given for an excavated site to remain exposed after conservation. In such cases the existing condition of the site should be strictly preserved and, aside from routine maintenance, intervention should be kept to a minimum. Only components that cannot be conserved in situ may be removed and conserved at another location.

Chapter Five **Additional Principles**

ARTICLE 36

These Principles may also be drawn upon for conservation of the historic condition and setting of commemorative places where important historic events took place.

ARTICLE 37

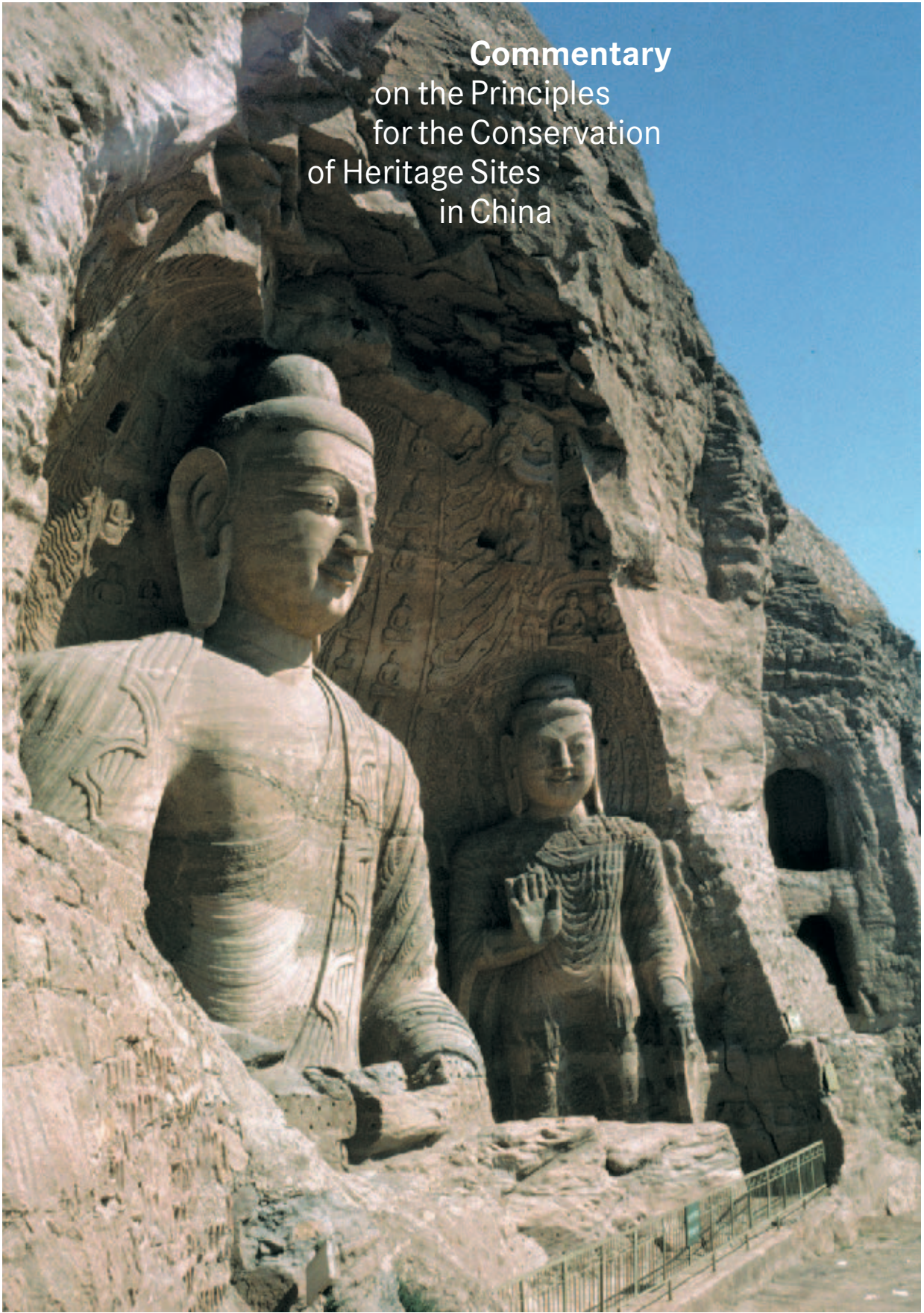
These Principles may further be drawn upon in the development of conservation guidelines for cultural and historic landscapes in designated scenic areas and “Historically and Culturally Famous Cities,” as well as for underwater sites.

ARTICLE 38

These Principles were drafted and adopted by China ICOMOS and approved for public announcement by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage. China ICOMOS shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Principles and attachments. When amendments are made, the same procedures should be followed.

China ICOMOS
October 2000
Chengde

Commentary
on the Principles
for the Conservation
of Heritage Sites
in China



Commentary on the Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China

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I On the Significance of the Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China

I.1 Background to the drawing up of the Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China, hereinafter referred to as the “Principles.”

I.1.1 The use of modern concepts and methods of conservation for the preservation of China’s heritage sites began in the 1930s when, under the guidance of professional architects, a number of heritage buildings underwent restoration. From the 1950s through the 1990s, the number of conservation and restoration projects increased dramatically. The wealth of experience accumulated during this period enabled the development of certain theories on conservation deemed worthy of further exploration. It is now the appropriate time to build on this experience by establishing a set of principles specific to China for the conservation of heritage sites on which the vast majority of practitioners can agree.

I.1.2 China has promulgated the *Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics* and its Implementing Regulations. The national and local governments have also issued laws and regulations on the management of heritage sites and on conservation interventions. However, there has been a need for the interpretation of these laws and regulations as they apply in practice, as well as corresponding guidelines for heritage conservation.

I.1.3 As China creates a social environment in which a market economy prevails, new challenges emerge for conservation and the underlying values of heritage sites. The concept of conservation needs to be broadened, while still upholding its basic principles. It is imperative that clear guidelines be drawn up for conservation practice to enable the development of heritage conservation in China in a sustainable manner.

I.1.4 Since World War II heritage conservation has become an issue of common concern for the international community. Professional practitioners have founded international organizations concerned with all aspects of conservation, and many countries have signed various international conservation covenants. A number of coun-

tries have drawn up their own conservation regulations in accordance with their national conditions. As a signatory to the UNESCO *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* and as a member of ICOMOS, China should also make a contribution to international conservation theory.

I.2 The purpose of the Principles

I.2.1 The Principles are a set of professional guidelines for heritage conservation. All those who work in heritage conservation, including public servants and persons involved in management, research, survey, design, construction, education, and the media, are bound by the Principles in matters of professional practice and ethics.

I.2.2 The Principles specify criteria for the evaluation of all conservation work. Conservation practice must conform strictly with relevant legal regulations and provisions. The Principles also provide the basis for evaluating all professional plans and the results of their implementation.

I.2.3 Departments of municipal construction, land and housing management, disaster response and environmental protection, and parks and gardens as well as religious and ethnic affairs may also use the Principles as the basis for dealing with matters relating to heritage sites.

I.3 The authoritative nature of the Principles

I.3.1 The Principles have been drawn up and adopted by the Chinese National Committee of ICOMOS (China ICOMOS).

I.3.2 Following approval and proclamation of the Principles by the national government department responsible for heritage, the conservation process stipulated in the Principles will be a requirement of heritage administration and management departments.

I.3.3 When reviewing and approving conservation master plans and their technical intervention plans, or dealing with disputes relating to conservation matters, departments responsible for heritage administration can use the Principles as a basis for deliberations.

I.3.4 The Principles may provide guidance for heritage conservation activities in which the public has been encouraged to participate; the public may also use the Principles as a means to gauge heritage conservation work.

2

2 On Heritage Sites

2.1 A heritage site must comprise actual physical remains that have historical, locational, and period elements.

Important historical elements of a heritage site include

- i Significant events or activities associated with historic figures.
- ii Significant undertakings in science and technology, production, transportation, and commerce.
- iii Traditional institutions.
- iv Ethnic groups and religions.
- v Family and society.
- vi Literature and the arts.
- vii Folk customs and trends of a period.
- viii Other historical attributes of particular significance.

2.1.2 The location of a heritage site must be determined by the existence of aboveground remains, archaeological deposits, or ruins of a particular period, or other physical evidence that sufficiently demonstrates the actual location of a site. Written records or traditional oral accounts alone are not sufficient proof of the location of a site.

2.1.3 The age of a heritage site is established from the existing physical remains. Documentary records may be used to provide supporting evidence to authenticate the date of a site but should not be used as the main basis for determining age. A site with components or fabric from different periods requires an explanation of their dates. When it is not possible to accurately date a site, it is permissible to describe it as dating from the beginning, middle, or end of a particular century or dynasty.

2.1.4 The name of a heritage site may be the original name used when the site was built or the name that has been used for the longest period of time. It may also be a name with important commemorative significance or one that has become established through popular usage.

2.2 Heritage sites must be historically authentic.

2.2.1 Physical remains must be in their historic condition. This includes a site's condition as it was originally created, its condition after undergoing repeated adaptation throughout history, or its condition as a result of deterioration or damage over a long period.

2.2.2 Large complexes of buildings or historic precincts within villages and townships should retain their overall historic appearance. Modern additions, alterations, or loss should constitute only a small proportion of a site.

2.2.3 Landmarks and historic landscapes in "Historically and Culturally Famous Cities" must retain their authenticity. Such places should be those having the greatest significance and should epitomize the unique cultural characteristics of the city.

2.2.4 Only the actual location of a commemorative place where an important historic event occurred may also be regarded as a heritage site.

2.2.5 Recent imitations of historic landscapes that use an historical name or borrow the name of a heritage site are not to be considered heritage sites.

2.3 The fundamental significance of a heritage site resides in its inherent values. Inherent values are a site's historical, artistic, and scientific values. Recognition of a site's heritage values is a continuous and open-ended process that deepens as society develops and its scientific and cultural awareness increases.

2.3.1 The historical value of a heritage site derives from the following:

- i Important reasons led to its construction, and the site authentically reflects this historical reality.
- ii Significant events occurred at the site or important figures were active there, and its historic setting accurately reflects these events or the activities of these people.
- iii The site illustrates the material production, lifestyle, thought, customs and traditions or social practices of a particular historical period.
- iv The existence of the site can prove, correct, or supplement facts documented in historical records.
- v The historic remains contain unique or extremely rare period or type elements, or are representative of a type of site.

- vi Stages of a site's transformations over time are capable of being revealed.

2.3.2 The artistic value of a heritage site derives from the following:

- i Architectural arts, including spatial composition, building style, decoration, and aesthetic form.
- ii Landscape arts, including cultural, urban, and garden landscapes of famous scenic locations, as well as particular vistas comprising a landscape of ruins.
- iii Associated sculptural and decorative arts, including carvings, statues and fixed ornamentation, frescoes, and furnishings.
- iv Immovable sculptural artistic works that are unique in period, type, subject, appearance, or artisan skills.
- v The creative process and means of expression of the above-mentioned arts.

2.3.3 The scientific value of a heritage site refers specifically to the history of scientific and technological development and derives from the following:

- i Plan and design, including the selection and layout of a site, protection of the ecology, response to threats of disaster, and architectural form and structural design.
- ii Construction, materials, and techniques and the level of scientific and technological achievement they represented for their time, or their importance as a link in the development of science and technology.
- iii A facility or place where scientific experiments, production, or transportation, and so on, occurred.
- iv A place where important scientific and technological information is recorded or preserved.

2.4 Heritage sites must be effectively conserved.

2.4.1 Once a site has been declared a protected entity it is protected under the law. The classification level of a protected site reflects the assessment of its significance and corresponding management jurisdiction at the time of its declaration as a protected site. However, the same conservation principles apply regardless of the level of classification of a site.

2.4.2 Heritage sites should be recorded in a register. Sites that have yet to be declared protected entities, but nevertheless have values worthy of being preserved, need to be protected through effective management. In areas that are to undergo large-scale construction or redevelopment, the authorities should carry out a timely assessment of all registered sites that may be affected and how they will be conserved.

2.4.3 In compliance with the law, all conservation procedures must be approved by the government department responsible for heritage administration and will be subject to government supervision throughout the process of implementation.

2.4.4 Public education should be enhanced to ensure the general public's support and participation in the protection of heritage sites. There should be encouragement and guidance given to the establishment of nongovernmental conservation organizations. These organizations can enter into agreements with local communities regarding the protection of their heritage sites.

3

3 On Retaining the Historic Condition of Heritage Sites

3.1 It is a legal requirement in the conservation of heritage sites that the historic condition must not be changed.

The historic condition of a site refers to the following:

3.1.1 The condition prior to any conservation intervention.

3.1.2 The condition after having been subjected to treatments, adaptations, or reconstructions during the course of its history and which interventions are judged to have significance, as well as a ruined state that reveals important historical attributes.

3.1.3 The reinstated condition after restoration of elements that were buried, deformed, partially collapsed, braced, or incorrectly placed, where the original components and form of the structure exist.

3.1.4 The historic condition of a setting that is of significance to the site.

3.2 In complex situations, scientific investigation should be undertaken to determine historic condition.

3.2.1 Stains, grime, and accumulated debris from long-term neglect are not part of the historic condition of a site.

3.2.2 Where a site has been subjected to repeated interventions over the course of its history, a detailed appraisal of significance should be made to determine what constitutes its historic condition.

3.2.3 When a site preserves fabric or techniques from several periods, the values should be identified and the site conserved so that all the elements of significance are retained.

3.3 The principle of retaining historic condition involves either preserving existing condition or reinstating historic condition.

3.3.1 The existing condition of the following must be preserved.

- i Archaeological sites and ruins, particularly those with aboveground remnants.
- ii The overall design and layout of architectural ensembles within a site.
- iii Individual components of significance from different periods within architectural ensembles.
- iv Components and artisan techniques from different periods that have significance for a site.
- v Works of art, either independent or associated with a building.
- vi Damaged remnants of a site resulting from natural disasters, that retain research value.
- vii Damaged remnants resulting from important historical events, that have acquired commemorative significance.
- viii Historic settings that have not undergone major change.

3.3.2 Reinstatement of a site to its historic condition is permitted in the following instances.

- i Where collapse, burial, damage, or abandonment has occurred.
- ii Where deformation, incorrect placement, or bracing has occurred.
- iii Where there exist sufficient physical remains to

reveal the historic condition of a small number of missing parts.

- iv Where there are no physical remains to reveal the original condition of a small number of missing or altered components, but where after scientific investigation and comparison with components of the same type and period, the original condition can be determined.
- v Where, following appraisal, parts of a site that do not have historical value because of later interventions are removed so that the site can be returned to its historic condition at a specified period in the past.
- vi If reinstatement enables the historic setting to reveal the values of the site.

3.3.3 Routine maintenance and treatment of the setting are the principal means employed to preserve the existing condition of a site, with occasional use of physical protection and strengthening and minor repairs. Restoration is the method used to return a site to its historic condition.

4

4 On the Social and Economic Benefits of Heritage Sites

4.1 An important part of heritage conservation is the proper protection and display of the values of a site through rational use.

4.1.1 Use mainly refers to the present function that a site serves. In all cases the principle of maintaining the social benefits of a site must be upheld. As far as possible, the use of a site must be consistent with its values.

4.1.2 As a general principle, except in cases in which a site needs to be closed for conservation purposes or in order to facilitate scientific research, the site should be open and used for the public good. Prevention of harm to a site and safety of the public are the basic preconditions for the use and extent of public access.

4.1.3 Social benefits are maximized through effective conservation measures that reveal a site's authenticity and its intrinsic historical character. At the same time, various appropriate artistic and technological means may be employed to faithfully interpret its values to the public.

4.1.4 It must be recognized that heritage sites comprise one of the basic elements of “Historically and Culturally Famous Cities.” The number and quality of sites under protection are important criteria for determining the standard of conservation work in these cities.

4.1.5 The particular social function of a heritage site in a city, county, town, or community should be emphasized so that it can play a role in the contemporary social life of the locality or become a representative symbol for the area.

4.2 The social benefits of heritage sites are maximized through the following uses.

4.2.1 Scientific research function. A site may provide material for the verification of research findings in the humanities or natural sciences; alternatively it may also inspire new lines of research in these disciplines.

- 4.2.2** Social function. Sites may also become
- i Places for the commemoration of significant events or important historic figures.
 - ii Foci of education by providing knowledge of history, the arts, and the sciences.
 - iii Tourist venues where history and culture are the main themes.
 - iv Recreational places that provide healthy activities for the mind and body.
 - v Places of traditional custom and continuing religious practice.

- 4.2.3** The aesthetic function of heritage sites includes
- i Fostering love for and interest in higher cultural and aesthetic values among the public through the influence of the site’s artistic values.
 - ii Enhancing the public’s artistic appreciation through enjoyment and study of the site.
 - iii Enhancing artistic creativity and techniques by providing arenas in which the public may learn through direct experience of the art and in which it may gain greater understanding of the past.

4.3 The use of heritage sites to create economic benefit must be directed appropriately and a system of management devised for this purpose.

4.3.1 The use of a site for economic benefit should take into consideration the following:

- i Social benefits of the site may increase the prominence of a locality, thereby bringing economic prosperity and raising land prices in the area.
- ii Income derived from visitors, although primarily flowing to the site, can also stimulate commercial, service, and other industries.
- iii There exist benefits such as cultural markets, intellectual property rights, and other nontangible assets that derive from the site.
- iv Economic benefit may derive from artistic and literary works associated with the site.

4.3.2 A system must be established to ensure that a fixed proportion of the income from the economic utilization of a heritage site is dedicated to its conservation.

4.3.3 Use of sites for economic gain is not permitted in the following ways.

- i Renting out buildings, ruins, courtyards, or landscaped areas as general real estate or commercial premises.
- ii Setting up unseemly sight-seeing attractions to draw visitors.
- iii Distorting the historical values, or attracting visitors through vulgar or misleading advertising or promotion.
- iv Exploiting sites as capital for purely commercial gain.

4.4 In order to open heritage sites to the public and use them appropriately, additions or alterations for the purpose of providing necessary facilities should be restricted and conform to the following principles.

4.4.1 Changes may only be made to buildings or parts of buildings that are not of major significance. In cases in which it is necessary to build facilities at a site that does not have aboveground remains, the archaeological resource should be protected and the setting should not be adversely affected.

4.4.2 Harm to the original structure or artistic components of a site is not permitted.

4.4.3 Physical interventions should not result in permanent structures and should be reversible, allowing a site to be restored to its historic condition when necessary.

5

5 On the Conservation Process

5.1 Heritage sites are not renewable. Mistakes made during interventions may be irreversible and cause further damage, consequently jeopardizing the entire conservation project. It is necessary, therefore, to carry out conservation work step-by-step according to an established process so that each step, correctly implemented, becomes the foundation for the next one.

5.1.1 Intervention approaches will depend on what is being conserved, but there are basic procedures that must not be omitted, as follows:

- i Preliminary work is necessary before determining the various steps of a conservation procedure. This includes a basic framework that sets forth the methodology and expected outcomes. Later stages in the process should not be undertaken prior to completion of previous stages.
- ii In the case of major conservation interventions, work procedures should be drawn up specifically to address special circumstances of the project.

5.2 The conservation process lies at the heart of management of heritage sites and should be accepted as authoritative.

5.2.1 The government department in charge of heritage should be responsible for the coordination and control of conservation procedures. The actual work should be undertaken by the relevant body.

5.2.2 Persons undertaking any steps of the conservation process, including persons in government bodies and those in charge of a particular project, should have the relevant specialist qualifications and experience. Personnel with general professional qualifications must undertake specialist training provided by the government department or organization in charge of heritage before undertaking highly specialized projects.

5.2.3 Organizations or persons implementing projects must sign a contract with the government department in charge of heritage at the same administrative level as that of the protected site. The contract must clearly specify the persons in charge of the project and their qualifications.

5.2.4 Conservation procedures must be approved by the government department in charge of heritage in accordance with the law and be based on current professional standards. In the case of a special project for which no appropriate standard exists, the requisite standard should be drawn up and approved prior to implementation.

5.2.5 On completion of a conservation procedure an archive of files documenting the work should be established.

5.3 Each stage of the conservation process has specific requirements.

5.3.1 Identification and investigation of historic places is the most basic work in the conservation process. This is divided into a general survey and inventory of all historic sites, an in-depth investigation of selected sites, a detailed investigation of specific sites, and a thematic investigation. The extent of investigation, standardized recording formats to be employed, and the topographical and cross-sectional drawings to be collected or made will all depend on the requirements of each stage. Whenever possible, advanced specialized equipment should be used to carry out these investigations. The survey process should target mainly physical remains, and special care should be taken to include the following elements.

- i The existing condition of the natural or cultural landscape and its changes through history.
- ii Traces that remain of important historic events and major natural disasters.
- iii Evidence of those who designed and constructed the original site, sources of building materials for the site, and the past owners or occupants.
- iv The history of interventions and adaptations to the site.
- v Historic ruins that originally had special social significance.
- vi Associated artifacts and inscriptions.

5.3.2 Assessment is the foundation of all conservation work. The three main elements revealed by the assessment process are the heritage values of a site, its present state of preservation, and its management context. Assessment of heritage values in conjunction with textual research should be related mainly to the physical remains of the site. Assessment must be based on detailed research from which conclusions can be drawn.

5.3.3 Nomination of a site to be formally declared an officially protected entity is one of the duties of heritage administration and management and should be done in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations. Sites identified as being significant but not yet proclaimed as officially protected entities should nevertheless be listed for conservation. Implementation of the four legal prerequisites is an important element in this process. In addition to the demarcation of the boundaries of the site and a buffer zone to control development in its vicinity, a protected zone should be established in areas where there is a concentration of archaeological sites.

5.3.4 All heritage conservation organizations must draft a conservation master plan, which should then become part of the official development master plan for the area. The plan must clearly specify the overall conservation goals and objectives. Master plans that have been legally approved become the basis for the management of a site and the implementation of conservation measures. It is not permitted to carry out interventions that are not specified in the plan or that are contrary to it. In particular, increasing the scale of interventions or changing the function of a site through intervention are forbidden. The essential content of a master plan, its structure, presentation, and mode of expression, should conform to a standardized format.

5.3.5 Implementation of the master plan is the most direct form of intervention in the conservation process. It is therefore one of the most important stages in this process. All interventions stipulated in the plan must comply with the relevant rules and regulations. Significant treatment interventions may be commenced only after preliminary survey, research, and design work have been completed—followed by an ample period of deliberation by relevant specialists—and final intervention plans have been submitted for approval. Design, construction, and quality control must be examined and approved by the relevant heritage authorities. Prior to implementation, responsibility for strict quality control and future maintenance systems must be ensured. If problems arise during intervention, work should stop immediately and a thorough analysis be undertaken. With the agreement of the government authority that approved the original design, plans should then be modified and resubmitted for approval.

5.3.6 During the implementation process, on completion of stages of the project a timely review of the work should be undertaken. After careful deliberation, the master plan may be revised to include additions or adjustments as revealed by the review.

5.3.7 After the initial investigative work has been completed, there should be effective management of the site that must continue through the entire conservation process.

5.3.8 The comprehensive conservation process is summarized in the flow chart on the following page.

6

6 On Archival Records

6.1 Archival records are an important bearer of the values of sites. As a medium for passing on historical information, authentic and detailed records and documents have importance equal to that of the physical remains of a site. Archival records have the following uses in conservation work.

6.1.1 When carrying out an assessment of values, archival records are important for dating changes to a site and determining the period of its physical remains.

6.1.2 When drawing up a conservation master plan, records are important reference material for understanding the site's historic condition, its archaeological remains, changes to its setting, and its management context.

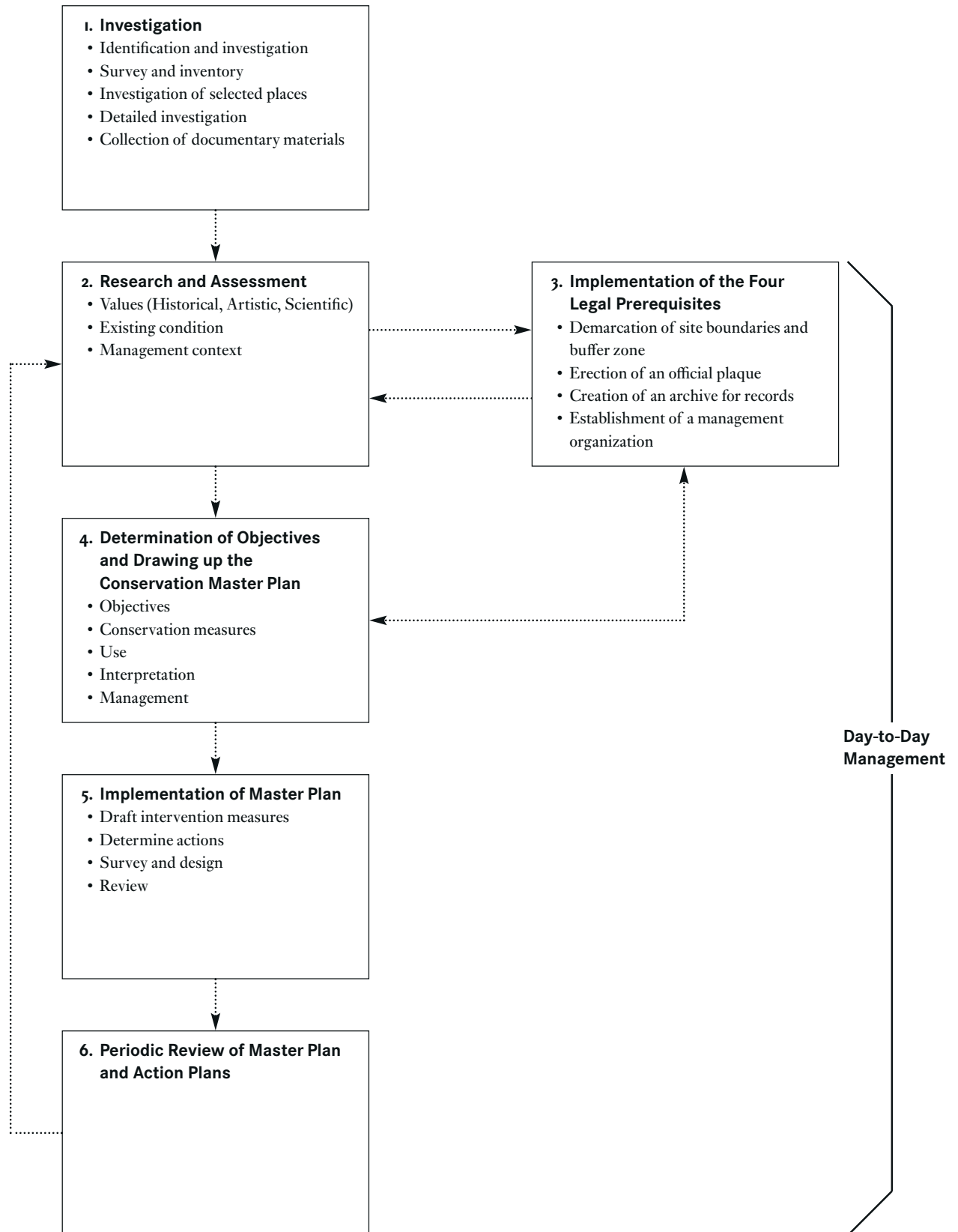
6.1.3 When designing plans for conservation intervention, archival material provides a basis for understanding the reasons for the existing condition of the fabric. Relevant archival material should be submitted with the final conservation plan.

6.1.4 In the context of management, archives may provide the necessary evidence to resolve disputes over boundaries, ownership rights, economic matters, and appropriate use. At the same time, they can assist in resolving debate over development versus conservation priorities.

6.2 Archival records should be collected, collated, and stored in accordance with the relevant national laws on archives.

However, for heritage sites, there must be at least five categories of records, namely:

Flow Chart of the Conservation Process



- i Compilations of historical documents.
 - ii Survey reports on the existing condition of the site.
 - iii Files on conservation interventions.
 - iv Records on monitoring and inspection of the site.
 - v Records on the management of public access to the site.
- 6.2.1** Requirements for the collection of historical documents are as follows:
- i Historical texts provide evidence and therefore should be collected; duplication of content is not undesirable, but abridgment of documents is not permitted.
 - ii Historical records should not be judged solely on the basis of present criteria of authenticity, nor should current understanding alone be used to distinguish between what is genuine and what is false.
 - iii Great care should be taken in the interpretation and annotation of historical texts. Only technical annotations should be made and not value judgments about what is correct or wrong.
- 6.2.2** Survey reports on the existing condition of a site should include
- i A report on the environment, including meteorological, hydrological, geological, and topographical information as well as material on pollution sources, the state of the ecology, distribution of vegetation cover, and any animal activity in the area.
 - ii All records of investigation into the site, no matter how brief.
 - iii All evidence and deliberative material used to authenticate the site's historic and existing condition.
 - iv Results of examination of the condition before each conservation intervention, with focus on analysis of the stability of the structure and materials, and conclusions drawn from surveys of major damage to the site.
 - v Registers of associated contents.
 - vi Precise scaled topographical maps of the setting, plans of the overall site, and elevation and cross-sectional drawings.
 - vii Photographs, video recordings, and other audiovisual materials.
- 6.2.3** Documentation of major conservation interventions should primarily satisfy the requirements of the central government regarding construction and engineering projects. At the same time, in accordance with the special requirements of heritage conservation, the following relevant material should be added.
- i A survey report of the existing condition.
 - ii A research and assessment report.
 - iii An evaluation report on the proposed plan.
 - iv Records of repairs, replacements, additions, and removals.
 - v Records of special artisan skills or construction methods.
 - vi Reports of experiments conducted on-site or in laboratories.
 - vii Photographs, video recordings, and other audiovisual materials.
- 6.2.4** Inspection and monitoring records should include
- i Instrumental monitoring records and routine records of visual inspection of parts of a site that are liable to move, be damaged, or become deformed or cracked.
 - ii Records of regular inspections of safety equipment such as fire-fighting equipment, lightning rods, flood prevention facilities, and of techniques used to stabilize slopes.
 - iii Observation records on the effects of visitors and other social factors on a site and its setting.
 - iv Monitoring records on environmental quality.
- 6.2.5** Records on visitor management include
- i Statistics on the composition of visitors (age, level of education, and profession) and visitor frequency.
 - ii Compilations and analyses, by each visitor category, of visitor comments and reactions to the site.
 - iii Records of discussions and research undertaken by scholars at the site, as well as relevant literature that pertains to the site.
 - iv Investigative analyses of the social factors influencing conservation.
 - v Analyses of economic benefits.

7

7 On the System of Management

7.1 The main goal of a heritage conservation management system should be to ensure that conservation work is carried out according to prescribed procedures.

7.1.1 Specialized organizations and personnel under departments of heritage management at the various levels of government should be stable and independent in order to carry out their work. These include site management organizations, specialist research organizations, departments in charge of archives and data and monitoring stations, research and design institutes, and quality control units. Engineering companies and manufacturers providing specialist services or materials should be well established.

7.1.2 Site-level management organizations are the direct managers of sites and must undertake the basic functions of conservation such as routine maintenance, monitoring and recording, and disaster prevention. Conditions must be created to enable these organizations to effectively direct and supervise the entire conservation process.

7.1.3 Conservation procedures should not be altered when a management body or management team changes.

7.2 Every step of the conservation process must be documented for future reference and, if required, for purposes of approval by the relevant government department.

7.2.1 The report on conservation matters at a heritage site should be kept for future reference and, if required, reviewed and approved by the relevant government department.

7.2.2 Government departments in charge of heritage have the legal authority to participate in decision making about issues of broad and complex scope and on highly specialized projects. On matters related to safety and security, the heritage department is the main authority in deciding policy.

7.2.3 Within the sphere of heritage conservation, government departments in charge of heritage have the legal power to halt all conservation interventions that have not been approved or have deviated from what was approved and to seek redress.

7.3 Organizations and personnel undertaking conservation work should be qualified and approved to do so.

7.3.1 Under the law, government departments in charge of heritage are responsible both for drawing up and promulgating procedures for approval of practitioners' qualifications and for regulations governing evaluation of practitioners.

7.3.2 Organizations participating directly in the conservation master plan or undertaking conservation interventions, such as those involved in survey, design, construction, and monitoring work, or the manufacture of specialized products, must have their credentials examined and approved by the government departments in charge of heritage.

7.3.3 All practitioners must undergo specialized training and pass tests to attain the appropriate grade of professional qualifications. Those classified as senior professionals must have an undergraduate degree from a specialist university or its equivalent, as well as abundant experience working in their field. Those in charge of implementing major conservation master plans and physical conservation interventions must be highly accomplished senior experts in their field.

7.4 A committee of experts must appraise important conservation projects.

7.4.1 When the nature of a conservation project is clear-cut and restricted to a particular heritage site, or otherwise falls within the responsibility of a heritage conservation organization, a committee of experts should be appointed by that body. In the case of projects that are broader in nature and involve many areas of expertise outside the area of conservation, the body managing the project is responsible for organizing the committee of experts, with at least half being conservation experts recommended by heritage departments at a provincial or higher level of government.

7.4.2 Committee members should be highly qualified in disciplines related directly to the project under appraisal. Each committee should have at least one archaeologist, one specialist in the field of physical conservation intervention, and one specialist in management. These experts should not be participants in the project under appraisal, nor should they have a conflict of interest in any matters that come before them.

7.4.3 The committee of experts should draw up standardized rules of procedure. Appraisal meetings should be recorded in detail, and, as far as possible, the final decision should be arrived at through consensus. It is permissible to hold differing opinions and to record these in the proceedings, and in general, simple majority opinion should not necessarily prevail in approving items.

7.5 Funds required for the conservation of heritage sites may be raised through different channels. Independent accounts should be established and dedicated funds should be used only for their intended purpose.

7.5.1 Funds allocated by government and specialist grants should be used entirely and solely on the actual project for which they were intended.

7.5.2 The establishment of a conservation fund is to be encouraged. Sources of funding may include

- i Donations from the public.
- ii The greater proportion of the income generated by the site itself.
- iii A proportion of income generated by local businesses as a result of their proximity to the site.

8

8 On Assessment

8.1 Assessment is a crucial part of the conservation process. All plans for conservation, management, and interpretation of a site, as well as determination of appropriate use and access by the public, should be based on the conclusions of the assessment.

8.1.1 Assessment must be based on research and investigation. In conservation work, the identification of specific areas and topics for research and investigation and the results therefrom provide the basis of assessment.

8.1.2 Assessment is concerned with the physical remains of a site and its associated setting. When the historic condition no longer exists, archival research should focus on any surviving physical remains.

8.1.3 Assessment must draw clear conclusions. Conclusions must not be reached prior to obtaining sufficient documentation and the results of thorough research and investigation. Under circumstances where alternative hypotheses can be put forward, these should become the focus of further investigation. The final conclusion must be qualitatively accurate and expressed in a standardized format. In quantitative terms there must be a commonly accepted framework of reference that allows a relative degree of comparability.

8.2 The heritage values of a site constitute the first component of assessment, the main aspects of which follow.

- 8.2.1** Historical, artistic, and scientific values, encompassing
- i The existing condition of the site.
 - ii Benefits to society through interpretation of the site after effective conservation.
 - iii Potential values of the site yet to be identified.

8.2.2 The social and economic benefits that may derive from a site's rational use.

8.2.3 The importance of a site in the formation of an "Historically and Culturally Famous City" or historic precinct and the special social function it may play within a local community.

8.3 The second component of assessment concerns the existing condition of a site.

This refers to the actual condition of a site at the time of survey and assessment, including both above- and belowground remains. The main items follow.

8.3.1 The condition of a site's setting, including both its natural and its social environment. Emphasis should be on the main problems that currently have an impact on the setting.

8.3.2 The structural stability of buildings and the extent of deterioration to the fabric.

8.3.3 Investigation and determination of what constitutes the historic condition of the site.

8.3.4 Analysis of the need for and feasibility of undertaking major physical conservation interventions.

8.3.5 Analysis of the appropriateness of the current use of the site and the feasibility of extending its function while maintaining its existing condition.

8.4 The third component of assessment is the management context. This refers to management conditions at the time of assessment. The main items follow.

8.4.1 Responsibilities of the management organization, the composition and expertise of its personnel, and its capability to undertake conservation, research, and investigation.

8.4.2 Appropriateness or otherwise of the current use of the site and the ability of management to control any inappropriate or harmful social activities.

8.4.3 Availability of equipment used for monitoring and routine maintenance and the adequacy of facilities provided for public use.

8.4.4 Conditions and prerequisites for interpretation and display.

8.4.5 Disaster assessment, prevention, and contingency capabilities.

8.4.6 Ability of management to ensure the required financial resources.

9

9 On the Conservation Master Plan

9.1 The conservation master plan is the basis for managing sites and for undertaking conservation interventions and interpretation. Plans approved by the relevant government departments are to be regarded as official and authoritative insofar as management is concerned.

9.1.1 All heritage conservation organizations should draw up a conservation master plan. It is not permitted to carry out major conservation interventions, excepting routine maintenance or emergency rescue interventions, without prior approval of the plan.

9.1.2 The creation of a conservation master plan should be undertaken by a suitably qualified professional organization, which must include archaeological and conservation specialists. Following evaluation by a committee of experts, in accordance with the conservation process, the master

plan should be submitted to the relevant government department for examination and approval.

9.1.3 Documentation of the conservation master plan should conform to official standards. The main topics and conclusions should be clear and concise. The content should be ordered clearly, and there should be ample supplementary material. Diagrams and drawings should complement the contents of the plan and should be properly scaled. Photographs should be dated. Documentation that consists only of a written description, rough sketches, or artistic renderings is not considered sufficient. All source texts should be accurately referenced.

9.2 A large-scale site with an important setting or complex of buildings requires an overall conservation master plan. This should contain the following six sections.

9.2.1 The first part is a basic outline that includes

- i Classification of the site, a brief historical and geographic overview, a summary description of the site's physical remains and setting, and the existence or otherwise of the proclaimed boundaries of the area to be protected, and a buffer zone to restrict development.
- ii A statement of the legal basis of the plan.
- iii An assessment of the values of the site, analysis of and conclusions on the existing condition of the physical remains and setting, and the assessment and conclusions of the management context.
- iv A statement of the main problems that the plan needs to address.

9.2.2 The second part addresses the general conservation principles and the overall aims, including

- i A focused explanation of how the basic principle of "not changing the historic condition" of a site will be addressed in planning for and limiting the impact of interventions.
- ii The basic objectives proposed to address the site's major problems.
- iii Issues of public safety, social benefits to the local community, and the effects on the economy and environment.

9.2.3 The third part concerns conservation strategies. In line with the overall objectives of the plan, different strategies should be drawn up in accordance with the particular circumstances, components, and values of a site.

Each set of strategies should include the conservation methods to be used and the expected outcomes.

9.2.4 The fourth part concerns regulating the use of a site. Use should first guarantee that the historic condition is not changed, that the physical remains are not damaged, and that there is no interference in managing conservation of the site. This specifically includes

- i Envisaged social and economic benefits.
- ii The possibility of further adaptation in the use of the site.
- iii Visitor capacity limits and the assignment of areas for different uses.
- iv The addition to or adaptation of the site and the scale of facilities required its appropriate use.

9.2.5 The fifth part is an interpretation plan. First there should be an analysis of the carrying capacity of a site and interpretive areas open to the public. On the basis of this analysis, the objectives and content of interpretation can be determined. This section should specifically include

- i A conceptual plan for revealing the overall site and its associated artifacts.
- ii A plan for the use of the site to exhibit artifacts and historical themes.
- iii Methods proposed to interpret and explain the site and highlight specific elements therein.
- iv A plan for promotion and tourism.

9.2.6 The sixth part addresses management. First, there must be an analysis of the management conditions required to undertake effective conservation. On the basis of this analysis, an appropriate management system and objectives must be formulated. In the main these should include

- i A management organization and a plan for training personnel.
- ii A program for routine maintenance and monitoring.
- iii Safety and disaster response measures.
- iv Collection and management of archives.
- v Capacity restrictions on public access.
- vi A financial system.

9.3 Specialized plans should be drawn up in the case of protected sites or parts of sites with special needs or problems.

9.3.1 Extensive, large-scale building complexes with multiple functions require specific plans for each function, which may then be implemented independently.

9.3.2 Public evacuation and disaster response plans for sites that are popular tourist attractions.

9.3.3 A general master plan for a relocated site in its new setting.

9.3.4 Fire, flood, and disaster response plans for high-density building complexes and historic precincts (villages or towns).

9.3.5 Landscape and garden plans for heritage sites that form part of large gardens and scenic locations.

9.3.6 Plans for addressing serious hazards in the setting.

9.4 Conservation master plans for historic precincts (villages or towns) should be integrated with municipal and town development plans. Conservation measures for important buildings and locations should be highlighted in such plans together with what is permitted in terms of scope and requirements for rehabilitation.

10

10 On Routine Management, Maintenance, and Interpretation

10.1 Routine management of a heritage site is the legal responsibility of the site management organization.

10.1.1 The first duty of routine management is to guarantee the safety of the site and its visitors. This includes

- i Disaster response and monitoring of threats.
- ii Performance of routine maintenance procedures.
- iii Control of visitor carrying capacity.
- iv General treatment of the setting.
- v Coordination of relations with the local community and establishment of a conservation network within the community.

10.1.2 The second duty is to enhance the quality of interpretation. The main objectives are

- i Presentation and dissemination of the site's values to promote public awareness of its importance.
 - ii To enhance content and methods of interpretation to maximize the interpretive impact.
 - iii Improvement of the social benefits derived from the site, thereby striving to increase economic benefits.
- 10.1.3** The third duty is to collect material, to record all conservation-related matters, to organize archival records, and to conduct research on any conservation questions that may emerge.
- 10.2 Routine maintenance refers to the regular implementation of a maintenance program.** This is an extremely important part of management and is aimed at addressing potential problems and thereby preventing the need for further intervention.
- 10.2.1** Routine maintenance includes work on the site itself, any ancillary protective installations, and related physical interventions to the setting.
- 10.2.2** Maintenance procedures should be classified, standardized, and carried out at regular intervals.
- 10.2.3** Monitoring should be integrated with maintenance.
- 10.2.4** Maintenance of areas susceptible to damage or disaster is particularly important.
- 10.3 Interpretation is the principal means by which the management process creates social benefit.** The main aspects follow.
- 10.3.1** Extensive use of the media to promote awareness of the site and its values, thereby enhancing its profile.
- 10.3.2** Continuous exploration of effective means of interpretation to attract visitors of different age groups and levels of education.
- 10.3.3** Production and sale of publications, audiovisual products, and innovative souvenirs suited to the needs of various categories of consumers.
- 10.3.4** Improvements in the quality of guides and site narrators.



II On Physical Protection and Strengthening

II.1 Physical protection and strengthening are measures by which modern materials are used and protective structures added to a site to prevent harmful natural processes that may lead to irreparable damage.

These may be used only when other measures have proved ineffective or when such measures, although effective, would change the historic condition to too great a degree. The basic requirements are as follows.

II.1.1 Protective materials and structures should not harm what they are protecting or change the original fabric.

II.1.2 Permanent solutions should not be decided in haste, and allowance should always be made for later implementation of more effective protection and strengthening interventions.

II.1.3 When it is necessary to add a protective structure to a site, it should be used only on those parts most in danger. The structure should be unobtrusive and, as far as possible, allow the site's original physical characteristics to be retained.

II.2 Protective substances, such as coatings and grouts, that are applied to a surface or injected to strengthen a damaged section should conform with the following requirements.

II.2.1 Because the composition and manufacturing processes for protective substances are frequently modified and because of the complexity of the original materials and components requiring protection, alternatives should be compared and thorough consideration given to the possibility of harming the original fabric.

II.2.2 All protective and strengthening materials and application techniques must first be tested and proven in a laboratory before in situ testing. Only after a period of at least one year and after obtaining positive results should it be permitted to extend the area of application.

11.2.3 All testing and applications of protective substances must be subject to appropriate scientific evaluation and periodic monitoring reports written.

11.3 Protective structures and interventions to the setting must comply with the following principles.

11.3.1 The purpose of adding protective structures to a site should be to alleviate danger to areas at immediate risk. Interventions should be as simple as possible and reversible.

11.3.2 Protective physical interventions to mitigate natural disasters such as floods, landslides, and sandstorms should be for purposes of the long-term safety of the site.

11.4 Construction of protective buildings or shelters is an exceptional conservation measure for aboveground sites when no alternative is available. This solution is most appropriate in the case of excavated archaeological sites that have been approved to remain exposed. In both situations the following principles must be observed.

11.4.1 The primary consideration in the design and construction of such a building or shelter is its protective function.

11.4.2 Protective buildings or shelters must not adversely affect the historic condition of a site and their construction should be reversible.

11.4.3 The function of a protective building or shelter should not be compromised by blindly attempting to replicate an ancient style.

12

12 On Minor and Major Restoration

12.1 The aim of minor and major restoration is to remedy structural dangers, to repair damaged components, and to reinstate a site's historic condition. Both types of intervention must conform to the following principles.

12.1.1 Original components must be retained as far as possible. Damaged components that have been repaired should be used rather than be replaced by new ones. Components that are extremely old, or are the result of a rare or unusual construction technique, must not be replaced. They may only be stabilized or, when necessary, repaired.

12.1.2 It is permissible to add a small number of new components to relieve stress in cases where the original structure is unsafe or where earlier interventions have made it so.

12.1.3 In undertaking repair, it is not permitted to redo decorative painting for new or gaudy effect. Decorative painting that is rare and valuable because of its age or design should only be treated by protective measures.

12.1.4 Any technique and material that is beneficial to the conservation of a site may be considered for use, but traditional techniques and materials of special value must be retained.

12.2 Minor restoration of the historic condition of a site covers two categories of intervention: first, the return of endangered structures or components to a stable and safe historic condition; and second, the removal of later added structures and components assessed as having no value. The main principles follow.

12.2.1 In general, fabric should only be removed, not added; if new fabric must be added this should be kept to a minimum. That is, deformed, collapsed, or misplaced components should be restored to their historic condition while not disturbing the overall structure; however, later additions with no significance should be removed.

12.2.2 When restoring a site to a safe and stable historic condition, it is permitted to repair or add a minimum of new fabric; however, it is not permitted to replace old fabric or to add large quantities of new fabric.

12.2.3 Preference should be given to the use of traditional techniques.

12.2.4 Remnants of different historical periods should be retained as far as possible. There is no need to strive for uniformity in style or appearance.

12.3 Major restoration constitutes the greatest intervention on the physical remains. Survey and design work must be done with great attention to detail; the historical information

inherent in the existing condition of a site must be carefully considered; and procedures for evaluation by experts and for approval must be strictly followed.

12.3.1 Major restoration through complete disassembly of a structure should be avoided as far as possible; instead, other types of intervention should be used to make the entire structure stable and safe.

12.3.2 Partial or complete disassembly is permitted only when the main structure is seriously deformed or its main components have been badly damaged and reinstatement to a safe and stable condition is not possible without disassembly. Restoration through disassembly should result in the removal of all unsafe elements and should ensure that no further treatment is needed for a long time.

12.3.3 During major restoration, it is permitted to reinforce a structure, to use strengthening substances, and to replace damaged components. Additions to original structures should be in places that are hidden from view, and replaced components should be marked with the date of replacement.

12.3.4 In principle, remaining vestiges and traces of fabric or components from different periods should be retained. If these cannot be retained in total, those of most significance should be preserved. Samples should be kept of elements that are removed, and their removal should be recorded in the site archives.

12.4 Major restoration allows for the reinstatement of lost parts of a site, where appropriate, in order to return it to historic condition.

12.4.1 Restoration to historic condition must be based on indisputable extant physical remains. Conjecture, based solely on documentary records, is not permitted.

12.4.2 On the determination of experts, it is permissible to reinstate a small number of missing components by referencing examples of the same period, type, and regional origin and by using the same materials. The added fabric must be labeled with the date of replacement.

12.4.3 Damaged carvings, clay sculptures, mural paintings, rare and valuable decorative paintings, and other artworks must be protected in their existing condition to guard against deterioration. It is not necessary to restore such works to their original completeness.

13

13 On Relocation and Reconstruction

13.1 Relocation or reconstruction of a site is a rare intervention, subject to strict controls and special approval.

13.1.1 The decision to relocate or reconstruct a site must be based on substantial grounds; this type of intervention is not permitted merely to facilitate tourism or sight-seeing.

13.1.2 Relocation or reconstruction of a site must be deliberated on by an expert panel and then approved in accordance with the law before implementation.

13.1.3 All documentation on historic condition must be collected and retained, and detailed records must be made of the entire relocation or reconstruction process.

13.2 A relocation project involves the same degree of complexity as a major restoration project and should comply with the following:

- 13.2.1** A site may be relocated only when
- i Its location is required for an extremely important development project.
 - ii Protection in situ is difficult because of changes to its natural setting or because it has proved impossible to counter the effects of natural disasters.
 - iii Historic remains have become isolated and have lost their historic context and as such are very difficult to conserve in situ.
 - iv The nature of the structure allows it to be moved without serious harm.

13.2.2 The new setting where a site will be located should be as similar as possible in character to the original setting.

13.2.3 Unstable elements in the original structure must be eliminated on relocation and the structure returned to its historic condition.

13.2.4 Relocation should conserve historical information from all periods and avoid as much as possible the substitution of components that have significance. Information about the original location should be displayed at the relocated site.

13.2.5 Only existing fabric should be relocated. It is not permitted to create new buildings in a traditional style on the pretext of restoring a site, based solely on a document or an oral account.

13.3 Reconstruction is a major physical intervention whereby a building that preserves only its footings is reconstructed based on textual verification of its historic condition.

13.3.1 Reconstruction may be considered in the following instances.

- i When necessary interpretive and service buildings are approved to be built on a large-scale site they may be reconstructed on ruins of secondary significance.
- ii When a structure has been destroyed in recent years and the public still has a strong memory and connection with it, and there exists reliable documentation.
- iii When a small number of buildings existed in gardens or cultural landscapes and were intimately associated with the setting.
- iv When a small number of buildings of secondary importance have been destroyed within a complex of buildings in which the overall configuration remains largely intact.
- v When heritage sites have particular commemorative functions.

13.3.2 Reconstruction should be undertaken in situ. In the course of reconstruction, the extant ruins should be properly protected to ensure that they can be returned to their historic condition.

13.3.3 Reconstruction must be based on conclusive documentary evidence; most importantly, there must also be supporting physical evidence from other sites of the same period, category, or regional origin.

13.3.4 When reconstruction is undertaken on a site that is no longer complete, a distinction should be made between reconstructed and existing original parts and explanatory signage should be displayed.

13.3.5 Reconstruction is not appropriate when

- i The ruined state of a site has acquired significance in its own right, or the site forms part of a landscape that is publicly accepted as having special aesthetic significance.
- ii There exist remains of aboveground structures of early cultures and ancient tombs.
- iii No footings of buildings exist.
- iv The evidence of texts or physical remains is insufficient for the purposes of reconstruction.

14

14 On Treatment of the Setting

14.1 Three factors affect the quality of the setting of sites.

14.1.1 Natural phenomena, including storms, floods, cave-ins, impacts, sand, and dust.

14.1.2 Social factors such as vibration from traffic and industry, wastewater and air pollution, traffic congestion, local disputes, and problems with social order.

14.1.3 Impacts on the landscape such as surrounding buildings that are obtrusive or block lines of sight, and accumulated rubbish.

14.2 The following work should have priority in order to address those natural factors that could lead to severe damage or harm.

14.2.1 Establishment of a system to monitor environmental quality and hazards. A comprehensive plan for research and control of environmental quality should be established.

14.2.2 Creation of a specific plan for treatment of the setting and ensuring adequate funds for this purpose.

14.2.3 Drawing up an emergency disaster response plan and providing rescue facilities and equipment.

14.2.4 Treatment of the setting by elimination of structures and accumulated rubbish that threaten the safety of a site. Based on research and investigation, a long-term plan for the setting should be implemented.

14.3 Social factors potentially harmful to a site should be treated in a comprehensive manner and with the involvement of the public. Industrial and transportation facilities that threaten the safety of a site must be relocated. A comprehensive plan should be undertaken to eliminate all sources of pollution.

14.3.1 Serious pollution that has already damaged a site must be brought under control by administrative measures in cooperation with the relevant authorities.

14.3.2 In the case of traffic problems, local disputes, or problems with social order, the issues should be dealt with in cooperation and partnership with the public.

14.4 Aspects of a landscape that may reduce the values of a site should be addressed on a case-by-case basis through analysis and discussion among professionals; there should be no single, rigidly determined, and generally applied solution to deal with such problems.

14.4.1 Prior to improving the landscape setting, the values of its historic condition and any negative factors in its existing condition should first be assessed in a systematic manner. All structures that negatively affect the landscape should be dismantled and accumulated rubbish removed.

14.4.2 The conclusions of a systematic analysis and expert appraisal should determine the best appearance of a landscape, and parameters for protecting the viewscape should be established, together with restrictions on height, color, and form for surrounding structures.

14.4.3 Structures and buildings, roads and lanes, and ruins in proximity to the site that have become integral to its values should be retained and given appropriate treatment.

14.4.4 New service buildings for the public should be of the smallest scale possible, unobtrusive in appearance, and located away from the main features of the site.

14.4.5 Improvement to existing landscaping should be done according to the overall plan. Nontraditional techniques and plant varieties should be avoided.

14.4.6 Building a new thematic landscape within the heritage setting is not permitted. In particular, creation of new heritage-style buildings using the name of a heritage place is not permitted.

15

15 On Conserving Archaeological Sites, Ruins, and Ancient Tombs

15.1 Archaeological sites, ruins, and ancient tombs are particularly rich in historical information. However, they are also extremely fragile and so demand extra attention for their conservation. The main principle in conserving these sites should be the retention of their existing condition.

15.1.1 In protected areas, where development has been forbidden by law, specialized site protection bodies should be established and personnel assigned to patrol the site full-time.

15.1.2 Before undertaking scheduled archaeological excavations, evidence from surveys and textual research should be used to anticipate what might occur during and after excavation. Archaeologists and conservation experts should jointly propose plans for excavation, management, and conservation, which should be submitted simultaneously for approval. The most appropriate and pragmatic solution should be adopted in the case of an emergency excavation.

15.1.3 Before development projects are begun in areas where important archaeological sites and ruins are likely to be found, a professional archaeological team should survey the site, assess its significance, and propose a plan on how to proceed.

15.1.4 Conservation of the setting should be the first task on an archaeological site, especially one with aboveground remains.

15.2 Conservation of archaeological sites, ruins, and ancient tombs that have undergone excavation for scientific purposes should comply with the following principles.

15.2.1 Provided there are no special requirements, after excavation and recovery of artifacts, the site should be reburied for protection and effective measures put in place to prevent illegal reexcavation.

15.2.2 After excavation, a masonry tomb that cannot be protected in situ either may be relocated in its entirety for conservation, or its significant components may be removed to a museum for conservation.

15.2.3 In the case of an archaeological site that has been approved for conservation in its excavated state, its condition, as revealed by excavation, must be strictly protected with minimal intervention. Protection, strengthening, or limited minor restoration are the only methods permitted when conservation interventions are necessary.

15.2.4 In principle, sites that are to be preserved in their excavated condition should be protected with purpose-built structures. Equipment for ventilation, dehumidification, and prevention of corrosion, fire, and theft should also be installed.

15.2.5 A plan should be drawn up for the conservation and restoration of those archaeological artifacts that are to be exhibited at the site; the plan should be forwarded to the relevant government department for approval prior to implementation.

15.3 Aboveground remains should be conserved according to the following principles.

15.3.1 For surface remains, two types of conservation intervention should be undertaken simultaneously.

- i Treatment of a site's setting by removing elements that could seriously threaten its safety.
- ii Protection and strengthening of the remains.

15.3.2 Collapsed, deformed, or incorrectly placed components and structural remains in abandoned areas of a setting may be restored to their historic condition; however, the addition of new components is not permitted.

15.3.3 In most circumstances building footings that have been covered and buried in recent times should only be cleared of rubbish and overgrowth and left in their buried state. Following approval, when it is necessary to clear a site of accumulated debris, surviving building footings should only be subject to minor restoration; excessive replacement of missing fabric is not permitted.

15.3.4 When accumulated debris is removed from the surface of an archaeological site, clearing should be done in accordance with prescribed archaeological procedures.

16

16 On Conservation of Commemorative Sites

16.1 Commemorative sites are places associated with important historic events. They fall into two categories.

16.1.1 First, natural features such as certain trees, topographical landmarks, mountain peaks, caves, and tablelands.

16.1.2 Second, settings with buildings, which in themselves may have no direct relationship with an historic event but are nevertheless important elements in the overall appearance and makeup of the site.

16.2 The main conservation requirement for a commemorative site is the preservation of the condition of the setting as it was at the time of the historic event it commemorates.

16.2.1 The boundaries of the area to be protected should be delineated, and within this area no new development should be permitted.

16.2.2 A commemorative site may be cleared of more recent structures to return it to its historic condition.

16.2.3 An explanatory sign should be displayed at the site. A commemorative stela may also be erected; however, the construction of buildings on-site to complement the landscape for the sole purpose of profiting from the significance of the site is not permitted.

16.2.4 If there is a genuine need to build an exhibition hall or museum on a commemorative site, its style should not detract from the special characteristics of the site.

16.2.5 Buildings that contribute to the setting of a commemorative site should be appropriately conserved.

China ICOMOS
October 2000
Chengde



On the Development
of the Principles
for the Conservation
of Heritage Sites
in China

On the Development of the Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China

AS THE MOST POPULOUS NATION IN THE WORLD, with a vast territory, a long history of continuous cultural development, and many ethnic groups, China has engendered a rich legacy of cultural heritage. Beginning in 1950, China undertook a national inventory and initial assessment of significance of cultural sites. Over 300,000 sites have been registered to date. From this inventory, authorities at the county level have selected the most significant sites and officially designated them protected entities. In turn, provincial, and autonomous regional and municipal authorities selected from this group those sites with important historical, artistic, and scientific values and proclaimed them protected sites at their respective levels. There are currently more than 7,000 sites in these categories. To date, the State Council of the People's Republic of China has proclaimed 1,268 of the most important sites from this group National Priority Protected Sites, which affords the highest level of protection. In addition, in three phases since 1982, the State Council has designated ninety-nine "Historically and Culturally Famous Cities;" and the provinces and autonomous regions have also designated these historic cities at their respective levels. Collectively, these heritage sites record the historic development of the nation as well as the brilliance and creativity of the people of China. They are an integral part of China's culture and its history of outstanding science, technology, and the arts. These sites both form a basis for understanding the past and are a foundation for the future.

The conservation of cultural heritage in contemporary China began in the 1930s. As practiced, the aim of conservation was to prevent human damage and destruction, mitigate the adverse effects of nature, and preserve the cultural values of heritage sites so that they may be bequeathed to future generations. To this end, the government of China decreed a series of laws and regulations, and in 1982 the National People's Congress promulgated the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics*. This law summarized previous legislation and stated that the responsibility for the conservation of cultural heritage lies primarily with the various levels of government. It also stipulated the actions of professionals involved in the field of conservation of cultural heritage. Furthermore, in 1985 the National People's Congress ratified the UNESCO *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, thereby integrating the practice of heritage conservation in China with that being done around the world.

Over the past several decades China has undertaken extensive and effective conservation of a large number of cultural sites that were seriously threatened, and active professional teams at sites, museums, and archaeological institutes have been established throughout the

This is a revised and updated text of a paper delivered by Deputy Director-General Zhang Bai to the ICOMOS General Assembly, Mexico, 1999.

country. During this period, China accumulated a vast amount of experience and began to work out its own set of heritage conservation theories that reflect Chinese conditions. It was with this sound foundation that the National Committee of China ICOMOS undertook to draw up the *Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China* (hereinafter referred to as the Principles). Under the leadership of the deputy director-general of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH), the current chairman of China ICOMOS, a committee of eight senior professionals in the fields of architecture, archaeology, conservation sciences, law, and management undertook the work of drafting the Principles document.

To ensure that the Principles would comprehensively reflect the practice of conservation as it exists in China and serve as an authoritative guide for practitioners, SACH set up an advisory group consisting of thirty eminent experts. This group—drawn from the fields of architecture, archaeology, planning, museums, conservation science and technology, and management—was headed by the director-general of SACH.

The document consists of two parts: the formal text of the Principles in thirty-eight articles and the Commentary on the Principles that discusses the conservation concepts and processes. A third document is planned and will comprise illustrated examples of successful conservation of cultural heritage sites to further explicate the application of the Principles.

The involvement of partner organizations in developing the Principles arose out of the long-term working relationship between SACH and the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) in Los Angeles. Over the past decade and more, in collaboration with SACH, the GCI has undertaken scientific research, hands-on conservation, and training at the Yungang Grottoes in Shanxi Province and the Mogao Grottoes in Gansu Province. In May 1997 SACH asked the GCI for assistance in drawing up China's first "charter" for the conservation of cultural sites. Furthermore, it was suggested that the charter of Australia ICOMOS (the Burra Charter), which had played an important role in the conservation of Australian cultural heritage, would be useful for China to draw on. At a meeting in Beijing in October 1997 a tripartite cooperative project between SACH, the GCI, and the Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) began.

The cooperation took the form of the three parties to the project conducting extensive investigation of cultural heritage sites in China, Australia, and the United States and engaging in detailed discussions on the insights gained and their relevance to the China Principles. The partners held the first workshop in conjunction with a study tour in and around Sydney and Canberra, Australia, for two weeks in February 1998. Indigenous places, historic buildings, towns and districts, museums, and memorial sites were visited. Seminars were held with site managers, professionals from heritage conservation organizations, universities, and private firms specializing in heritage preservation, most of whom were members of Australia ICOMOS. The Burra Charter was discussed in depth.

During 1998 and 1999, the three parties undertook several study tours of diverse cultural sites in Beijing, Tianjin, Liaoning, Hebei, Shandong, Fujian, and Yunnan Provinces, which included World Heritage sites such as the Imperial Summer Resort in Chengde and the Great Wall, as well as archaeological sites, museums, grottoes and temples, and historic towns and museums. The group held seminars with local government officials and site managers. SACH personnel briefed the GCI and AHC participants on China's system of heritage conservation practice and management, the legal system as it relates to heritage, and the various types of intervention seen at the sites visited.

The program of study tours culminated with a visit in May 2000 to the United States. Cultural sites, monuments, and historic precincts were visited in Los Angeles, northern New Mexico, and the Washington, D.C. area, and briefings were held with organizations such as US/ICOMOS, the National Park Service, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Throughout the process of drafting the Principles, the informed and professional discussions referred on many occasions to what the group had seen during the study tours, and were extremely effective and often lively. Language barriers were successfully overcome, enabling an understanding of all points of view. In particular, a common perspective was achieved on the theoretical concepts and principles that are internationally recognized in the conservation of cultural heritage. Underpinning the discussions was acknowledgment that China, Australia, and the United States had created their own guidelines to reflect the conditions and context in their respective countries. The Chinese side accepted the constructive suggestions put forward and drew on both the content of the Burra Charter and the experience of Australia and the United States in heritage conservation. The Principles, therefore, reflect not only Chinese cultural heritage conservation experience over half a century, but have absorbed also international practice. Advanced concepts matched with Chinese practice ensure that the Principles afford important professional guidelines for conservation of heritage sites.

The initiative has been very successful. This is a matter of significance. SACH and the AHC are government bodies concerned with managing cultural heritage, whereas the GCI is part of a private foundation. The partners are from the Asian, North American, and Australian continents. Diversity of backgrounds and experience did not impede the cooperation—on the contrary, it enriched and contributed to its success. This type of international collaboration involving different countries and institutions has an important role to play in the future in the field of conservation of cultural heritage.

ZHANG BAI

Deputy Director-General, SACH
Chairman, China ICOMOS

May 2004

English-Chinese
Glossary



A note on the Glossary

The English–Chinese glossary evolved during the development of the China Principles as an essential tool for the translator and participants to track meanings and usage of key terms. It was incorporated into the first printing of the English–language translation of the Principles (2002) in order to provide English readers with some understanding of context and derivation of terms. The ‘Pinyin’ column allows the English reader ‘access’ to the Chinese terms and the ‘Literal Meaning’ provides a sense of the derivation of the word. Many of the key conservation terms and their translations were the subject of extensive discussions and debate, which cannot be reflected in the simple tabular format of the glossary. The ‘Comments’ column provides an indication of some of the subtleties, context, and variations, and includes the following types of information:

- Tracking of variant translations, specifically in relation to the Principles (i.e. Articles 1–38). As with any translation, the consistent use of a word or phrase as a conveyor of meaning is impossible to attain, but every effort has been made to note these variants.
- Common English translations that have not been retained, either because they are now outmoded (e.g. the use of ‘heritage site’ rather than ‘cultural relic’ to translate *wenwu guji*), or another word was preferred (e.g. ‘cave temples,’ rather than ‘grottoes’).
- The historical or legislative context of certain Chinese concepts (e.g. the ‘four legal prerequisites’).
- Cross-referencing of other related terms within the glossary.

The Chinese–English Glossary was created for this second printing of the Principles. Reversing the glossary led to some clarifications and changes in the ‘Literal Meaning’ and ‘Comment’ columns. The bilingual reader should not expect an exact correspondence between the English and Chinese comments. The comments have been adapted and edited, as deemed necessary, for the Chinese reader, while maintaining the original purpose of explaining the English translation of the Chinese text.

May 2004

English-Chinese Glossary

ENGLISH*	PINYIN	CHINESE	LITERAL MEANING	COMMENTS
action plan	zhuanyang sheji	专项设计	specific + item + design	<i>Zhuanyang sheji</i> refers to a detailed strategy or implementation plan. See also: plan; specific plan; conservation master plan.
adversely affect	i. yousun ii. sunhai iii. pohuai	i. 有损 ii. 损害 iii. 破坏	i. have + injure ii. injure + damage iii. destruction/damage	<i>Sunbai</i> is translated as 'diminished' in relation to values only in Article 4. See also: damage and deterioration.
ancient	gu	古	ancient	When used in the context of Chinese history, <i>gu</i> refers to the period pre-1840 (First Opium War); often not translated into English when used with 'archaeological site' and 'tomb.' See also: contemporary; modern.
appropriate use	liyong gongneng	利用功能	use + function	'Appropriate' is implicit in the conservation context.
archaeological site and/or ruin	i. gu wenhua yizhi ii. gu yizhi iii. yizhi	i. 古文化遗址 ii. 古遗址 iii. 遗址	i. ancient + culture + site/ruin ii. ancient + site/ruin iii. site/ruin	<i>Gu yizhi</i> and <i>yizhi</i> are abbreviated forms of <i>gu wenhua yizhi</i>
architecture	jianzhu	建筑	building/architecture	See also: building; structure.
assessment	pinggu	评估	assessment/evaluation	Assessment of significance (<i>pinggu jiazhi</i>): Articles 5, 11 Assessment of the state of preservation (<i>pinggu baocun zhuangtai</i>): Article 11 Assessment of the management context (<i>pinggu guanli tiaojian</i>): Article 11 See also: evaluation.
authenticity (verifiable)	zhenshi(xing)	真实性	true + fact/real + (character/essence)	Translated as 'verifiable' only in Article 7, in reference to documents and records.
benefit of society	shehui xiaoyi	社会效益	social + benefit	The concept excludes the notion of economic benefit (<i>jingji xiaoyi</i>), which is seen as distinct from social benefit (see Commentary, Section 4, for a discussion of 'economic benefits' and Section 8.2 for an explanation of <i>shehui xiaoyi</i>).
buffer zone	jianshe kongzhi didai	建设控制地带	construction/development + control + zone	<i>Jianshe kongzhi didai</i> refers to an area beyond the protection zone, within which scale, height, color, and setting of approved construction are controlled. See also: four legal prerequisites.
building	jianzhu	建筑	building/architecture	See also: architecture; structure.

* Words in parentheses are alternative translations.

ENGLISH*	PINYIN	CHINESE	LITERAL MEANING	COMMENTS
building that no longer survives	yi bu cunzai jianzhu	已不存在建筑	already + not + exist + building	Literal translation of <i>yi bu cunzai jianzhu</i> is 'a building that no longer exists.' The concept refers primarily to wooden buildings built on a foundation; when the structure is lost, all that remains is the platform or footings.
cave temple	shikusi	石窟寺	rock + cave + temple	<i>Shikusi</i> refers primarily to Buddhist cave temples and is frequently translated as 'grottoes.'
commemorative building	jinian jianzhu	纪念建筑	commemorate + building	A 'commemorative place' (<i>jiniandi</i>) is distinguished from a 'commemorative building' by the absence of any building remains. See also: commemorative place.
commemorative place	jiniandi	纪念地	commemorate + place	See also: commemorative building.
component	i. goujian ii. bufen	i. 构件 ii. 部分	i. structure + piece ii. part/section	i. <i>Goujian</i> generally refers to structural components of a building rather than non-structural parts, such as decorative elements. ii. <i>Bufen</i> is also translated as 'part' and 'element.' See also: part; element; heritage component.
conjectural reconstruction	zhuguan sheji	主观设计	subjective + design	The concept is from the Venice Charter (Article 9: 'restoration.....must stop at the point where conjecture begins').
conservation/ conserve (protection/protect)	i. baohu ii. baohu gongzuo	i. 保护 ii. 保护工作	i. conserve + protect ii. conserve + work	<i>Baobu</i> is a broad concept and conveys the meaning of protection, maintenance, technical intervention and management. See also: preserve; conservation practice.
conservation master plan (master plan)	i. baohu guihua ii. guihua	i. 保护规划 ii. 规划	i. conservation + plan + draw ii. plan + draw	<i>Baobu guihua</i> refers to the overall plan for a heritage site, including both conservation and management; <i>guihua</i> is an abbreviated form of <i>baobu guihua</i> . Sometimes translated simply as 'master plan' (e.g. Articles 9, 14). See also: action plan; plan.
conservation (and management) measures	baohu cuoshi	保护措施	conserve + measures	<i>Baobu cuoshi</i> are actions, both technical and managerial, hence sometimes translated as 'conservation and management measures' (e.g. Articles 19, 24). See also: technical measures; intervention.
conservation practice (conservation)	baohu gongzuo	保护工作	conserve + work	In the Principles, <i>baobu gongzuo</i> refers to conservation practice generally, including management. See also: conservation process.

* Words in parentheses are alternative translations.

ENGLISH*	PINYIN	CHINESE	LITERAL MEANING	COMMENTS
conservation process	baohu chengxu	保护程序	conserve + process/ procedure	<i>Baohu chengxu</i> (or <i>chengxu</i>) refers to the step-by-step process outlined in Chapter 2. It carries the connotation of 'sequence' and 'procedure,' hence translated as 'sequential process' in Article 5. See also: process.
contemporary	i. xiandai ii. dangdai	i. 现代 ii. 当代	i. present + generation ii. now + generation	When used in the context of Chinese history, <i>xiandai</i> refers to the period from 1949 to the present (e.g. Article 1, 'contemporary places'). See also: modern; ancient.
cultural landscape	i. renwen jingguan ii. renwen huanjing	i. 人文景观 ii. 人文环境	i. humanistic + landscape ii. humanistic + setting	See also: natural landscape and historic landscape; setting.
damage and/or deterioration	i. sunshang ii. cansun iii. pohuai iv. sunhuai	i. 损伤 ii. 残损 iii. 破坏 iv. 损坏	i. damage + injure ii. incomplete + damage iii. destruction/damage iv. damage	<i>Pobuai</i> is translated as 'adversely affect' only in Article 24. See also: adversely affect.
dangers	weihai	危害	danger + damage	<i>Weibai</i> refers to both human and natural threats.
detailed investigation	zhongdian diaocha	重点调查	major/focus + investigation	This is the third stage in the investigatory process of heritage sites (<i>wenwu diaocha</i>). It takes place at the site level and involves detailed investigation and collection of information for conservation and research purposes before any intervention occurs. See also: identification and investigation; survey and inventory; investigation of selected places.
disassembly	jieti	解体	take apart	Disassembly and re-assembly is a traditional method of restoring wooden buildings.
disaster	zaihain	灾害	disaster + harm	See also: threat; hazardous.
disaster prevention and preparedness	i. yufang zaihain ii. fangzai	i. 预防灾害 ii. 防灾	i. prevent + disaster ii. prevent + disaster	<i>Fangzai</i> is a two-character abbreviation of <i>yufang zaihain</i> .
element	i. bufen ii. jiegou	i. 部分 ii. 结构	i. part/section ii. join + fabricate	See also: part; component.
evaluation	pingjia	评价	appraisal/evaluation	See also: assessment.

* Words in parentheses are alternative translations.

ENGLISH*	PINYIN	CHINESE	LITERAL MEANING	COMMENTS
evidence (basis)	i. yiju ii. zhengju	i. 依据 ii. 证据	i. basis + evidence ii. evidence	<i>Yiju</i> is translated as ‘guide’ in Article 21 in relation to undertaking restoration. See also: vestiges and traces.
exhibition (interpretation)	zhanchen	展陈	exhibit + display	See comment under ‘interpretation.’
existing condition	xianzhuang	现状	present + condition	<i>Xianzhuang</i> is commonly translated as ‘present condition.’ See also: historic condition; minor restoration.
four legal prerequisites:	siyou:	四有:	four + have	The four legal prerequisites (literally the ‘four haves’) have a long history, appearing in the 1961 <i>Provisional Regulations on Protection and Administration of Cultural Relics</i> ; the 1963 <i>Provisional Methods in Protection and Management of Officially Protected Units</i> ; and the <i>Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics</i> (1982; revised 2002). The origins of the ‘four haves’ may be traced back to the mid-Qing dynasty (late 18 th century).
demarcation of the boundaries	you baohu fanwei	有保护范围	have + conservation + area	The official plaque erected at every protected site gives the name of the site, its level of classification, and the date of inscription as a protected entity.
erection of an official plaque declaring a site a protected entity	you biao zhi shuoming	有标志说明	have + sign + explain	
creation of an archive for records	you jilu dang’an	有记录档案	have + record + archive	
designation of an organization or person dedicated to management	you zhuanmen jigou huo zhuanren fuze guanli	有专门机构或专人负责管理	have + dedicated + organ + person	
guidelines	zhidao yuanze	指导原则	guiding + principles	
hazardous (harm)	i. yingxiang anquan ii. yinqi zaihai iii. zaocheng zhongda anquan shigu	i. 影响安全 ii. 引起灾害 iii. 造成重大安全事故	i. affect + safety ii. cause + calamity/disaster iii. cause + major + safety + accident	<i>Yingxiang anquan</i> is translated as ‘potentially hazardous’ in Article 24 and as ‘harm’ in Article 34. See also: disaster.
heritage component (contents or components)	fushu wenwu	附属文物	attached + culture + property	<i>Fushu wenwu</i> , in Articles 1 and 32, refers to both associated and integral components such as objects, furnishings, sculpture, wall paintings, stele, and decorative elements.

* Words in parentheses are alternative translations.

ENGLISH*	PINYIN	CHINESE	LITERAL MEANING	COMMENTS
heritage site	i. wenwu guji ii. wenwu iii. guji	i. 文物古迹 ii. 文物 iii. 古迹	i. culture + property + ancient + remains ii. culture + property iii. ancient + remains	<i>Wenwu</i> and <i>guji</i> are abbreviated forms of <i>wenwu guji</i> , commonly translated as ‘cultural relics’ (for instance, in the official translation of the law from 1982 and 2002). In the Principles, it is translated as ‘heritage site’ or simply as ‘site’. <i>Wenwu</i> is used for tangible heritage, whether moveable or immovable. In the Principles it refers mainly to immovable heritage, that is, heritage sites and buildings, including their associated content and components, except in Article 26 where it refers to ‘materials and finds’ recovered during excavation. The definition of immovable heritage in Article 1 follows that of the <i>Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics</i> (1982; revised 2002; see Article 3).
historic condition	yuanzhuang	原状	original /previous + condition	‘Historic condition’ (commonly translated as ‘original state’ or ‘original condition’) is a term used in the 1982 <i>Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics</i> (1982; revised 2002) and has been central to discussions on heritage sites. In the China Principles, it is understood to refer to the condition of a site through historical time – that is, the site’s fabric and components assessed as having value at the time it was formally inscribed as a protected entity, hence translated as ‘historic condition’. See also: existing condition; minor restoration.
historic landscape	lishi jingguan	历史景观	history + landscape	A historic landscape differs from a cultural landscape in relating specifically to the historic significance of the place, whereas a cultural landscape encompasses a broader meaning and context. See also: cultural landscape; natural landscape.
historic precinct (villages or towns)	lishi wenhua jiequ (cunzhen)	历史文化街区 (村镇)	history + culture + zone (village + town)	Historic precincts and ‘Historically and Culturally Famous Cities’ (see below) both fall under the dual authority of the Ministry of Construction and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (Ministry of Culture).
historically and culturally famous cities	lishi wenhua mingcheng	历史文化名城	history + culture + famous + city	See comment above.
identification and investigation	wenwu diaocha	文物调查	culture + property + investigation	<i>Wenwu diaocha</i> is the basic process for identifying and investigating heritage sites and involves three levels of survey or investigation (<i>pucha</i> , <i>fucha</i> and <i>zhongdian diaocha</i>); <i>wenwu</i> , meaning ‘of historic places or sites,’ is implicit in the translation. See also: survey and inventory; investigation of selected places; and detailed investigation.
in situ	yuanzhi	原址	original + place	

* Words in parentheses are alternative translations.

ENGLISH*	PINYIN	CHINESE	LITERAL MEANING	COMMENTS
interpretation (exhibition)	zhanchen	展陈	exhibit + display	<i>Zhanchen</i> is a two-character abbreviation of the six-character phrase <i>zhanshi chenlie jieshi</i> (exhibit + display + explain) and includes the broad concept implied in the English word 'interpretation.'
intervention	i. ganyu ii. gongcheng iii. cuoshi iv. chuli	i. 干预 ii. 工程 iii. 措施 iv. 处理	i. intervene ii. engineering/project iii. suitable action iv. attend to/fix up	i. <i>Ganyu</i> covers a broad range of interventions, both technical and management; translated as 'impact' only in Article 32. ii. <i>Gongcheng</i> is conservation intervention that requires approval, except in Article 18 where it refers to a major infrastructure project, hence translated as 'major development project'. iii. <i>Cuoshi</i> is normally translated as 'measures,' except in Article 21, where it appears as <i>jishu cuoshi</i> and is translated as 'technical interventions.' iv. <i>Chuli</i> is a general term, translated as 'intervention' or 'treatment' (both in Article 21). See also: treatment; measure.
investigation of selected places	fucha	复查	again + examine	This is the second stage in the investigatory process of heritage places where a more in-depth investigation of selected sites is carried out. See also: identification and investigation; survey and inventory; detailed investigation.
maintenance	baoyang	保养	conservation + support	Always used with the modifier <i>richang</i> ('regular' or 'routine'). See also: monitoring.
major restoration	zhongdian xiufu	重点修复	major/focus + repair + recover/turn back	Major restoration differs from minor restoration in that it may involve disassembly and replacement of elements or addition of new fabric. See also: restoration; minor restoration.
management	guanli	管理	administer + manage/put in order	See also: conservation practice.
management context	guanli tiaojian	管理条件	management + condition	See: Commentary, Section 8.4.
means of conservation	baohu shouduan	保护手段	conservation + means	
measure	i. cuoshi ii. huodong	i. 措施 ii. 活动	i. suitable action ii. activity/act	<i>Huodong</i> is translated as 'activities' only in Article 27. See also: conservation measure; technical measure; intervention.
minimal intervention	i. jinkeneng jianshao ganyu ii. jinliang shaojia ganyu	i. 尽可能减少干预 ii. 尽量少加干预	i. as much as possible + reduce + intervention ii. as much as possible + small + add + intervention	

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ENGLISH*	PINYIN	CHINESE	LITERAL MEANING	COMMENTS
minor restoration	xianzhuang xiuzheng	现状修整	present + condition + repair + put in order/ fix	'Minor restoration' is an abbreviation of 'minor restoration of existing condition' (<i>xianzhuang xiuzheng</i>). The term means to restore to a known historic condition primarily by removal of later non-historic accretions, rather than by addition of new elements. See also: major restoration; restoration.
modern (later)	jindai	近代	recent + period	When used in the context of Chinese history, <i>jindai</i> refers to the period 1840 to 1949 (establishment of the People's Republic of China); translated as 'later' only in Article 31. See also: contemporary; ancient.
monitoring	jiance	监测	supervise + measure	See also: maintenance.
natural landscape/ setting	ziran jingguan/ huanjing	自然景观/ 环境	i. natural + landscape/ setting	See also: cultural landscape; setting; historic landscape.
natural processes and human actions	i. ziranli he renwei ii. waili	i. 自然力和人 为 ii. 外力	i. natural + force + man- made ii. external force	
officially protected site/entity	i. wenwu baohu danwei ii. baohu danwei	i. 文物保护单位 ii. 保护单位	i. culture + property + conserve + unit ii. conserve + unit	
original fabric	i. yuanyou shiwu ii. yuanwu	i. 原有实物 ii. 原物	i. original + have + physical + substance/property ii. original + substance/property	<i>Yuanwu</i> is a two-character abbreviation of <i>yuanyou shiwu</i> . See also: physical remains.
part	bufen	部分	part/section	See also: element; component.
physical protection and strengthening	fanghu jiagu	防护加固	prevent + protect + reinforce/strengthen	The concept of 'physical protection and strengthening' encompasses interventions such as consolidation and grouting, stabilization and reinforcement, protective sheltering, and flood prevention.
physical remains (existing fabric)	i. shiwu yicun ii. xiancun shiwu	i. 实物遗存 ii. 现存实物	i. physical + property + leave behind + exist/ survive ii. present + exist/ survive + physical + property	<i>Xiancun shiwu</i> is translated as 'existing fabric' only in Article 32. See also: original fabric.

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ENGLISH*	PINYIN	CHINESE	LITERAL MEANING	COMMENTS
plan	i. guihua ii. fang'an	i. 规划 ii. 方案	i. plan + draw ii. plan	<i>Guibua</i> is used mainly in the context of a conceptual conservation master plan, and local development plan. <i>Fang'an</i> , in the context of conservation, generally refers to a conceptual plan, including the feasibility of specific proposals, that must be submitted for approval before an implementation action plan can be developed for approval. See also: conservation master plan; action plan.
potential problem/ threat	yinhuan	隐患	hidden + affliction	Translated as 'problems revealed' only in Article 32. See also: threat.
preserve	i. baocun ii. baohu	i. 保存 ii. 保护	i. conserve + keep ii. conserve + protect	See also: conservation/conserve.
preventive measure	yufangxing cuoshi	预防性措施	prevent + measure	
principles (guidelines)	zhunze	准则	follow + norms	See also: guidelines; professional guidelines.
process (procedure)	chengxu	程序	procedure + sequence	<i>Chengxu</i> is used as an abbreviation of <i>baohu chengxu</i> ('conservation process') in Articles 5 and 9 and is thus translated as 'conservation process.' See also: conservation process.
professional guidelines	hangye guize	行业规则	industry + standards	
rational use (use in a rational manner)	heli liyong	合理利用	rational + use	<i>Heli liyong</i> is a concept used in the <i>Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics</i> (1982; revised 2002).
reconstruction	chongjian	重建	again + build	<i>Chongjian</i> means to reconstruct a building to a known historic condition based on existing remains and documentation; it is distinct from 're-creation' (<i>zaijian</i> , <i>fujian</i>), which is not an acceptable intervention and therefore not part of the Principles.
relocation (conserve at another location)	i. yidi baohu ii. qianyi baohu	i. 易地保护 ii. 迁移保护	i. another + place + conservation ii. move + place + conservation	Translated as 'conserved at another location' in Article 35. In Article 32, relocation is mentioned in relation to 'major restoration' because it involves the same degree of complexity, including disassembly of the structure.
rescue excavation	qiangjiuxing fajue	抢救性发掘	rush to save + excavation	<i>Qiangjiuxing fajue</i> occurs when archaeological remains are encountered in the course of development projects.

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ENGLISH*	PINYIN	CHINESE	LITERAL MEANING	COMMENTS
restoration	xiufu	修复	repair + recover/turn back	<i>Xiufu</i> has been the word commonly used to translate the term 'restoration,' as in the Chinese language translation of the Venice Charter; however, the Principles distinguishes between two types of restoration: <i>zhongdian xiufu</i> or 'major restoration,' and <i>xianzhuang xiuzheng</i> or 'minor restoration.' See also: major restoration; minor restoration; restoration through complete disassembly.
restoration through complete disassembly	quanbu jieti xiufu	全部解体修复	complete + dismantle + restore	See also: restoration; disassembly.
scenic area	fengjing mingsheng qu	风景名胜區	scenery + famous + area	<i>Fengjing mingsheng qu</i> refers to officially designated scenic areas.
setting	huanjing	环境	environment	See also: cultural landscape; natural landscape.
significance (values)	jiashi	价值	value	
specific plan	zhuaxiang guihua	专项规划	specific + item + plan	<i>Zhuaxiang guihua</i> is a plan for a specific area or components of a site that form part of a master plan. See also: action plan; plan; conservation master plan.
standards of practice	zhuanye guize	专业规则	professional + norms	
stone carvings, sculpture, inscriptions, stele, and petroglyphs	shike	石刻	stone + carving	<i>Shike</i> , which literally means 'stone carvings,' covers sculpture, inscriptions, stele, and petroglyphs.
structure (protective structure)	i. (baohuxing) jianzhu ii. jiegou iii. gouzhuwu	i. (保护性) 建筑 ii. 结构 iii. 构筑物	i. (protective) building/architecture ii. join + fabricate iii. fabricate + build + thing	<i>Gouzhuwu</i> refers to functional structures or shelters to protect mainly archaeological sites, tombs and grottoes (protective function is implied; hence 'protective structure'); 'protective building' (<i>baohuxing jianzhu</i>), in Article 30, incorporates both interpretive and protective functions. See also: building.
survey and inventory	pucha	普查	general examination	This is the first stage of a three-stage process of investigation into heritage places; <i>pucha</i> is a large scale survey and inventory aimed at finding unrecorded heritage places. See also: identification and investigation; investigation of selected places; detailed investigation.
technical measures	jishu cuoshi	技术措施	technical + measures	<i>Jishu cuoshi</i> is normally translated as 'technical measures,' except in Article 21, where it is translated as 'technical intervention.' See also: intervention; conservation measures.

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ENGLISH*	PINYIN	CHINESE	LITERAL MEANING	COMMENTS
threat	i. bu anquan yinsu	i. 不安全因素	i. not + safe + element	See also: damage; hazardous; potential problem; disaster.
	ii. zaihai	ii. 灾害	ii. disaster + harm	
tomb	gu muzang	古墓葬	ancient + tomb	
traditional architecture	gu jianzhu	古建筑	ancient + building	<i>Gu jianzhu</i> , in Article 1, refers to the use of traditional Chinese building materials (e.g. wood, brick, and tiles), styles, and techniques employed in both imperial and vernacular structures through the end of the Qing Dynasty.
treatment	i. zhili	i. 治理	i. treat + put in order	<i>Zhili</i> , <i>cbuli</i> , and <i>zhengzhi</i> are broad terms that include treatment of the site and its setting. <i>Xiushan</i> refers more specifically to the treatment of building fabric. See also: intervention.
	ii. xiushan	ii. 修缮	ii. repair	
	iii. chuli	iii. 处理	iii. attend to/fix up	
	iv. zhengzhi	iv. 整治	iv. put in order + treat	
urban or rural development plan	chengxiang jianshe guihua	城乡建设规划	city + village + development + plan	These are official development plans issued by local governments. See also: action plan; conservation master plan.
values (significance)	jiashi	价值	value	The three values named in Article 3—historical, artistic, and scientific—derive from the <i>Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics</i> (1982; revised 2002). Social value is subsumed under the notion of 'benefit to society' (see Commentary, Section 8.2).
vestiges and traces	i. yiji	i. 遗迹	i. leave behind + vestige/remains	<i>Yiji</i> and <i>benji</i> are very close in meaning; <i>yiju</i> ('evidence') is different with the literal meaning 'basis.' See also: evidence.
	ii. henji	ii. 痕迹	ii. mark/trace + vestige/remains	

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