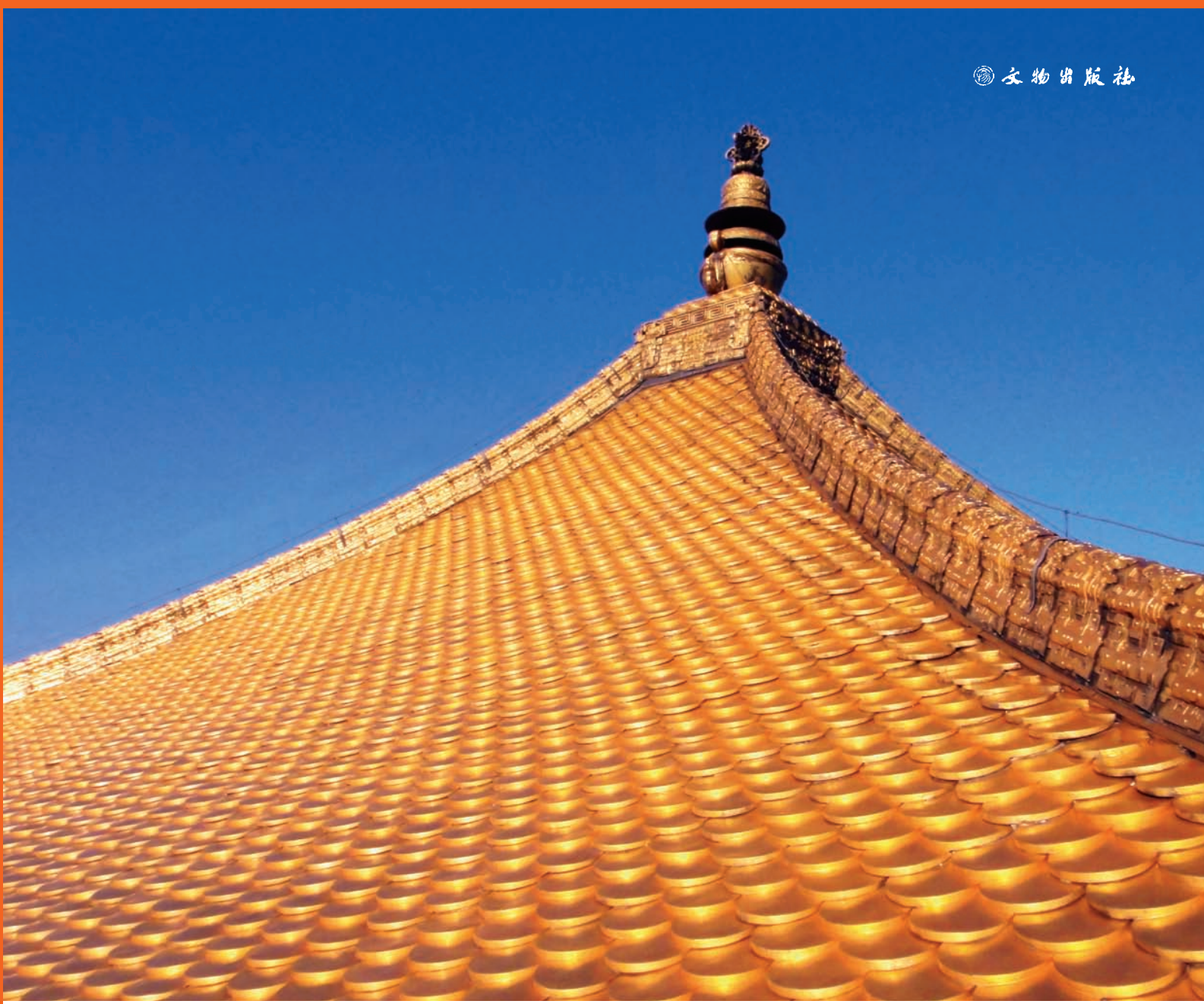
中国文物古迹保护准则

（2015 年修订）

Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China （Revised 2015）



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目　录

前　言

2000 年，由中国国家文物局推荐，国际古迹遗址理事会中国国家委员会（中国古迹遗址保护协会）与美国盖蒂保护所、澳大利亚遗产委员会合作编制的《中国文物古迹保护准则》（以下简称《中国准则》）印发颁行，至今已有 15 个年头。它在对中国当时的文物保护工作进行充分总结的基础上，明确了文物保护工作的基本程序和基本原则，澄清了当时文物保护工作中存在的一些争议，提升了中国文物保护的理论水平，规范了中国文物保护的实践工作，促进了中国和国际文物保护理论的交流和学习。《中国准则》作为中国文物保护工作的最高行业规则和主要标准，问世后得到了广泛的宣传、普及和运用，一大批文物保护工作者接受了《中国准则》的培训，有中国特色的文物保护理念在业内乃至社会上广泛传播，对中国的文化遗产保护工作起到了很好的理论指引和重要的推动作用，在国内外文化遗产保护领域产生了广泛而深刻的影响。应该说，《中国准则》为 2000 年以后中国文物保护工作的科学开展创造了条件，奠定了基础，对中国文物保护事业的发展具有重要的指导意义。

2000 年以后，随着经济社会的迅速发展，中国文物保护事业进入到一个蓬勃发展的黄金时期。这首先体现在空前活跃的文物保护实践上。在 15 年里，我们进一步摸清了文物家底，登记的不可移动文物数量有了井喷式增长。通过第三次全国文物普查工作，被认定为不可移动文物的数量从 30 余万处增加到 76 万余处。全国重点文物保护单位的数量也从 2000 年的 750 处，增长到目前的 4296 处。各地省级和市县级文物保护单位的数量也有了大幅度增长。

在 15 年里，一大批重点文物保护单位得到妥善保护，周边环境明显改善。三峡文物保护工程、南水北调文物保护工程、山西南部早期建筑保护工程、西藏重点文物保护工程等取得显著成果，积累了大量宝贵的实践经验。汶川震后文物抢救保护工程、玉树震后文物抢救保护工程反映了中国文物工作者应对大规模灾害后文物保护应急水平和专业能力。蒙古博格达汗宫门前区维修工程、柬埔寨吴哥窟周萨神庙和茶胶寺维修工程等援外项目，则向世界展示了中国文物保护的理念、技术和水平。

在 15 年里，大遗址保护、考古遗址公园建设方兴未艾。安阳殷墟遗址、洛阳隋唐洛阳城遗址、成都金沙遗址和西安大明宫遗址等大遗址保护工程和考古遗址公园的建设，为解决遗址保护利用、阐释展示、利益相关者权益的实现、旅游发展、民生改善等问题提供了基于考古学研究的新模式，为文化遗产保护和经济社会共同发展探索了崭新的解决方案，是当前新型城镇化背景下各利益相关者实现共赢发展的有效途径，既实现了考古遗产的可持续发展，维护了文化多样性，又使文物保护的成果真正惠及地方，惠及民众，产生了良好的社会效益和经济效益。

在 15 年里，中国的世界文化遗产保护管理取得了长足进步。截至 2014 年，中国已经拥有了 47 项世界遗产，在世界文化遗产的申报、保护、管理、监测、研究等各个方面逐步形成了一套较为完备、行之有效的工作机制。更为重要的是，随着突出普遍价值、真实性、完整性等世界遗产保护理念的普及，以及丝绸之路、大运河这类巨型线性遗产保护实践工作的开

展，文化遗产保护在中国的广度和深度都得到了大大地拓展。不仅列入《世界遗产名录》中的文化遗产得到很好的保护与管理，其他各类文化遗产的保护也从世界文化遗产保护的理论与方法上汲取了宝贵的营养，世界文化遗产在保护、监测、展示等方面的先进理念和方法在中国得到了普遍运用，大大提高了文化遗产保护管理的整体水平，带动了遗产地的经济社会全面发展。

文物保护事业进入蓬勃发展的黄金时期，另一个体现就是中国文化遗产保护理论的不断丰富。20 世纪 90 年代以后，特别是进入新世纪以后，文化遗产保护理论发展进入了新的活跃期，人们对文化遗产的真实性和完整性、文化遗产的合理利用等有了更加深入的认识，一些新型文化遗产的保护也逐渐进入视野，这进一步推动了中国文物保护理论的发展和丰富。2005 年 12 月，国务院印发了《关于加强文化遗产保护的通知》，明确提出了加强文化遗产保护的指导思想、基本方针、总体目标和主要措施，标志着中国文物事业进入一个新的发展阶段。自 2006 年开始，中国国家文物局每年举办一次文化遗产保护无锡论坛，先后对工业遗产、乡土建筑、20 世纪遗产、文化景观、文化线路、运河遗产、世界遗产的可持续发展、文化遗产的保护与利用等主题进行了广泛深入的讨论。第 28 届世界遗产委员会大会、第 15 届国际古迹遗址理事会大会、第 2 届文化遗产保护与可持续发展国际会议、东亚地区文物建筑保护理念与实践国际研讨会、东亚地区木结构彩画保护国际研讨会、国际古迹遗址理事会顾问委员会暨科学委员会会议等重要国际会议在中国先后召开，《世界遗产青少年教育苏州宣言》、《西安宣言》、《绍兴宣言》、《北京文件——关于东亚地区文物建筑保护与修复》、《关于东亚地区彩画保护和修复的北京备忘录》等国际文件的陆续出台，加强了中国与国际文化遗产保护领域的沟通与交流，为国际文化遗产保护理论的丰富与发展作出了重要贡献。

当今社会，文化遗产保护与社会发展结合地更加紧密。文化遗产作为促进经济社会可持续发展的积极的力量，正在努力、更好地造福人类的当代生活，使得这个世界更加丰富多彩，更加和谐美好。文化遗产在社会发展中的影响不断凸显，对文化遗产保护提出了更高的要求。如何从单纯对文物的保护，逐渐发展成展示、利用与保护并重，综合考虑文化遗产保护的社会效益，更加强调保护对社会发展的促进作用，是当今文化遗产保护要重点解决的问题。

同时，不可否认，文化遗产在当今仍然面临诸多威胁。国际上，一些争端地区的文化遗产屡遭破坏。极端分子妄图通过摧毁文化遗产来摧毁一个地区人民的信仰，摧毁人类的历史记忆。在中国，我们面临的主要问题是如何处理好经济社会发展与文化遗产保护的关系，实现发展与保护的共赢。中国目前正在经历一个经济快速发展期，不少地方存在单纯追求经济利益、忽视文化遗产保护的现象，甚至为了短期经济利益不惜破坏文化遗产；还有一些地方在经济发展后开始重视文化遗产保护，投入了大量经费，但却没有按照正确的保护理论去加以保护，结果好心办了坏事。为解决这些问题，我们一是加强了文化遗产保护的执法督察，重点查处破坏文化遗产的违法行为；二是加强了宣传，让全社会、各利益相关者正确理解文化遗产对当代社会的积极作用；更为重要的是加强了对文化遗产保护理念的探索，用正确的理念去引导、解决文化遗产保护问题。比如，我们重点加强了对文化遗产合理利用的理论探索，指出合理利用是保持文物古迹在当代社会生活中的活力，促进保护文物古迹及其价值的重要

方法，这已成为业内外的高度共识。我们所关注的早已不是连篇累牍的研讨，而是大量案例的实质性推进，在大遗址、乡土建筑、工业遗产、文化景观等各种类型遗产的保护利用实践中都做了很多有益的尝试。

经济社会的快速发展，对文化遗产保护提出了新的要求，需要对《中国准则》及时作出相应的修订与补充，以更好地解决当今文化遗产保护面临的主要问题。而十多年来的文化遗产保护实践的经验积累和理论探索也为《中国准则》的修订创造了条件。2009 年，在敦煌举行的文化和自然遗产地旅游可持续发展国际研讨会期间，我与美国盖蒂保护所的内维尔·阿格纽先生就《中国准则》修订问题交换了意见。修订工作由此提上了议事日程。

2010 年，经中国国家文物局批准，中国古迹遗址保护协会开始了《中国准则》的修订工作。我们为此成立了由古建筑、石窟寺、考古、世界遗产、规划、行政管理、法律等领域专家组成的专家小组，具体进行《中国准则》正文和阐释的修订工作，美国盖蒂保护所也受邀参与了修订工作。历时 4 年，经过大大小小近 30 次国内、国际专家研讨会，并广泛征求了中国古迹遗址保护协会顾问委员会成员、各省级文物行政管理部门和文物保护相关资质单位的意见，修订工作于 2014 年初终告完成。修订后的《中国准则》是集体智慧的结晶和辛勤工作的成果。在这里，我要对专家小组每位专家、美国盖蒂保护所和所有参与了修订工作的同仁表示衷心的感谢。

与 2000 版《中国准则》相比，修订后的《中国准则》既充分尊重了前版的主要内容，保证了内容上的延续性，又充分吸收了中国 ICOMOS 十多年来文化遗产保护理论和实践的成果，在文化遗产价值认识、保护原则、新型文化遗产保护、合理利用等方面充分体现了当今中国文化遗产保护的认识水平，呈现出一系列新的特点和亮点，更具针对性、前瞻性、指导性和权威性。

关于价值认识。新版《中国准则》在强调文物的历史、艺术和科学价值的基础上，又充分吸纳了国内外文化遗产保护理论研究成果和文物保护、利用的实践经验，进一步提出了文物的社会价值和文化价值。社会价值和文化价值不仅是大量文物自身具备的价值，同时社会价值还体现了文物在文化知识和精神传承、社会凝聚力产生等方面所具有的社会效益，文化价值还体现了文化多样性的特征和与非物质文化遗产的密切联系。社会价值和文化价值进一步丰富了中国文化遗产的价值构成和内涵，对于构建以价值保护为核心的中国文化遗产保护理论体系，将产生积极的推动作用。

关于文物保护基本原则。新版《中国准则》在继续坚持不改变原状、最低限度干预、使用恰当的保护技术、防灾减灾等文物保护基本原则的同时，进一步强调了真实性、完整性、保护文化传统等保护原则，真正体现了中国文化遗产保护基本原则丰富而深刻的内涵。真实性原则不仅强调了对物质遗存的保护，而且强调了相关的非物质文化遗产的保护。完整性原则强调要从空间、时间两个维度，把文化遗产的相关要素，包括体现文物价值的相关文物环境要素等加以完整保护。文化传统保护原则强调了对与物质遗产相关的文化传统的保护，这是能否实现对优秀传统文化保护的重要因素。

关于各类新型文化遗产的保护。2000 年之后，新型文化遗产保护在中国文化遗产保护中开始占有越来越重要的地位，无论工业遗产、二十世纪遗产、文化景观、遗产运河、文化

线路的保护都具有传统文物保护所不具有的特点。在经过了一段时间的实践探索之后，中国在新型文化遗产保护方面积累了重要的经验。新版《中国准则》进行了系统总结，分类提出了新型文化遗产保护的基本准则，初步建立起了涵盖各种类型文化遗产、相对完整的中国文化遗产保护准则体系。

关于文化遗产监测。中国现有的世界文化遗产的保护理念和水平在国内同行中堪为典范。在中国文化遗产保护中引进和推广世界遗产的保护理念和方法，将有力推动保护工作水平的全面提升。监测是随着世界遗产保护发展而受到广泛关注的一种保护方式，它可以及时发现和处理文化遗产保护中出现的问题，实现对文化遗产最早和最低限度的干预，最大限度地保护其真实性和完整性。监测应当注重实效，集中关注文物本体和价值的保护。专业人员的巡查和技术装备的应用都是监测的重要手段。监测的技术装备并不需要是最先进的，而应当是最适宜的，即与文物保护实际需要和保护管理机构能力相匹配。新版《中国准则》将包括监测在内的系统化和预防性保护进一步融入文化遗产保护体系当中，使中国文化遗产保护与世界遗产保护体系更为紧密地结合在一起。

关于合理利用。合理利用是中国文物保护工作方针的重要内容，但在实践中却长期存在着利用方式相对单一或利用过度等问题。随着社会对文化遗产关注程度的不断提高，加大合理利用文物古迹，已成为中国文化遗产保护面临的重要挑战。新版《中国准则》对合理利用问题专辟章节，分别从功能延续和赋予新功能等角度，阐述了合理利用的原则和方法，提出应根据文物古迹的价值、特征、保存状况、环境条件，综合考虑研究、展示、延续原有功能和赋予文物古迹适宜的当代功能的各种利用方式，强调了利用的公益性和可持续性，反对和避免过度利用。这本身也是中国文化遗产保护的重要探索。

关于文物古迹的展示。新版《中国准则》将已损毁的历史建筑重建，定位为对原有建筑的展示方式，确定了重建建筑的性质和价值，回答了中国文物古迹保护中长期存在的争议。同时它强调了对历史建筑、遗址、遗迹的多种展示方式特别是数字化展示方式的运用，强调了展示必须遵守的基本原则。

总的来看，新版《中国准则》科学构建了中国文化遗产保护从价值认知到保护原则，再到保护实践的完整体系，是对 2000 年以来中国文化遗产保护理论与实践发展的科学分析与总结。今年是国际古迹遗址理事会成立 50 周年，中国加入《世界遗产公约》30 周年。《中国准则》此时完成修订并向社会公布，可谓恰逢其时。谨此希望，《中国准则》修订、公布，能够为下一阶段中国文化遗产保护工作的开展提供理论指导，促进中国文化遗产保护水平的整体提升，同时也希望能对国际文化遗产保护理论的发展、对人类文化遗产保护事业的发展作出应有的贡献。

国际古迹遗址理事会中国国家委员会主席
中国国家文物局副局长
童明康

中国文物古迹保护准则及阐释

第一章　总　则

第 1 条

本准则适用对象统称为文物古迹。它是指人类在历史上创造或遗留的具有价值的不可移动的实物遗存，包括古文化遗址、古墓葬、古建筑、石窟寺、石刻、近现代史迹及代表性建筑、历史文化名城、名镇、名村和其中的附属文物；文化景观、文化线路、遗产运河等类型的遗产也属于文物古迹的范畴。

阐　释：

文物古迹指所有地面、地下、水下的不可移动文物，既包括各级文物保护单位，也包括经文物普查确定为文物的对象。

文物古迹必须是实物遗存，具有历史、地点、年代的要素。

构成文物古迹的历史要素包括：

1. 重要历史事件和历史人物的活动；
2. 重要科学技术和生产、交通、商业活动；
3. 典章制度；
4. 民族文化和宗教文化；
5. 家庭和社会；
6. 文学和艺术；
7. 民俗和时尚；
8. 其他具有独特价值的要素。

确定文物古迹的地点，应以地面、地下、水下遗存，或其他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，不能成为确定地点的证据。

文物古迹的年代是指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。不能判定准确年代，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。

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。

历史文化名城名镇、名村反映了人类聚落发展、演变的历史，承载了文化的多样性，具有文物古迹价值。

文化景观是人类活动（包括行为和思想）与自然环境相互作用，形成的景观遗存，具

有文化价值及其他文物古迹价值，并可能具有自然遗产价值。

文化线路是由于交通、迁徙、商贸或军事活动，在一定的地理区域内，以路网或水上交通线及相关遗迹构成的，反映不同文化相互交流，促进沿线文化发展的文物古迹类型，具有文化多样性价值及其他文物古迹价值。

遗产运河是具有文物古迹价值的人工或人工与自然相结合的水路，它反映了人类的工程技术成就。它可能同时具有文化景观的特征，也可能因反映了人类通过这一水路而发生的多向的文化交流，并促进了沿线文化的发展，而具有文化线路的特征。

那些曾经发生了科学技术重大进步的场所及附属的科学研究设备等，具有见证科学技术发展的价值，这些场所及附属设备也是文物古迹的组成部分。

工业遗产特指能够展现工艺流程和工业技术发展的具有文物古迹价值的近、当代工业建筑遗存及设备、产品等。工业化是我国历史的重要阶段，工业遗产是这一历史阶段的见证。一些工业遗产是周围区域具有标志性的建（构）筑物。工业遗产对当地社会、文化发展可能产生重要的影响，是地方富有特色的文化载体。工业遗产的建筑、景观环境、重要设备及产品是文物古迹的组成部分。

许多文物古迹类型，如历史文化名城、名镇、名村、文化景观等，与传统生产、生活方式、信仰等非物质文化遗产相关，它们呈现出“活态”的特征。那些相关的非物质文化遗产是文物古迹价值的重要载体，在对文物古迹进行保护的同时也必须考虑对非物质文化遗产的保护。文物古迹所在社区的参与，是这类文物古迹保护的基础。

第 2 条

准则的宗旨是对文物古迹实施有效保护。保护是指为保存文物古迹及其环境和其他相关要素进行的全部活动。保护的目的是通过技术和管理措施真实、完整地保存其历史信息及其价值。

阐　释：

保护文物古迹的目的在于保存人类历史发展的实物见证，保存人类创造性活动和文化成就的遗迹，继承和弘扬优秀文化。

有效保护是指为消除或抑制各种危害文物古迹本体及其环境安全的因素所采取的技术和管理措施。

文物古迹的环境既包括体现文物古迹价值的自然环境，也包括相关的人文环境。

相关要素包括附属文物、非物质文化遗产，工业科技遗产的设备、仪器等。

第 3 条

文物古迹的价值包括历史价值、艺术价值、科学价值以及社会价值和文化价值。

社会价值包含了记忆、情感、教育等内容，文化价值包含了文化多样性、文化传统的延续及非物质文化遗产要素等相关内容。文化景观、文化线路、遗产运河等文物古迹还可能涉及相关自然要素的价值。

阐　释：

历史价值是指文物古迹作为历史见证的价值。

艺术价值是指文物古迹作为人类艺术创作、审美趣味、特定时代的典型风格的实物见证的价值。

科学价值是指文物古迹作为人类的创造性和科学技术成果本身或创造过程的实物见证的价值。

社会价值是指文物古迹在知识的记录和传播、文化精神的传承、社会凝聚力的产生等方面所具有的社会效益和价值。

文化价值则主要指以下三个方面的价值：

1. 文物古迹因其体现民族文化、地区文化、宗教文化的多样性特征所具有的价值；
2. 文物古迹的自然、景观、环境等要素因被赋予了文化内涵所具有的价值；
3. 与文物古迹相关的非物质文化遗产所具有的价值。

第 4 条

保护必须按照本《准则》规定的程序进行。价值评估应置于首位，保护程序的每一步骤都实行专家评审制度。

阐　释：

程序是文物古迹保护的基本工作步骤，执行文物古迹保护程序是保证保护工作符合相关法规、有效实现保护目标的基础。文物古迹保护具有综合性，涉及多个学科，从事保护工作的人员由于教育背景、个人经验，可能存在一定的局限性。保护程序是通过程序的方式，确定必要的工作内容，确定对工作程序的各个步骤审查、评判的方式，最大限度的完善对文物古迹的保护。保护程序每一步骤需要通过评审确定其合规和合理性。评审由所涉及的各个相关领域具有丰富实践经验、良好法规素养和较高理论水平的专家或专家委员会负责。专家或专家委员会应提出评审意见。评审意见是行政审批的依据。

北京八达岭长城
Badaling Section of the Great Wall, Beijing

第 5 条

研究应贯穿保护工作全过程，所有保护程序都要以研究成果为依据。研究成果应当通过有效的途径公布或出版，促进文物古迹保护研究，促进公众对文物古迹价值的认识。

阐　释：

文物古迹保护是一项科学工作，必须建立在研究基础上。研究包括对文物古迹本体、相关保护技术、保护工艺的研究。公布或出版研究成果是文物古迹保护技术和道德的要求，是保护工作的重要步骤。研究成果的公布或出版能够使其在更大的范围得到评估，也为其他文物古迹保护提供借鉴和参考。公众可以通过这些成果认识、参与文物古迹的保护，促进文物古迹保护事业的发展。

第 6 条

文物古迹的利用必须以文物古迹安全为前提，以合理利用为原则。利用必须坚持突出社会效益，不允许为利用而损害文物古迹的价值。

阐　释：

利用是指延续文物古迹的原有功能或赋予新的适当的当代功能。

合理利用是指以不损害文物本体及其环境，不损害文物古迹价值为前提的利用。

对文物古迹进行研究，认识相关历史、文化内涵，展示文物古迹的价值，发挥教育功能也是一种合理利用方式。

文物古迹具有不可再生的特点。合理利用必须根据文物古迹的类型、价值特征、对使用的承受能力，选择利于展现文物古迹价值，又不损害文物古迹的利用方式。

第 7 条

文物古迹的从业人员应具有相关的专业教育背景，并经过专业培训取得相应资格。获取资格的从业人员，应定期接受培训，提高工作能力。

阐　释：

文物古迹的保护和管理是一项专业工作，在从业人员的选择上应当考虑有相关专业的教育背景和经历，能够承担相应的专业工作。对从业单位和人员实行资质管理。获得相应资质的人员需要通过接受定期培训提高工作能力，并保持或提高相应资质。

第 8 条

文物古迹的保护是一项社会事业，需要全社会的共同参与。全社会应当共享文物古迹保护的成果。

阐　释：

文物古迹是今天社会物质环境和文化精神环境的重要组成部分。对文物古迹保护是对历史、文化的保护，是对社会共同记忆和利益的保护，也是对优秀文化传统的传承。因此，文物古迹保护是一项公共事业，是社会每一成员的责任和义务。社会各方应自觉支持、积极参与保护文物古迹。保护成果是全社会的共同成果，由社会共享。

保护文物古迹是各级政府的职责，也应该是评价各级政府施政的指标。政府作为文物古迹的管理者，应依法执行相关程序，保证文物古迹安全并处于良好的状态。

从业人员必须坚持职业操守，把对文物古迹的保护放在首位，针对文物古迹的具体情况进行深入研究，寻找最适合的保护方式，保证保护工作的有效性。

北京颐和园
The Summer Palace, Beijing

第二章　保护原则

第 9 条

不改变原状：是文物古迹保护的要义。它意味着真实、完整地保护文物古迹在历史过程中形成的价值及体现这种价值的状态，有效地保护文物古迹的历史、文化环境，并通过保护延续相关的文化传统。

阐　释：

文物古迹的原状是其价值的载体，不改变文物古迹的原状就是对文物古迹价值的保护，是文物古迹保护的基础，也是其他相关原则的基础。

文物古迹的原状主要有以下几种状态：

1. 实施保护之前的状态；

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. 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；

4. 文物古迹价值中所包含的原有环境状态。

情况复杂的状态，应经过科学鉴别，确定原状的内容。

由于长期无人管理而出现的污渍秽迹，荒芜堆积，不属于文物古迹原状。

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，以确定原状应包含的全部内容。

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，可以根据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。

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。

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。

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。

北京天坛皇穹宇
Imperial Vault of Heaven in the Temple of Heaven, Beijing

第 10 条

真实性：是指文物古迹本身的材料、工艺、设计及其环境和它所反映的历史、文化、社会等相关信息的真实性。对文物古迹的保护就是保护这些信息及其来源的真实性。与文物古迹相关的文化传统的延续同样也是对真实性的保护。

阐　释：

保护文物古迹真实性的原则是指在对文物古迹价值整体认识的基础上，以文物古迹物质遗存保护为基础，同时保护它所反映的文化特征及文化传统。这一原则包含了物质遗产和非物质遗产两个方面。它不仅适用于作为历史见证的古代遗址、古建筑等类型的文物古迹，而且对仍然保持着原有功能的历史文化名城、名镇、名村以及文化景观等类型的文物古迹的保护具有指导意义。对于这类具有“活态”特征的文物古迹，那些具有文化多样性价值的文化传统，是真实性的重要组成部分，需要得到完整的保护。

真实性包括了外形和设计，材料和材质，用途和功能，传统、技术和管理体系，环境和位置，语言和其他形式的非物质遗产，精神和感觉，其他内外因素。

真实性还体现在对已不存在的文物古迹不应重建；文物古迹经过修补、修复的部分应当可识别；所有修复工程和过程都应有详细的档案记录和永久的年代标志；文物古迹应原址保护等几个方面。

第 11 条

完整性：文物古迹的保护是对其价值、价值载体及其环境等体现文物古迹价值的各个要素的完整保护。文物古迹在历史演化过程中形成的包括各个时代特征、具有价值的物质遗存都应得到尊重。

阐　释：

保护文物古迹完整性的原则是指对所有体现文物古迹价值的要素进行保护。

文物古迹具有多重价值。这些价值不仅体现在空间的维度上，如遗址或建筑遗存、空间格局、街巷、自然或景观环境等的价值，也体现在时间的维度上，如文物古迹在存在的整个历史过程中产生和被赋予的价值。

在文物古迹认定、制定保护规划、保护管理、实施保护规划的过程中，要保护所有体现文物古迹价值的要素。要对各个时代留在文物古迹上改动、变化痕迹的价值和对文物古迹本体的影响进行评估和保护。

文物古迹保护区划应涵盖所有体现文物古迹价值的要素，其保护管理规定应足以消除周边活动对文物古迹及其环境产生的消极影响。

在考古遗址中需要注意对多层叠压、各时代遗存的记录和保护。规划中对考古遗址可能分布区的划定，体现了对文物古迹完整性的保护。

需要尊重和保护与文物古迹直接相关的非物质文化遗产或文化传统。

北京故宫
The Forbidden City, Beijing

第 12 条

最低限度干预：应当把干预限制在保证文物古迹安全的程度上。为减少对文物古迹的干预，应对文物古迹采取预防性保护。

阐　释：

对文物古迹的保护是对其生命过程的干预和存在状况的改变。采用的保护措施，应以延续现状，缓解损伤为主要目标。这种干预应当限制在保证文物古迹安全的限度上，必须避免过度干预造成对文物古迹价值和历史、文化信息的改变。

作为历史、文化遗存，文物古迹需要不断的保养、保护。任何保护措施都应为以后的保养、保护留有余地。

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，附加的手段应只用在最必要部分。

预防性保护是指通过防护和加固的技术措施和相应的管理措施以减少灾害发生的可能、减少灾害对文物古迹造成损害以及降低灾后需要采取的修复措施的强度。

第 13 条

保护文化传统：当文物古迹与某种文化传统相关联，文物古迹的价值又取决于这种文化传统的延续时，保护文物古迹的同时应考虑对这种文化传统的保护。

阐　释：

保护文物古迹，也是保护其反映的文化多样性。文物古迹可能是举行传统活动的场所，或与特定的生产、生活方式或非物质文化遗产相关。这些文化传统，生产、生活方式，非物质文化遗产也是文物古迹价值的重要的组成部分。对文物古迹的保护同时也是对这些传统文化、生产、生活方式和非物质文化遗产的延续。对文物古迹的保护应当促进这些传统活动、生产、生活方式和非物质文化遗产适应当代生活的发展并保持活力。

第 14 条

使用恰当的保护技术：应当使用经检验有利于文物古迹长期保存的成熟技术，文物古迹原有的技术和材料应当保护。对原有科学的、利于文物古迹长期保护的传统工艺应当传承。所有新材料和工艺都必须经过前期试验，证明切实有效，对文物古迹长期保存无害、无碍，方可使用。

所有保护措施不得妨碍再次对文物古迹进行保护，在可能的情况下应当是可逆的。

阐　释：

恰当的保护技术指对文物古迹无害，同时能有效解决文物古迹面临的问题，消除潜在威胁，改善文物古迹保存条件的技术。

对文物古迹的保护包括技术性维修和管理两个方面。文物古迹作为历史遗存，是采

用相应时代的、符合当时需要的技术建造和修缮的。当这些技术仍然存在，甚至成为文物古迹价值的重要载体时，这些技术应当得到保护和传承。

科技的发展不断为文物古迹的保护提供新的可能性。由于文物古迹的不可再生性，新技术必须经过前期试验，包括一定周期的现场试验，证明其对文物古迹无害，确实能够解决所需解决的问题，才能使用。增补和加固的部分应当可以识别，并记入档案。

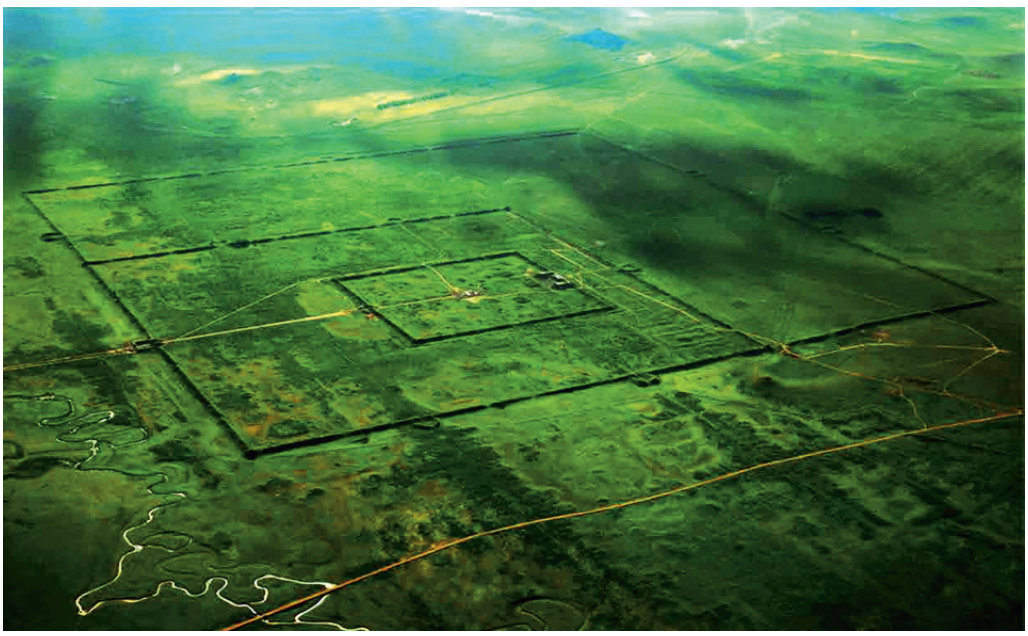
运用于文物古迹的保护技术措施应不妨碍以后进一步的保护，应尽可能采用具有可逆性的保护措施，以便有更好的技术措施时，可以撤销以前的技术措施而不对文物古迹本体及其价值造成损失。

第 15 条

防灾减灾：及时认识并消除可能引发灾害的危险因素，预防灾害的发生。要充分评估各类灾害对文物古迹和人员可能造成的危害，制定应对突发灾害的应急预案，把灾害发生后可能出现的损失减到最低程度。对相关人员进行应急预案培训。

阐　释：

灾害是造成文物古迹破坏的重要原因。灾害的损失可以通过预防，以及灾后及时、妥当的应对措施降低到最低程度。预防是指在灾害发生之前，根据专业机构对可能发生的灾害进行的评估及相关的专项设计，采取必要措施，消除潜在威胁，如清除或加固危岩、滑坡体等；对文物古迹进行加固、防护，避免或减轻自然灾害或次生灾害对文物古迹可能造成的破坏；完善必要的预防性设施，如防雷、防火设施。对于可能由于人类活动引发的灾害，则应通过建立和落实相关规章制度，完善监控措施，加强教育，避免或及时制止人为破坏。文物古迹管理者应制定应对灾害的预案。相关人员，无论是文物古迹保护管理人员，周围社区的居民，或是进入文物古迹参观的游客，都应了解预案的相关内容，并定期进行应急预案的演练。



内蒙古元上都遗址
Site of Xanadu, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

第三章　保护和管理工作程序

第 16 条

文物古迹保护和管理工作程序分为六步，依次是调查、评估、确定文物保护单位等级、制订文物保护规划、实施文物保护规划、定期检查文物保护规划及其实施情况。

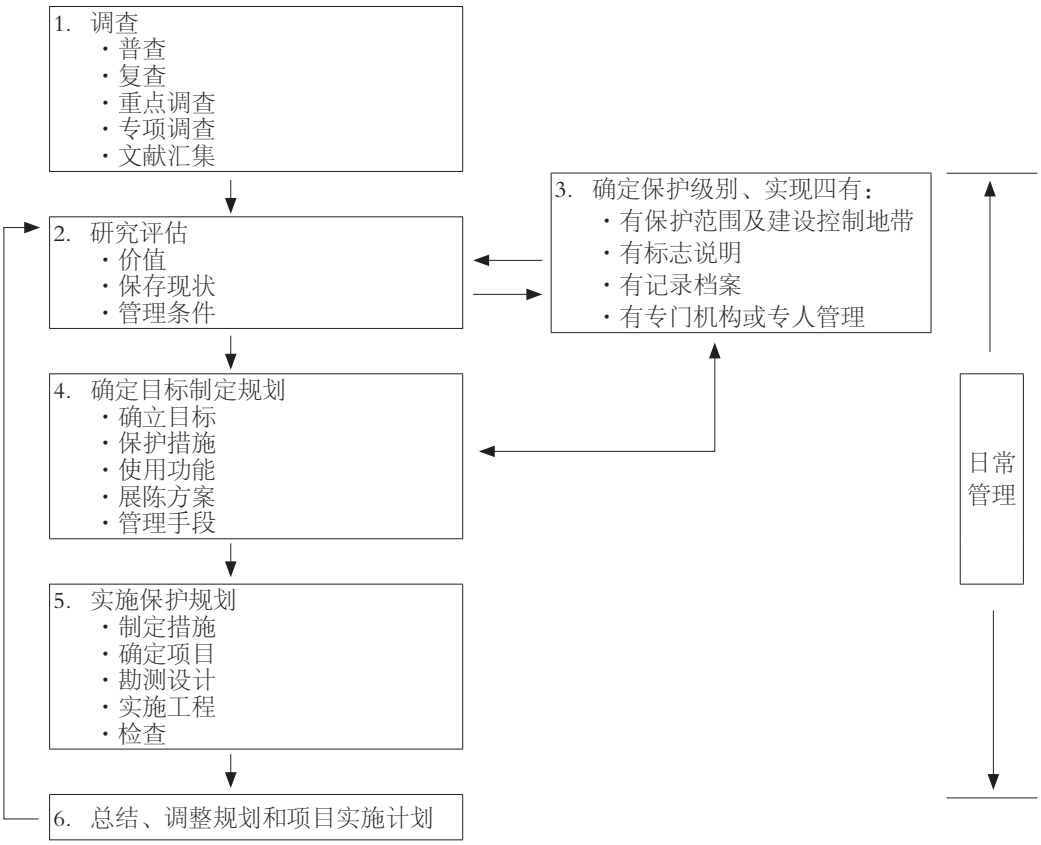
阐　释：

文物古迹的保护和管理涉及多个学科领域，是一项复杂的系统性工作，必须符合相关法律和技术规范，不得对文物古迹造成损害。文物古迹保护和管理工作程序是保证文物古迹保护依法合规，技术上具有可行性和合理性，能够有效保护文物古迹的基本保障。

文物古迹保护和管理工作程序的每个步骤都是下一步骤的基础。

对每一步骤实施专家评审制度。首先由相关领域的具有理论素养和实践经验的专家组成的委员会对相关程序的工作内容进行审查，然后由文物行政部门根据专家委员会的意见对工作内容和相关措施作出审批决定，最后由文物古迹管理者根据审批决定和专家委员会意见实施相关工作。

文物古迹保护工作程序表



第 17 条

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。遗址应进行考古勘查，确定遗址范围和保存状况。

阐　释：

调查是保护程序中最基础的工作。调查分为普查、复查、重点调查和专项调查等。要按照各类项目要求的深度，制定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相关图纸。调查的主要对象是文物古迹的实物遗存，同时应注意以下内容：

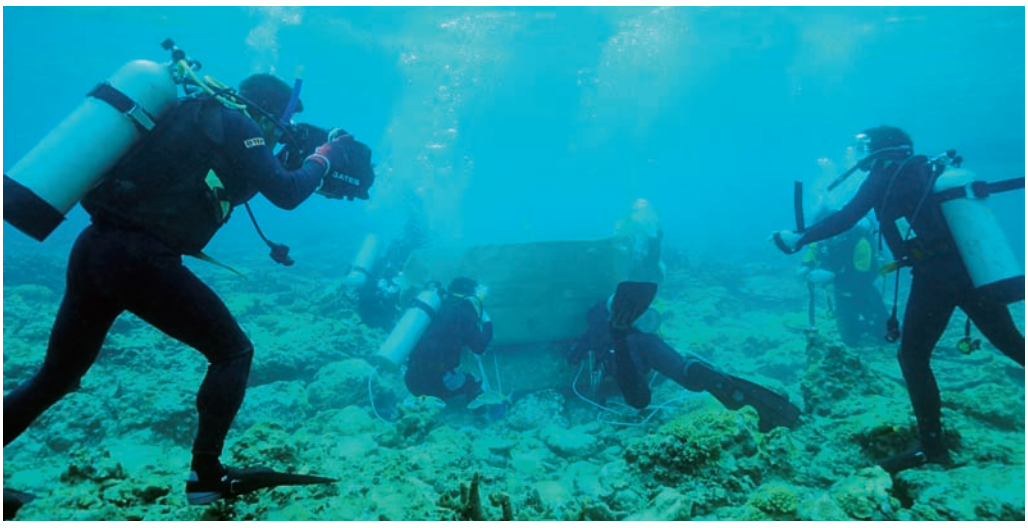
1. 环境，包括自然环境、人文环境现状及变迁历史；
2. 重要历史事件和重大自然灾害的遗迹；
3. 设计、施工者，材料供应地，所有者或使用者的基本情况；
4. 文物古迹修缮及历代改建情况；
5. 当时具有特殊社会意义的历史遗迹；
6. 附属文物和题记；
7. 与文物古迹相关的历史文化传统。

第 18 条

评估：包括对文物古迹的价值、保存状态、管理条件和威胁文物古迹安全因素的评估，也包括对文物古迹研究和展示、利用状况的评估。评估对象为文物古迹本体以及所在环境。评估应以勘查、发掘及相关研究为依据。

阐　释：

评估是根据对文物古迹及相关历史、文化的调查、研究，对文物古迹的价值、保存



海南西沙水下考古
Underwater Archaeology, Xisha, Hainan Province

状况和管理条件作出的评价。评估包括：

1. 文物古迹的主要价值；
2. 对文物古迹的现有认识和研究是否充分；
3. 威胁文物古迹安全的因素；
4. 现有的保护和管理措施是否能够确保文物古迹安全；
5. 现有的文物古迹价值展示是否能够被人们充分理解和认识；
6. 现有的利用方式是否能够在保证文物古迹安全的前提下充分发挥其社会效益。

评估应以现存实物遗存为主，同时需要考虑非物质文化遗产。历史考证应结合现存实物。评估必须依据相关的研究成果。

第 19 条

确定文物古迹的保护等级：文物古迹根据其价值实行分级管理。价值评估是确定文物古迹保护等级的依据。各级政府应根据文物古迹的价值及时公布文物保护单位名单。公布为文物保护单位的文物古迹应落实保护范围，建立说明标志，完善记录档案，设置专门机构或专人负责管理。保护范围以外应划定建设控制地带，以缓解周边建设或生产活动对文物古迹造成的威胁。

阐　释：

保护所辖区域的文物古迹是各级政府的职责。根据文物古迹的价值实行分级保护，是有效保护文物古迹的重要方法。

提请政府公布文物保护单位是文物古迹管理机构的职责。有保存价值、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、公布并加以保护。对公布为文物保护单位的文物古迹必须建立档案，包括文物古迹的基本情况、始建和修缮时间、附属文物情况、测绘图纸、照片、相关历史文献等；应设立专门的文物保护管理机构进行管理，对于规模较小的保护点可设专人负责管理；保护范围应包括体现文物古迹价值的全部相关要素。建设控制地带是保护范围与周边建设区域之间的缓冲区，其作用是消除周边地区建设或发展项目对文物古迹造成的压力。建设控制地带可根据不同的控制要求划分等级。有特定环境或景观保护要求的，还可划定环境或景观控制区，其性质等同于建设控制地带。

文物古迹的保护范围和建设控制地带应纳入所在地的城乡规划。

文物古迹应树立保护标志，并设置说明牌，说明文物古迹的价值、历史及相关基本情况。

第 20 条

编制文物保护规划：文物古迹所在地政府应委托有相应资质的专业机构编制文物古迹保护规划。规划应符合相关行业规范和标准。规划编制单位应会同相关专业人员共同编制。涉及考古遗址时，应有负责考古工作的单位和人员参与编制。

文物古迹的管理者也应参与规划的编制，熟悉规划的相关内容。规划涉及的单位和个人应参与规划编制的过程并了解规划内容。在规划编制过程中应征求公众意见。

文物保护规划应与当地相关规划衔接。文物保护规划一经公布，则具有法律效力。

阐　释：

文物保护规划是文物古迹保护、管理、研究、展示、利用的综合性工作计划，是文物古迹各项保护工作的基础。

编制文物保护规划应根据工作程序，针对文物古迹的具体情况进行详细调查、勘察，全面收集相关资料，对文物古迹的价值和现状进行评估，分析存在的问题，提出解决这些问题的方法和计划。文物保护规划应根据文物古迹的价值、类型划定或调整能够确保文物古迹安全及真实性、完整性的保护范围和建设控制地带，提出管理、控制要求和指标。对考古遗址则需要划定可能的地下文物埋藏区域，提出相应的管理要求。对环境或景观有控制要求的文物古迹，可以划定环境或景观控制区域。环境和景观控制区具有建设控制地带的性质，应纳入当地城乡规划。

文物保护规划还应考虑安防、消防、避雷等保护设施的建设，以及文物古迹价值展示等规划内容。若适当的利用有利于文物古迹的保护，则应制定专项规划，确定利用的方式和强度。已开放旅游的文物古迹，应确定能保证文物古迹安全的游客承载量，制定控制游客数量的管理规划。

文物保护规划应作为相关建设、发展规划的基础。文物保护规划应与文物古迹所在地已有的城乡规划相关联，应考虑与所在地社会、经济发展之间的关系。

所在地政府和文物古迹的管理者作为文物保护规划的执行者，需要充分理解文物保护规划，这是规划能否得到有效执行、真正提高文物古迹保护管理水平的基础。承担编制文物保护规划的专业机构应在规划编制过程中与文物古迹管理者及规划涉及的相关方

上海外滩建筑群
Exotic Building Clusters of Bund of Shanghai, Shanghai

面充分沟通。文物古迹的管理者应积极参与编制文物保护规划的全过程。

文物古迹是全社会的共同财富，公众应了解文物古迹的保护情况，有责任和义务对文物古迹的保护、管理提出建议，实施监督。应让公众了解规划的主要内容，并征求公众的意见。

编制文物保护规划是所有文物保护单位必须履行的程序，依法经过批准的文物保护规划具有法律效力，并且是行政管理和实施保护工作的依据。

文物保护规划包括的内容和文件格式、表述形式应符合规划编制管理要求。

第 21 条

实施文物保护规划：通过审批的文物保护规划应向社会公布。文物古迹所在地政府是文物保护规划的实施主体。文物古迹保护管理机构负责执行规划确定的工作内容。

应通过实施专项设计落实文物保护规划。列入规划的保护项目、游客管理、展陈和教育计划、考古研究及环境整治应根据文物古迹的具体情况编制专项设计。规划中的保护工程专项设计必须符合各类工程规范，由具有相应资质的专业机构承担，由相关专业的专家组成的委员会评审。

阐　释：

文物保护规划批准公布后，文物古迹所在地政府应将保护规划纳入当地城乡建设规划，纳入经济和社会发展计划，纳入财政预算，纳入体制改革，纳入各级领导责任制。

文物古迹的管理者应根据规划确定的工作内容和时间实施规划。应根据规划确定的时间顺序委托具有相应资质的专业机构编制专项设计。专项设计包括文物本体维修、环境整治、安防、消防、避雷、展示陈列、利用、考古调查以及其他相关基础设施的调整和建设、文物古迹价值的推广、教育等内容。

文物保护规划中规定的保护项目，都必须根据相关的规章制度、行业规范严格执行。

第 22 条

定期评估：管理者应定期对文物保护规划及其实施进行评估。文物行政管理部门应对文物保护规划实施情况予以监督，并鼓励公众通过质询、向文物行政管理部门反映情况等方式对文物保护规划的实施进行监督。当文物古迹及其环境与文物保护规划的价值评估或现状评估相比出现重大变化时，经评估、论证，文物古迹所在地政府应委托有相应资质的专业机构对文物保护规划进行调整，并按原程序报批。

阐　释：

定期评估是保证落实文物保护规划、验证规划实施效果的重要措施，也是文物行政管理部门监督、推动文物保护规划实施，提高文物古迹保护管理水平的基本方法。

定期评估应根据文物保护规定的进度逐项评估落实情况和效果，解决未能按规划落实的问题。

公众的关注是全社会文物古迹保护意识提高的反映，是文物古迹社会价值的体现。

文物古迹是社会的公共财富。公众有权利和义务对文物古迹的保护状况进行监督。文物行政管理部门应鼓励公众监督文物保护规划的落实情况，并及时回应公众质询，说明文物保护规划的实施情况。

文物保护规划的定期评估应与文物古迹监测体系建设相结合。

在实施文物保护规划或完成一定阶段的工作后，应及时总结，发现问题，经过论证、评估后可修订或调整规划。

第 23 条

管理：是文物古迹保护的基本工作。管理包括通过制定具有前瞻性的规划，认识、宣传和保护文物古迹的价值；建立相应的规章制度；建立各部门间的合作机制；及时消除文物古迹存在的隐患；控制文物古迹建设控制地带内的建设活动；联络相关各方和当地社区；培养高素质管理人员；对文物古迹定期维护；提供高水平的展陈和价值阐释；收集、整理档案资料；管理旅游活动；保障文物古迹安全；保证必要的保护经费来源。

阐　释：

管理是为保护文物古迹、实现文物古迹的价值进行的协调和组织工作。包括确定文物古迹保护目标，制定规章制度，组织对文物古迹的研究，阐释文物古迹的价值，实施对文物古迹的保护、监测，管理文物古迹中的旅游活动，建立高素质的管理队伍。

文物古迹管理者应根据相关法规和文物古迹自身特点制定规章制度，规范与文物古迹相关人员的行为。

组织编制和落实文物保护规划，实施保护工程，监测文物古迹的安全，及时发现并消除文物古迹的安全隐患，确保文物古迹得到有效保护，是管理工作的重要组成部分。

文物古迹管理的基础工作是划定保护区划、树立保护标志、建立保护机构、完善文物档案。

文物古迹管理者应对保护范围内的一切活动承担责任，对建设控制地带内的建设活动进行监督；对保护标志进行维护，确保保护标志的严肃性；不断充实文物档案。

对公众开放的文物古迹，管理者应根据文物保护规划确定的游客承载量，对参观者的时间和空间分布加强管理，从而保证文物古迹和参观者的安全，提高参观者对文物古迹参观、体验的品质。

文物古迹的保护需要经费保障。文物古迹管理者应根据规划，做好文物古迹保护项目储备，及时向各级政府申请保护经费，并争取社会团体、机构和个人为文物古迹保护提供经费支持。

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。

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。

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、录像等直观形象资料。

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：

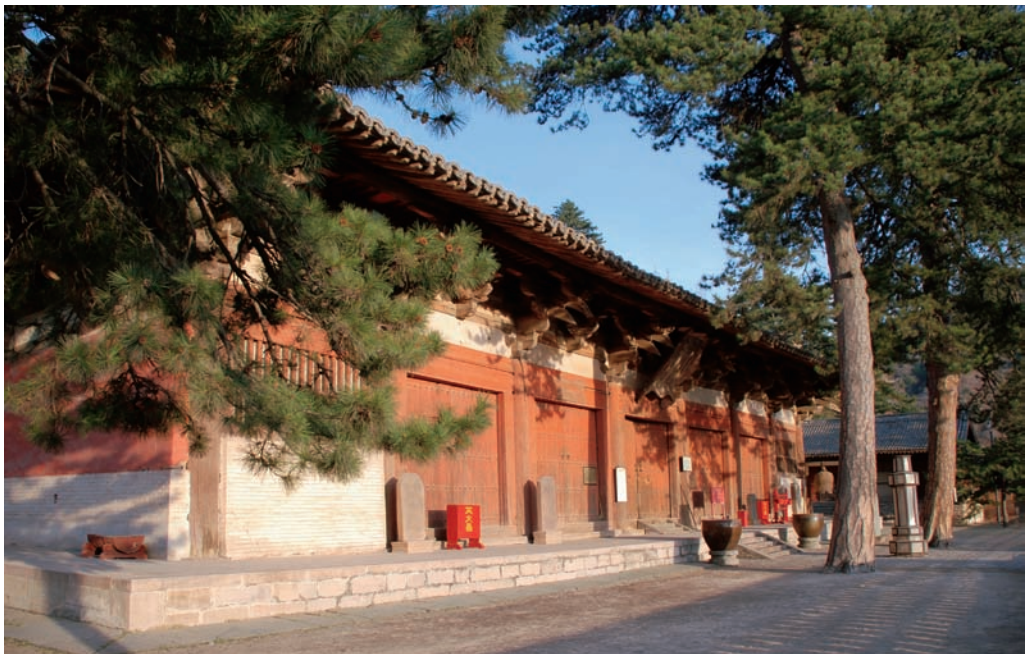
1. 现状勘察报告；
2. 评估研究报告；
3. 方案论证报告；
4. 修补、更换、增减构件记录；
5. 特殊工艺及施工方法记录；
6. 实验室及现场试验报告；
7. 照片、录像等直观形象资料。

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、固坡等安全设施的定期检测记录；
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。

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。



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第四章　保护措施

第 24 条

保护措施是通过技术手段对文物古迹及环境进行保护、加固和修复，包括保养维护与监测、加固、修缮、保护性设施建设、迁移以及环境整治。所有技术措施在实施之前都应履行立项程序，进行专项设计。所有技术和管理措施都应记入档案。相关的勘查、研究、监测及工程报告应由文物古迹管理部门公布、出版。

阐　释：

保护措施是通过保护工程对文物古迹进行直接或间接的干预，是对文物古迹蜕变过程的管理和干预。这种干预可以改善文物古迹的安全状态，减缓或制止文物古迹的蜕变过程，但无法恢复已经损失或遭到破坏的历史信息。不恰当的保护措施可能会加剧对文物古迹的损害。

对文物古迹采取技术性保护之前应当履行立项程序，对项目合理性、必要性以及可能采用的技术的可行性进行分析、评估。立项批准后，应针对要解决的问题进行深入、细致的勘察研究和专项设计，经过充分论证，报批后实施。施工前应制订质量责任制度和保修制度。施工中如发现新的重大问题，应立即停工，修改设计，重新报批。

文物保护工程方案的选定，工程的招投标，应当首先考虑最为适宜和安全的技术方案，避免片面强调经济指标的做法。

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任何保护措施都必须经过深入、细致的勘察、研究、评估和试验。只有经过实验证明对需要解决的问题确实有效且不会对文物古迹造成破坏的措施才能使用。

保护措施涉及专业知识和经验，设计与施工都应由具有相应资质的专业机构进行。

保护措施的实施过程和效果是文物古迹保护的重要经验，相关报告的公布、出版有助于文物古迹保护经验的交流和总结，有助于文物古迹保护技术的研究和推广，有助于文物古迹保护事业的发展。

第 25 条

保养维护及监测：是文物古迹保护的基础。保养维护能及时消除影响文物古迹安全的隐患，并保证文物古迹的整洁。应制定并落实文物古迹保养制度。

监测是认识文物古迹蜕变过程及时发现文物古迹安全隐患的基本方法。对于无法通过保养维护消除的隐患，应实行连续监测，记录、整理、分析监测数据，作为采取进一步保护措施的依据。

保养维护和监测经费由文物古迹管理部门列入年度工作计划和经费预算。

阐　释：

监测包括人员的定期巡视、观察和仪器记录等多种方式。

监测检查记录包括：

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的观察记录；
2. 对消防、避雷、防洪、固坡等安全设施的定期检测的记录；
3. 旅游活动和其他社会因素对文物古迹及环境影响的记录；
4. 有关的环境质量监测记录。

保养维护是根据监测及时或定期消除可能引发文物古迹破坏隐患的措施。及时修补破损的瓦面，清除影响文物古迹安全的杂草植物，保证排水、消防系统的有效性，维护文物古迹及其环境的整洁等，均属于保养维护的内容。

作为日常工作，保养维护通常不需要委托专业机构编制专项设计，但应制定保养维护规程。说明保养维护的基本操作内容和要求，以免不当操作造成对文物古迹的损害。

文物古迹管理者在编列经费预算时应考虑保养维护和监测工作的需要，将所需经费列入预算。文物古迹所在地方政府、文物行政部门应给予相应的支持。

第 26 条

加固：是直接作用于文物古迹本体，消除蜕变或损坏的措施。加固是针对防护无法解决的问题而采取的措施，如灌浆、勾缝或增强结构强度以避免文物古迹的结构或构成部分蜕变损坏。加固措施应根据评估，消除文物古迹结构存在的隐患，并确保不损害文物古迹本体。

阐　释：

加固是对文物古迹的不安全的结构或构造进行支撑、补强，恢复其安全性的措施。加固措施通常作用于文物古迹本体。加固应特别注意避免由于改变文物古迹的应力分布，对文物古迹造成新的损害。由于加固要求增加的支撑应考虑对文物古迹整体形象的影响。

非临时性加固措施应当做出标记、说明，避免对参观者认识文物古迹造成误解。

加固必须把对文物古迹的影响控制在尽可能小的范围内。

若采用表面喷涂保护材料，或对损伤部分灌注补强材料，应遵守以下原则：

1. 由于此类材料的配方和工艺经常更新，需防护的构件和材料情况复杂，使用时应进行多种方案的比较，尤其是要充分考虑其不利于保护文物原状的方面；

2. 所有保护补强材料和施工方法都必须在实验室先行试验，取得可行结果后，才允许在被保护的实物上作局部的中间试验。中间试验的结果至少要经过一年时间，得到完全可靠的效果以后，方允许扩大范围使用；

3. 要有相应的科学检测和阶段监测报告。

当文物古迹自身或环境突发严重危险，进行抢险加固时，应注意采取具有可逆性的措施，以便在险情舒解后采取进一步的加固、修复措施。

第 27 条

修缮：包括现状整修和重点修复。

现状整修主要是规整歪闪、坍塌、错乱和修补残损部分，清除经评估为不当的添加物等。修整中被清除和补配部分应有详细的档案记录，补配部分应当可识别。

重点修复包括恢复文物古迹结构的稳定状态，修补损坏部分，添补主要的缺失部分等。

对传统木结构文物古迹应慎重使用全部解体的修复方法。经解体后修复的文物古迹应全面消除隐患。修复工程应尽量保存各个时期有价值的结构、构件和痕迹。修复要有充分依据。

附属文物只有在不拆卸则无法保证文物古迹本体及附属文物安全的情况下才被允许拆卸，并在修复后按照原状恢复。

由于灾害而遭受破坏的文物古迹，须在有充分依据的情况下进行修复，这些也属于修缮的范畴。

阐　释：

现状整修和重点修复工程的目的是排除结构险情、修补损伤构件、恢复文物原状。应共同遵守以下原则：

1. 尽量保留原有构件。残损构件经修补后仍能使用者，不必更换新件。对于年代久远，工艺珍稀、具有特殊价值的构件，只允许加固或做必要的修补，不许更换；

2. 对于原结构存在的，或历史上干预造成的不安全因素，允许增添少量构件以改善其受力状态；

3. 修缮不允许以追求新鲜华丽为目的重新装饰彩绘；对于时代特征鲜明、式样珍稀的彩画，只能作防护处理；

4. 凡是有利于文物古迹保护的技术和材料，在经过严格试验和评估的基础上均可使用，但具有特殊价值的传统工艺和材料则必须保留。

现状整修包括两类工程：一是将有险情的结构和构件恢复到原来的稳定安全状态，二是去除近代添加的、无保留价值的建筑和杂乱构件。现状整修需遵守以下原则：

1. 在不扰动整体结构的前提下，将歪闪、坍塌、错乱的构件恢复到原来状态，拆除

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近代添加的无价值部分；

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构件，但不得大量更换旧构件、添加新构件；

3. 修整应优先采用传统技术；

4. 尽可能多地保留各个时期有价值的遗存，不必追求风格、式样的一致。

重点修复工程对实物遗存干预最多，必须进行严密的勘察设计，严肃对待现状中保留的历史信息，严格按程序论证、审批。

重点修复应遵守以下原则：

1. 尽量避免使用全部解体的方法，提倡运用其他工程措施达到结构整体安全稳定的效果。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，确保在较长时间内不再修缮；

2. 允许增添加固结构，使用补强材料，更换残损构件。新增添的结构应置于隐蔽部位，更换构件应有年代标志；

3. 不同时期遗存的痕迹和构件原则上均应保留；如无法全部保留，须以价值评估为基础，保护最有价值部分，其他去除部分必须留存标本，记入档案；

4. 修复可适当恢复已缺失部分的原状。恢复原状必须以现存没有争议的相应同类实物为依据，不得只按文献记载进行推测性恢复。对于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加以恢复，并使用与原构件相同种类的材料，但必须添加年代标志。缺损的雕刻、泥塑、壁画和珍稀彩画等艺术品，只能现状防护，使其不再继续损坏，不必恢复完整；

5. 文物古迹中的建筑群在整体完整的情况下，对少量缺失的建筑，以保护建筑群整体的完整性为目的，在有充分的文献、图像资料的情况下，可以考虑恢重建筑群整体格局的方案。但必须对作为文物本体的相关建筑遗存，如基址等进行保护，不得改动、损毁。相关方案必须经过专家委员会论证，并经相关法规规定的审批程序审批后方可进行。

第 28 条

保护性设施建设：通过附加防护设施保障文物古迹和人员安全。保护性设施建设是消除造成文物古迹损害的自然或人为因素的预防性措施，有助于避免或减少对文物古迹的直接干预，包括设置保护设施，在遗址上搭建保护棚罩等。

监控用房、文物库房及必要的设备用房等也属于保护性设施。它们的建设、改造须依据文物保护规划和专项设计实施，把对文物古迹及环境影响控制在最低程度。

阐　释：

保护性设施应留有余地，不求一劳永逸，不妨碍再次实施更为有效的防护及加固工程，不得改变或损伤被防护的文物古迹本体。

添加在文物古迹外的保护性构筑物，只能用于保护最危险的部分。应淡化外形特征，减少对文物古迹原有的形象特征的影响。

增加保护性构筑物应遵守以下原则：

1. 直接施加在文物古迹上的防护构筑物，主要用于缓解近期有危险的部位，应尽量简单，具有可逆性；

2. 用于预防洪水、滑坡、沙暴等自然灾害造成文物古迹破坏的环境防护工程，应达到长期安全的要求。

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建造保护性建筑应遵守以下原则：

1. 设计、建造保护性建筑时，要把保护功能放在首位；

2. 保护性建筑和防护设施不得损伤文物古迹，应尽可能减少对环境的影响 ；

3. 保护性建筑的形式应简洁、朴素，不应当以牺牲保护功能为代价，刻意模仿某种古代式样；

4. 保护性建筑在必要情况下应能够拆除或更新，同时不会造成对文物古迹的损害；

5. 决定建设保护性建筑时应考虑其长期维护的要求和成本。

消防、安防、防雷设施也属于保护性设施。

由于保护需要必须建设的监控用房、文物库房、设备用房等，在无法利用文物古迹原有建筑的情况下，可考虑新建。保护性附属用房的建设必须依据文物保护规划的相关规定进行多个场地设计，通过评估，选择对文物古迹本体和环境影响最小的方案。

第 29 条

迁建：是经过特殊批准的个别的工程，必须严格控制。迁建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。迁建必须经过专家委员会论证，依法审批后方可实施。必须取得并保留全部原状资料，详细记录迁建的全过程。

阐　释：

迁建工程的复杂程度等同于重点修复工程，应当遵守以下原则：

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依托的历史环境，很难在原址保护；

4. 文物古迹本身具备可迁移特征。

迁建新址选择的环境应尽量与迁建之前的环境特征相似。

迁建后必须排除原有的不安全因素，恢复有依据的原状。

迁建应当保护各个时期的历史信息，尽量避免更换有价值的构件。迁建后的建筑中应当展示迁建前的资料。

迁建必须是现存实物。不允许仅据文献传说，以修复名义增加仿古建筑。

第 30 条

环境整治：是保证文物古迹安全，展示文物古迹环境原状，保障合理利用的综合措施。整治措施包括：对保护区划中有损景观的建筑进行调整、拆除或置换，清除可能引起灾害的杂物堆积，制止可能影响文物古迹安全的生产及社会活动，防止环境污染对文物造成的损伤。

绿化应尊重文物古迹及周围环境的历史风貌，如采用乡土物种，避免因绿化而损害文物古迹和景观环境。

阐　释：

影响文物古迹环境质量的有以下三个主要因素 ：

1. 自然因素。包括风暴、洪水、地震、水土流失、风蚀、沙尘等；

2. 社会因素。包括周边建设活动和生产活动导致的震动、污水和废气污染、交通阻塞、周边治安状况以及杂物堆积等；

3. 景观因素。主要指周边不谐调的建筑遮挡视线等。

对可能引起灾害和损伤的自然因素，应重点做好以下工作：

1. 建立环境质量和灾害监测体系，提出控制环境质量的综合指标，有针对性地开展课题研究；

2. 编制环境治理专项规划，筹措充足的专项资金；

3. 制订紧急防灾计划，配备救援设施；

4. 整治应首先清除位于保护区划内，影响文物古迹安全的建设和杂物堆积，根据规划和专项设计有计划地实施整治维护；

5. 对可能损害文物古迹的社会因素进行综合整治，对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；

6. 与有关部门合作，通过行政措施对严重污染并已损害文物古迹的因素实施积极的治理；

7. 对交通不畅、周边纠纷和治安不良等因素，可通过“共建”、“共管”，建立协作关系加以治理；

8. 对可能降低文物古迹价值的景观因素，应通过分析论证逐步解决；

9. 改善景观环境，应在评估的基础上清理影响景观的建筑和杂物堆积；

10. 通过科学分析、论证、评估确定视域控制范围，并在保护区划的规定中提出建筑高度、色彩、造型等的控制指标，通过文物保护规划和相关城乡规划实现视域保护。

第 31 条

油饰彩画保护：必须在科学分析、评估其时代、题材、风格、材料、工艺、珍稀性和破坏机理的基础上，根据价值和保存状况采取现状整修或重点修复的保护措施。

油饰彩画保护的目的是通过适当的加固措施尽可能保存原有彩画。若通过评估需要重绘时，重绘部分必须尊重原设计、使用原工艺并尽可能使用原材料。

工程的每一步骤必须有详尽的档案记录。有重要价值但无法在原位保存的彩画应在采取保护措施后，作为文物或档案资料保存。

阐　释：

油饰彩画在古建筑类型的文物古迹中具有多重功能，如反映建筑等级、表达特定的社会意义和审美趣味，以及保护木材等。应尽量保存原有油饰彩画。

由于油饰彩画具有保护木材的功能，可以根据现状分析、评估结果重新进行油饰彩画。重新油饰彩画须注意尽可能多地保存原有油饰彩画。对无法现场保存的油饰彩画应选择样品加以保存，用于重新油饰彩画的依据和必要的展示。重新油饰彩画必须对原有油饰彩画材料和工艺进行分析，严格按照原形式、原题材、原风格、原材料、原工艺进行恢复。若需要根据文物古迹整体状况对近当代更改的油饰彩画进行复原，需要依据明确、充分和翔实的文献资料及残存的原有油饰彩画进行修复设计，设计方案经评估、审批后方能实施。油饰彩画的修复和重新制作过程必须有详细记录，收入文物古迹档案。

第 32 条

壁画保护：对石窟、寺庙、墓葬壁画所采取的保护措施必须经过研究、分析和试验，保证切实有效。

壁画保护首先应采取防护措施。只有在充分认识壁画的退化机理的前提下，才能进行加固。

复原可能破坏壁画的真实性，不适合壁画的保护。只有在原有环境中确实难以保护的情况下，壁画才允许迁移保护。

阐　释：

壁画所处环境复杂，需根据壁画的病害情况做专项研究，制定有针对性的保护方案。对壁画的保护应首先消除潜在的继续损坏威胁。

壁画具有重要的历史和艺术价值，是具有独创性的艺术品，对已缺失部分的复原难

山西芮城永乐宫壁画
Wall Paintings, Yongle Palace, Ruicheng, Shanxi Province

以重现壁画的原有艺术价值，而且有可能由于复原者的理解影响壁画整体的真实性。因此，应避免对壁画缺失部分进行复原。

第 33 条

彩塑保护：首先应保证彩塑结构稳定、安全，对彩塑所采取的保护措施，必须经过研究、分析和试验，证明切实有效。

彩塑保护应注意保存不同时代彩妆的信息，避免或杜绝为展示某一特定时代特征而消除其他时代信息的做法。

阐　释：

彩塑的结构安全是彩塑保护的基本条件。

彩塑应尽可能原地保护，只有在原地确实无法保证彩塑安全的情况下，方可实施迁移保护。

彩塑往往在历史上被多次重妆。对彩塑进行保护时，需对历代重妆的情况进行研究、

分析、评估和记录。保护应以现有彩妆的清洗、加固为主；恢复特定时代的彩妆必须经过充分论证和审批程序，同时必须对后期彩妆的信息进行保存。

第 34 条

石刻保护：应以物理防护为主，首先保证石刻安全。任何直接接触石刻表面的防护和保护措施都必须经过研究、分析和试验，证明对石刻文物无害方可使用。

阐　释：

石刻的价值在于其雕刻纹样、文字记录等具有的历史、艺术和文化价值，以及石刻文物对历史环境空间的标示性。

以雕刻纹样、文字为主要价值的石刻保护，需将雕刻纹样和文字保护置于核心位置。石刻保护首先要做好全面记录。

建造防护设施是解决石刻风化问题的可逆性的方法。它能够在不接触石刻本体的情

甘肃莫高窟
Mogao Caves, Gansu Province

况下，在一定程度上控制或延缓风化，但可能对石刻的景观环境造成较大影响。

化学防风化措施直接干预石刻本体，可逆性较弱，因此必须经过充分试验和现场实验证明切实有效方能使用。

对于具有空间标示性的石刻，应在充分考虑这种空间标示性的基础上选择适宜的保护方式。

对于原址不具备保护、保存条件的石刻，必须在充分评估、论证的基础上，经审批后进行迁移保护。原址应制作复制件或标示加以展示、说明。

石窟、摩崖及岩画类文物古迹不仅要注意雕刻和绘画部分，同时需要对崖体、岩石以及其他影响文物古迹安全的环境因素进行勘察和研究，使所采取的保护措施能够确保文物古迹安全。

第 35 条

考古遗址保护：考古发掘应优先考虑面临发展规划、土地用途改变、自然退化威胁的遗址和墓葬。有计划或抢救性考古发掘、包括因国家重大工程建设进行的考古发掘，都应制定发掘中和发掘后的保护预案，在发掘现场对遗址和文物提取做初步的保护，避免或减轻由于环境变化对遗址和文物造成的损害。

经发掘的遗址和墓葬不具备展示条件的，应尽量实施原地回填保护，并防止人为破坏。经过评估，无条件在原址保存的遗址和墓葬，方可迁移保护。

规模宏大、价值重大、影响深远的大型考古遗址（大遗址）应整体保护。在确保遗址安全的前提下，可采取多种展示方式进行合理利用。具有一定资源条件、社会条件和可视性的大型考古遗址可建设为考古遗址公园。

阐　释：

考古遗址，特别是大遗址和古墓葬，应以保存现状为原则，划定禁止建设的保护区。应建立专门的保护机构或设置专职巡查人员。

在进行有计划的考古发掘之前，应根据必要的勘察考证，预测在发掘中和发掘后可能出现的问题，由考古和文物保护领域的专家共同提出保护和管理措施。发掘项目和保护措施的方案应同时报批。抢救性考古挖掘也应根据实际情况尽可能对出土文物和遗址作出妥善处理。

在可能存在重要遗址的区域实施建设工程时，需预先由专业考古队伍进行考古勘探，评估其价值，提出处理方案。

对地面保存较多实物遗存的遗址，须首先进行环境治理。

经过考古发掘的遗址和墓葬，应遵照以下原则实施保护：

1. 经过发掘，在取得遗址和墓葬的资料后，若无特殊需要，应实施回填保护，并采取有效措施防止人为破坏；

2. 经专业机构评估，并通过论证、审批程序确认，确实难以在原地保护的砖石墓葬，在发掘后可整体迁移保护，或将有价值的构件拆出，迁至博物馆保护；

3. 核准露明保存的遗址，必须严格保存发掘时的原状，尽可能通过防护加固措施进行保护；

4. 露明保存的遗址，应尽可能建造保护性建筑加以保护，经过评估和专项设计，根据实际需要设置通风、除湿、防腐、防火、防盗设备；

5. 对遗址和墓葬内的出土文物，若计划在现场陈列，应作出保护修复方案，报文物行政部门批准后实施。

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. 对遗存实施防护加固。

构件坍塌、歪闪、错乱，环境荒芜的建筑残迹，可原状修整，但不得添加新构件。

新疆交河故城
Site of Yar City, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region

被近代堆积掩埋的建筑基址，一般只需清除荒草杂物，保持掩埋的状态。经核准需要清除全部堆积物时，对遗存的基址只需作原状修整，不要过多添补缺失的材料。

各类遗址在去除上部的堆积时，应按照考古发掘程序清理。

大型考古遗址，也称大遗址，主要包括反映中国历史各个发展阶段的政治、宗教、军事、科技、工业、农业、建筑、交通、水利等方面历史文化信息，具有规模宏大、价值重大、影响深远特点的大型聚落、城址、宫室、陵寝墓葬等遗址、遗址群。

大遗址保护和展示应以考古先行为原则，充分考虑利益相关方的意见，坚持最低限度干预原则。

考古遗址公园是指以重要考古遗址及其背景环境为主体，具有科研、教育、游憩等功能，在考古遗址保护和展示方面具有示范意义的特定公共空间。

开展考古遗址公园建设前，应进行可行性研究；应委托专业单位编制考古遗址公园规划，突出考古遗址的保护展示和价值阐释；考古遗址公园建设是一个长期、动态的过程，应将考古和保护工作贯穿于考古遗址公园建设的始终，并为长期、持续的考古工作预留空间；考古遗址公园具有公益性和社会服务性，其日常管理应以社会效益为主。

第 36 条

近现代史迹及代表性建筑的保护：近现代建筑、工业遗产和科技遗产的保护应突出考虑原有材料的基本特征，尽可能采用不改变原有建筑及结构特征的加固措施。增加的加固措施应当可以识别，并尽可能可逆，或至少不影响以后进一步的维修保护。

阐　释：

近现代建筑、工业遗产和科技遗产类型的文物古迹，由于大量使用了混凝土等现代建筑材料，其结构体系和材料具有鲜明的时代特征，是文物古迹价值的重要载体。对这一类型的文物古迹进行结构加固时，应在价值评估、结构强度评估的基础上，选择对原有建筑形态、结构体系干扰最小、具有可逆性或至少不影响以后维修、保护的技术方案，

浙江杭州西湖文化景观
The West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province

从而避免对体现其文物价值、反映建筑基本特征部分不可逆的改动。

结构加固需要考虑作为文物古迹的近现代建筑、工业遗产和科技遗产的使用功能与现有相关规范之间的关系，把对文物古迹价值的保护放在首要位置。

第 37 条

纪念地的保护：应突出对于体现纪念地价值的环境特征的保护。

阐　释：

纪念地是具有重要历史价值的事件的发生地。能够反映纪念地与相关事件之间关系的地形、地貌、构筑物、植物等具有标志性的环境特征是纪念地与相关事件之间关系的见证，保护这些环境特征就是对纪念地特征的保护。

第 38 条

文化景观、文化线路、遗产运河的保护：必须在对各构成要素保护的基础上突出对文物古迹整体的保护。一定范围内的环境和自然景观是这些文物古迹本体的构成要素，对这部分环境和自然景观的保护和修复即是对文物古迹本体的保护。

阐　释：

文化景观体现了文化与自然环境的相互作用。自然环境影响文化的表达，文化则赋予自然景观文化的价值和审美意向。对文化景观的保护不仅要保护文化遗迹，同时还要保护相关自然要素，包括景观、生态系统等。文化景观是一种具有“活态”特征的文物古迹，它处于不断变化的过程当中。对这类具有“活态”特征的文物古迹的保护，就是对这种持续不断的变化过程的管理。文化景观的基本特征是在其文化的延续和发展进程中被充分认识和理解并得到保护的。

文化线路反映了人类通过交通线路运输、交流货物的同时进行的文化互动与传播。这种文化交流促进了文化线路上各个区域文化的发展与繁荣。文化线路与沿途的自然地形、环境等要素相关。作为文物古迹的文化线路具有系统性，它涉及的要素可能是建筑、石刻、村落古建筑群等单一或小规模的文物古迹，也可能是城镇或文化景观。对文化线路的保护需按照文物古迹保护的相关要求对构成文化线路各个组成要素进行保护，同时考虑文化线路的整体性，将文化线路作为一个复杂、完整的对象进行整体保护。

遗产运河作为具有历史、科学和文化价值的交通运输或水利、灌溉系统，在河道开凿、航运设施维护、运输，以及水利、灌溉等方面反映出特定时代的人类技术水平。遗产运河的保护，需对所有体现其文物古迹价值的要素进行综合分析和整体保护。遗产运河同时具有文化线路和文化景观的特征，文化线路和文化景观的保护方法在一定程度上也适合遗产运河的保护。

文化线路和遗产运河反映了跨区域的文化交流、贸易交换以及对文化的发展影响。它们往往跨越多个行政区划，因此需要建立跨行政区划的保护和管理机制。针对文化线路和遗产运河及其他跨行政区划的文物古迹，需要相关行政区划的政府和文物行政部门、各地的文物古迹管理者建立协调工作机制，实现对文化线路和遗产运河的整体保护。

第 39 条

历史文化名城、名镇、名村的保护：除了对文物古迹各构成要素的保护，还须考虑对整体的城镇历史景观的保护。保护不仅要考虑城市肌理和建筑体量、密度、高度、色彩、材料等因素， 同时也应保护、延续仍保持活力的文化传统。

从环境景观的角度还需考虑对视线通廊、周围山水环境等体现城镇、村落选址、景观设计意图等要素的保护。

阐　释：

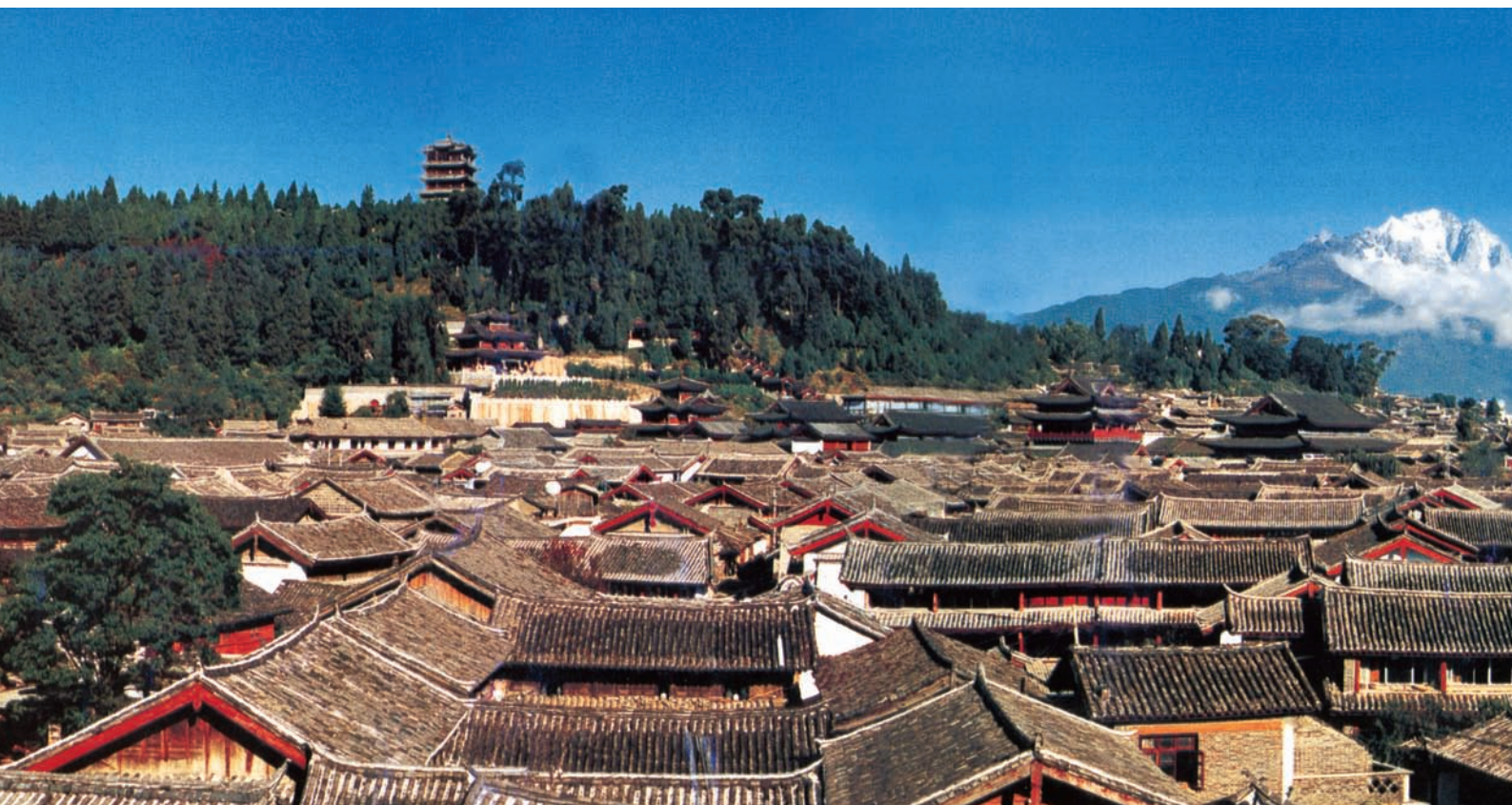
作为文物古迹的历史文化名城、名镇、名村的保护不仅涉及对不同类型建筑的保护，还涉及对不同时代建筑的保护，亦包括街道、水系、景观环境、田园等形成历史文化名城、名镇、名村整体特征各种相关要素的保护。应通过保护充分展示历史文化名城、名镇、名村的文物古迹价值。

历史文化名城、名镇、名村作为延续当代生产、生活的文物古迹，保护不是要将它们固定在某一时间点，而要对它们的发展和变化加以管理，使之在适应现代生活的基础上，能够不断展示它们所继承和发展的传统文化的精髓和价值。

对这类具有“活态”的文物古迹，保持其活力也是对文物古迹价值的保护。应避免对历史文化名城、名镇、名村原有生活和社区结构的强制性改造，避免对文物古迹完整性和真实性的损害。应尊重和珍视当地的历史文化传统。

当地居民应当成为保护工作的主要力量参与相关保护工作。

云南丽江古城
The Old Town of Lijiang, Yunnan Province



第五章　合理利用

第 40 条

合理利用是文物古迹保护的重要内容。应根据文物古迹的价值、特征、保存状况、环境条件，综合考虑研究、展示、延续原有功能和赋予文物古迹适宜的当代功能的各种利用方式。利用应强调公益性和可持续性，避免过度利用。

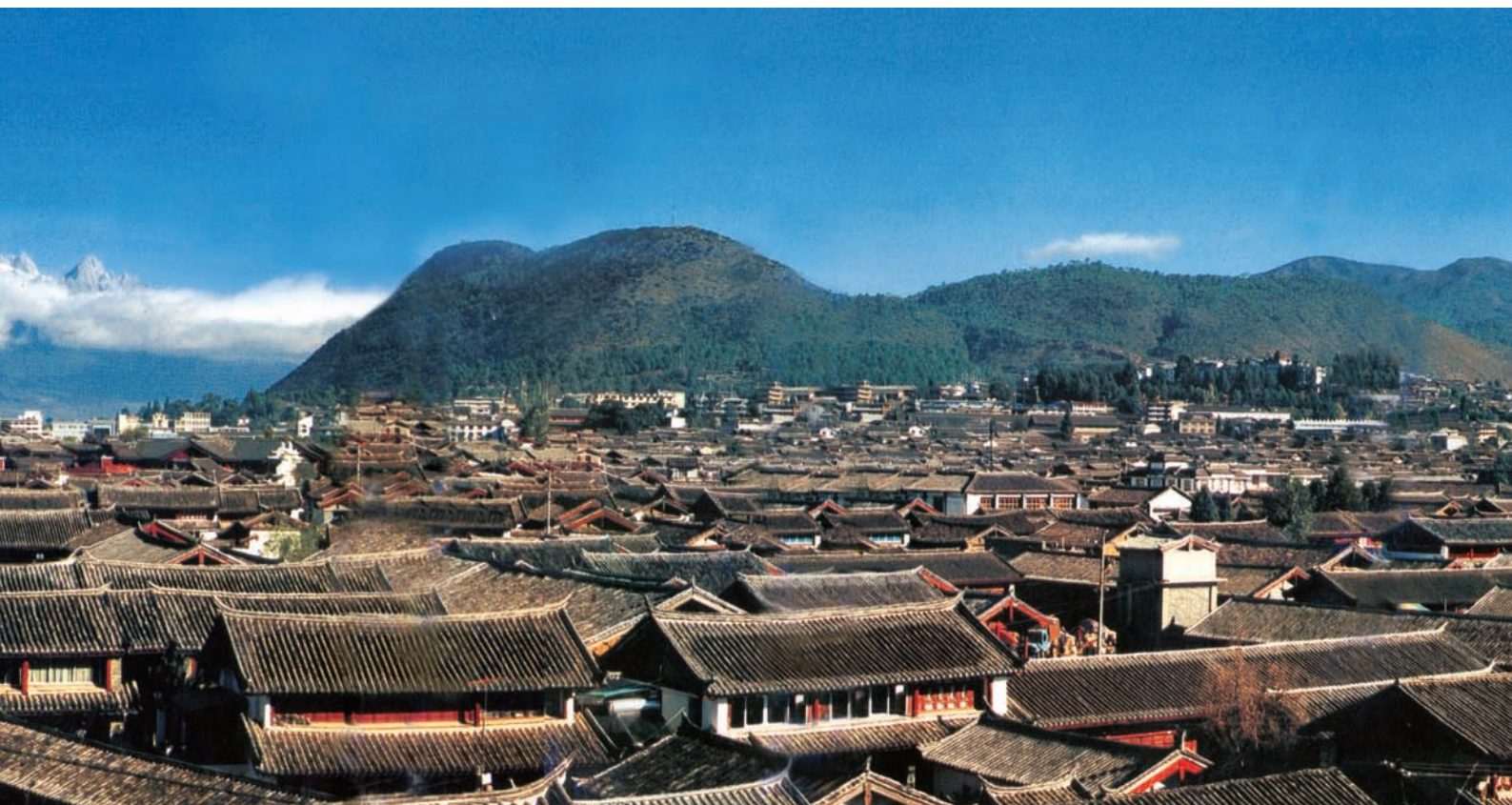
阐　释：

合理利用是保持文物古迹在当代社会生活中的活力，促进保护文物古迹及其价值的重要方法。

合理利用是以不损害文物古迹价值为前提，在文物古迹能够承载的范围内，不改变文物古迹特征的，突出文物古迹公益性的利用。

应当根据文物古迹的价值、类型、保存状况、环境条件等分级、分类选择适宜的利用方式。

利用会引发社会对文物古迹的进一步关注，在产生广泛的社会效益的同时也产生经济效益，促进地方经济的发展。文物古迹作为社会公共财富，应当通过必要的程序保证其利用的公平性和社会效益的优先性。



第 41 条

鼓励以文物古迹为资料，进行相关研究工作。

文物古迹是历史变迁、文化发展的实物例证，是历史、文化研究的重要对象。对文物古迹的研究是实现文物古迹价值的重要方式。

阐　释：

文物古迹是历史的见证，是人类技术和文化的结晶，是人类创造活动的实物遗存，是珍贵的研究材料。通过对文物古迹的研究认识人类历史演化、技术进步和文化发展，是对文物古迹的合理利用。

文物古迹管理机构应当鼓励对文物古迹的研究，并为相关的研究提供便利。

研究工作应保证文物古迹不受损害，文物古迹的安全不受影响。

研究工作如果需要采集相关样品，必须向文物古迹管理机构提出申请，经文物行政管理部门批准后才可采集。

研究成果应交文物古迹管理机构备案，并收入文物古迹档案。

第 42 条

鼓励对文物古迹进行展示，对其价值做出真实、完整、准确地阐释。展示应基于对文物古迹全面、深入的研究。要避免对文物古迹及相关历史、文化作不准确的表述。展示应针对不同背景的群体采用易于理解的方式。

展示和游客服务设施的选址应根据文物保护规划和专项设计进行，须符合文物古迹保护、价值阐释、保证游客安全、对原有环境影响最小等要求。 服务性设施应尽可能远离文物古迹本体。展陈、游览设施应统一设计安置。

阐　释：

展示是对文物古迹特征、价值及相关的历史、文化、社会、事件、人物关系及其背景的解释。展示是对文物古迹和相关研究成果的表述。展示的目的是使观众能完整、准确地认识文物古迹的价值，尊重、传承优秀的历史文化传统，自觉参与对文物古迹的保护。

展示应尽可能对文物古迹进行完整、准确地阐释，所有展示内容须依据研究成果，不应做主观臆测的解释。对于存在多种可能性的情况，应做出相应说明。

展示应考虑受众的年龄、知识背景，寻找适当的展示方式，鼓励使用各种技术手段和互动方式。

大遗址的展示在进行专项设计前，须履行立项程序。

展示和游客服务设施，如展厅、游客服务中心的建设必须依据文物保护规划，履行立项程序，并进行专项设计。对建筑群类型的文物古迹应在确保文物古迹安全的基础上，优先利用属于文物古迹的建筑进行展示和游客管理，尽量不建新的设施。如确实需要增加新的展示和游客服务设施，必须确保新建设施不损害文物古迹及其价值，并把新建设施对文物古迹和周边环境的影响控制在最小限度内。

第 43 条

不提倡原址重建的展示方式。考古遗址不应重建。鼓励根据考古和文献资料通过图片、模型、虚拟展示等科技手段和方法对遗址进行展示。

阐　释：

在建筑群中原址重建已毁建筑是对该建筑群原有完整形态的展示。由于这种展示可能干扰和破坏作为文物本体存在的建筑遗址，或对文物古迹作出不准确的阐释，影响文物古迹整体的真实性，因此不提倡采用这一展示方式。

只有在特殊的情况下，如缺失建筑对现存建筑群具有特别重要的意义，并且缺失建筑形象和文字资料充分，依据充足，能够准确复原，方可考虑这一措施。

原址重建必须履行立项程序，论证项目对文物古迹的影响和项目的必要性和可行性。立项批准后，应进行专项设计。设计方案须经专家委员会的审查和法律规定的审批程序，获得批准后方可实施。

重建项目实施过程中必须确保文物古迹、特别是建筑遗址不受损害。重建的建筑必须有清晰的标记。

鼓励采用对文物古迹实物遗存不造成影响的模型，特别是数字化展示等虚拟展示的方法对缺失的文物古迹进行展示。

考古遗址本身是文物古迹的一个重要类型，其价值通过遗址本身体现。不允许对考古遗址上的已毁建筑进行重建。

甘肃莫高窟数字展示中心球幕
Dome Theater in Mogao Visitor Centre, Mogao Caves, Gansu Province

第 44 条

对仍保持原有功能，特别是这些功能已经成为其价值组成部分的文物古迹，应鼓励和延续原有的使用方式。

阐　释：

历史文化名城、名镇、名村、文化景观以及部分其他类型的文物古迹与当代生活仍保持着密切联系，延续着原有的使用功能，体现出特定的文化意义，具有“活态”特征。对于具有“活态”特征的文物古迹，应延续原有功能，并保护其具有文化价值的传统生产、生活方式。

延续这些文物古迹的原有功能也是对其价值的保护，在管理这些文物古迹时应特别注意对其原有功能的保护，不轻易改变其使用性质。特别要避免将原本以居住性质为主的整个街区改变为商业街区的做法，这种做法严重损害文物古迹的价值，破坏了文物古迹的真实性。

为满足当代生活需要，对上述“活态”的文物古迹进行必要的修缮、调整、改造时，同样要保证不损害、不改变其特征、价值。

第 45 条

赋予文物古迹新的当代功能必须根据文物古迹的价值和自身特点，确保文物古迹安全和价值不受损害。利用必须考虑文物古迹的承受能力，禁止超出文物古迹承受能力的利用。

因利用而增加的设施必须是可逆的。

阐　释：

对已失去原有功能的文物古迹，应根据价值和现状选择最合理的利用方式。

在合理利用文物古迹之前，须进行全面评估，具体包括：

1. 价值评估，确定文物古迹的价值，以及这些价值的主要载体；
2. 文物古迹的性质和类型；
3. 文物古迹的结构状况。

文物古迹的合理利用应进行多种方案的比较。利用应确保不损害、不改变文物古迹特征、价值载体。利用方式需适合文物古迹的性质和类型。利用强度不得超出文物古迹的承载力。 不能由于利用需要改变反映文物古迹特征的原有形式、结构、工艺、材料、装饰和环境。

文物古迹的利用过程中，由于当代功能要求，可能需要增加为适应这一功能的设备，改善文物古迹的节能、保温条件的现代材料及必要的结构加固措施。所有措施都应是可逆的，在必要时能完全恢复文物古迹利用前的状态。

第六章　附　则

第 46 条

针对新的文物古迹类型，鼓励遵循《准则》的原则探索适合特定类型的文物古迹的保护方法。

第 47 条

本《准则》由中国古迹遗址保护协会制定、通过，中国国家文物局批准向社会公布。中国古迹遗址保护协会负责对本《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。

汉语——英语词汇表

中文	汉语拼音	英文	中文字面意思	注释
保存	baocun	preserve	conserve + keep	参照：保护、保护工作。
保护	baohu	i. conservation / conserve ii. protection / protect iii. preserve	conserve + protect	参照：保存、保护工作。
保护程序	baohu chengxu	conservation process	conserve + process / procedure	参照：程序。
保护措施	baohu cuoshi	conservation measures	conserve + measures	参照：修复、干预、工程、技术措施。
保护单位	baohu danwei	officially protected site / entity	conserve + unit	参照：文物保护单位。
保护等级	baohu dengji	the level of protection	conservation + classification	
保护工作	baohu gongzuo	i. conservation practice ii. conservation	conserve + work	参照：保护和管理工作、保护程序。
保护规划	baohu guihua	i. conservation master plan ii. master plan	conservation + plan	参照：规划、专项设计。
保护和管理工作程序	baohu he guanli gongzuo chengxu	conservation and management process	conservation + and + management + work+ process	
保护棚罩	baohu pengzhao	protective shelter	protect + shelter + cover	参照：规划、专项设计。
保护性设施	baohuxing sheshi	protective structure	protect + nature of + facilty / infrastructure	参照：保护、建筑、结构。
保养维护	baoyang weihu	maintenance	conservation + support + maintain + safeguard	参照：监测、定期维护、维修。
彩塑	caisu	painted statuary	colour + shape	
彩妆	caizhuang	decoration	colour + adorn	参照：油饰彩画。
残损	cansun	damage	incomplete + damage	参照：破坏、损害、损坏、损伤、有损、蜕变。
程序	chengxu	i. process ii. procedure	procedure + seuence	参照：保护程序。
重建	chongjian	reconstruction	again + build	
错乱	cuoluan	displaced	incorrect + untidy	
措施	cuoshi	i. measure ii. intervention	suitable action	参照：保护措施、修复、干预、工程、技术措施、修缮。
当代	dangdai	contemporary	now + generation	参照：古、近现代。

中文	汉语拼音	英文	中文字面意思	注释
调查	diaocha	identification and investigation	investigation	参照：复查、普查、重点调查。
定期维护	dingqi weihu	regular maintenance	regular + maintain/repair	
防护	fanghu	protection/prevention	prevent + protect	参照：物理防护。
防灾减灾	fangzai jianzai	disaster prevention and preparedness	prevent + disaster+ reduction + disaster	参照：预防灾害。
非物质文化遗产	feiwuzhi wenhua chuantong	intangible cultural heritage	non + material + cultural + tradition	
复查	fucha	investigation of selected places	again + examine	参照：调查、普查、重点调查。
附属文物	fushu wenwu	i. heritage component ii. contents or components	associated + culture + property	
复原	fuyuan	restoration	restore + original	
干预	ganyu	intervention	intervene	参照：修复、措施、工程、技术措施、修缮、环境整治。
工程	gongcheng	intervention	engineering/project	参照：修复、措施、干预、技术措施、修缮、环境整治。
工程规范	gongcheng guifan	technical standards	intervention/engineer + standard	参照：行业规范。
工业遗产和科技遗产	gongye yichan he keji yichan	industrial heritage and scientific and technological heritage	industry + heritage + and + technology + heritage	
公益性	gongyixing	community well-being	public + benefit + nature of	参看：社会效益。
勾缝	goufeng	repointing	fill + crack	
构件	goujian	component	structure + piece	参照：结构、规整歪闪。
古	gu	ancient	ancient	参照：当代、近现代。
灌浆	guanjiang	grouting	fill +thick liquid	
管理	guanli	management	administer + manage/put in order	参照：保护工作、保护和管理工作程序。
管理条件	guanli tiaojian	management context	management + condition	
规划	guihua	i. plan ii. conservation master plan/master plan	plan + draw	参照：保护规划、专项设计。
规整歪闪	guizheng waishan	rectifying components that are deformed	plan + order + crooked + twist	参看：构件。
古建筑	gujianzhu	traditional architecture	ancient + building	
古墓葬	gumuzang	tomb	ancient + tomb	

中文	汉语拼音	英文	中文字面意思	注释
古文化遗址	guwenhua yizhi	archaeological site and/or ruin	ancient + culture + site/ruin	参照：遗址、考古遗址。
行业规范	hangye guifan	industry norms	industry + standard	参照：工程规范。
合理利用	heli liyong	appropriate use	rational + use	
痕迹	henji	vestiges and traces	mark/trace + vestige / remains	参照：遗迹、依据、实物遗存。
环境	huanjing	i. setting ii. environment (A30)	environment	参照：自然景观、历史景观。
环境整治	huanjing zhengzhi	treatment of setting	environment + put in order + treat	参照：修复、措施、干预、工程、技术措施、修缮。
回填保护	huitian baohu	reburial	return + fill in + conservation	
加固		i. strengthen and stabilize ii. stabilize iii. strengthen	add + firm	
监测	jiance	monitoring	supervise + measure	参照：保养维护、定期维护。
建设控制地带	jianshe kongzhi didai	buffer zone	construction / development + control + zone	
建筑	jianzhu	i. architecture ii. building iii. structure	building/architecture	参照：结构。
价值	jiazhi	i. significance ii. values	value	
价值阐释	jiazhi chanshi	interpretation of values	value + explain	
结构	jiegou	i. structure ii. element	join + fabricate	参照：保护性设施、构件、建筑。
解体	jieti	disassembly	take apart	参照：全部解体修复
纪念地	jiniandi	commemorative place / sites	commemorate + place	
近现代	jinxiandai	modern and contemporary	recent + now + period	
技术措施	jishu cuoshi	technical measures	technical + measures	参照：保护措施、修复、措施、干预、工程、修缮、环境整治。
技术手段	jishu shouduan	technical interventions and treaments	technology + means	
考古遗址	kaogu yizhi	archaeological sites and ruins	archaeological + ruins	参照：古文化遗址、遗址。
可持续性	kechixuxing	sustainibility	able + continue + nature of	
连续监测	lianxu jiance	continuous monitoring	continue + monitor	
历史景观	lishi jingguan	historic landscape	history + landscape	参照：自然景观、文化景观。

中文	汉语拼音	英文	中文字面意思	注释
历史文化名城、名镇、名村	lishi wenhua mingcheng, mingzhen, mingcun	historically and culturally famous cities，towns and villages	history + culture + famous + city + famous + town + famous + village	
评估	pinggu	assessment	assessment/evaluation	
破坏	pohuai	deterioration/destroy / damage / adversely affect	destruction/damage	参照：残损、损害、损坏、损伤、有损、蜕变。
破坏机理	pohuai jili	causes of deterioration	destruction + mechanism	参照：破坏、损伤、残损、蜕变、退化机理。
普查	pucha	survey and inventory	general examination	参照：调查、复查、重点调查。
抢救性考古发掘	qiangjiuxing kaogu fajue	rescue excavation	rush to save + archaeological + excavation	
迁建	qianjian	relocation	move + construct	参照：迁移、迁移保护。
迁移	qianyi	relocation	move place + move place	参照：迁移保护、迁建。
迁移保护	qianyi baohu	i. removal and relocation ii. relocation and conservation	move + move + conservation	参照：迁移、迁建。
全部解体修复	quanbu jieti xiufu	restoration through complete disassembly	complete + dismantle + restore	参照：解体、修复、修缮。
山水环境	shanshui huanjing	natural setting	mountain + water + setting	
社会和文化价值	shehui he wenhua jiazhi	social and cultural value	social + value + culture + value	
社会效益	shehui xiaoyi	benefit of society / social benefit	social + benefit	参照：公益性。
石刻	shike	stone carvings, sculpture, inscriptions, stele, and petroglyphs	stone + carving	
石窟寺	shikusi	cave temple	rock + cave + temple	
实物例证	shiwu lizheng	physical evidence	physical + object + example + evidence	参照：依据、痕迹、遗迹。
实物遗存	shiwu yicun	physical remains	physical + property + leave behind + exist / survive	
视线通廊	shixian tonglang	visual catchments	view + line + connect + corridor	

中文	汉语拼音	英文	中文字面意思	注释
四有：	siyou	four legal prerequisites:	four + have	
有保护范围	you baohu fanwei	demarcation of the boundaries	have + conservation + area	
有标志说明	you biaozhi shuoming	erection of an official plaque declaring a site a protected entity	have + sign + explain	
有记录档案	you jilu dangan	creation of an archive for records	have + record + archive	
有专门机构或专人负责管理	you zhuanmen jigou huo zhuanren fuze guanli	designation of an organization or person dedicated to management	have + dedicated + organ + person	
损害	sunhai	i. adversely affect ii. diminish iii. negatively impact	injure + damage	参照：残损、破坏、损坏、损伤、有损、蜕变。
损坏	sunhuai	damage	damage	参照：残损、破坏、损害、损伤、有损、蜕变。
损伤	sunshang	damage and / or deterioration	damage + injure	参照：残损、破坏、损害、损坏、有损、蜕变。
添加物	tianjiawu	additions	add + objects	
蜕变	tuibian	deterioration	fade + change	参照：残损、破坏、损坏、损伤、有损。
退化机理	tuihua jili	causes of deterioration	deterioration + mechanism	参照：破坏、损伤、残损、蜕变、破坏机理。
完整（性）	wanzheng (xing)	integrity	whole + entire+ (character/ essence)	
危害	weihai	i. dangers ii. threat	danger + damage	
维修	weixiu	maintenance and repair	maintain + repair	参照：修缮、定期维护、保养维护。
文化多样性	wenhua duoyangxing	cultural diversity	culture + many + type + character /essence	
文化景观	wenhua jingguan	cultural landscapes	culture + landscapes	参照：历史景观，文化景观。
文化线路	wenhua xianlu	heritage routes	culture + route	
文物	wenwu	i. heritage site ii. site	culture + property	参照：附属文物、文物古迹、古文化遗址。
文物保护单位	wenwu baohu danwei	officially protected site / entity	culture + property + conserve + unit	参照：保护单位。
文物古迹	wenwu guji	heritage site	culture + property + ancient + remains	参照：附属文物、文物、古文化遗址。
文物古迹的承受能力	wenwu guji de chengshou nengli	site capacity	bear + receive + able + force	

中文	汉语拼音	英文	中文字面意思	注释
物理防护	wuli fanghu	physical protection	physics + protection	参照：防护。
物质遗存	wuzhi yicun	physical remnants	physical + remains	参照：实物遗存。
现状	xianzhuang	existing condition	present + condition	参照：现状整修、原状。
现状整修	xianzhuang zhengxiu	minor restoration	present + condition + repair + put in order / fix	参照：修复、重点修复、现状。
修复	xiufu	restore, restoration	restore / repair	参照：措施、干预、工程、技术措施、修缮、环境整治、重点修复。
修缮	xiushan	repair	repair	参照：修复、干预、工程、技术措施、环境整治。
遗产运河	yichan yunhe	heritage canals	heritage + canal	
遗迹	yiji	vestiges and traces	leave behind + vestige/remains	参照：痕迹、依据。
依据	yiju	evidence/basis	basis + evidence	参照：痕迹、遗迹。
应急预案	yingji yu’an	(emergency) response plan	respond + urgency + beforehand + plan	
影响安全	yingxiang anquan	hazardous	affect + safety	参照：灾害。
隐患	yinhuan	potential problem/threat	hidden + affliction	参照：灾害。
遗址	yizhi	archaeological site and / or ruin	site/ruin	参照：古文化遗址、考古遗址。
油饰彩画	youshi caihua	architectural paintings on wooden structures	non-ornamental painting + ornamental paintings	
有损	yousun	adversely affect	have + injure	参照：残损、破坏、损害、损坏、损伤、蜕变。
原址	yuanzhi	in situ	original + place	
原状	yuanzhuang	historic condition	original / previous + condition	参照：现状、现状整修。
预防灾害	yufang zaihai	disaster prevention and preparedness	prevent + disaster	参照：防灾减灾。
预防性措施	yufangxing cuoshi	preventive measure	prevent + measure	
灾害	zaihai	i. disaster ii. hazardous iii.threat	disaster + harm	参照：残损、破坏、损坏、损伤、隐患、引起灾害、影响安全。
展陈	zhanchen	exhibition	exhibit + display	参照：展示。
展示	zhanshi	i. presentation and interpretation ii. reveal iii. presentation iv. interpretation	open up + show	参照：展陈。

中文	汉语拼音	英文	中文字面意思	注释
真实（性）	zhenshi(xing)	authenticity	true + fact/real + (character / essence)	
重点调查	zhongdian diaocha	detailed investigation	major / focus + investigation	参照：复查、普查、调查。
重点修复	zhongdian xiufu	major restoration	major / focus + repair + recover /turn back	参照：现状整修、修复。
中国古迹遗址保护协会	zhongguo guji yizhi baohu xiehui	ICOMOS China	China + monuments + site + conservation + association	
专项设计	zhuanxiang sheji	i. sub-plan ii. project design iii. implementation plan	specific + item + design	参照：保护规划、规划。
准则	zhunze	i. principles ii. guidelines	follow + norms	参照：行业规范、工程规范。
自然景观	ziran jingguan	natural landscape	natural + landscape	参照：历史景观、文化景观。
最低限度干预	zuidi xiandu ganyu	minimum intervention	most + low + limit + intervention	

Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China

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Contents

Foreword

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Fifteen years have now passed since 2000, the year the *Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China* (hereafter referred to as the China Principles) was issued. The writing of this document was under the guidance of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, by ICOMOS China in collaboration with the Getty Conservation Institute and the then Australian Heritage Commission and upon finalization was promulgated and distributed widely. The China Principles were based on an extensive review of heritage conservation practice in China at that time and the document formalized conservation practices by providing an explicit and well-defined set of procedures and principles for undertaking conservation of a site, thereby clarifying some disputed heritage conservation issues as well as raising the level of the theory of heritage conservation in China. The document also facilitated exchanges and learning of conservation practice and theory between China and abroad. The China Principles are regarded as an accepted code of practice and the essential standards for conservation professionals in China. After publication, the China Principles were widely publicized, promoted and put into practice, and many conservation professionals attended training courses about them. China's own unique approach to heritage conservation has been disseminated both within the profession as well as to the public. The China Principles have provided sound theoretical guidance to conservation practice and the document has been influential in the field of cultural heritage conservation in both China and abroad. It can be said that the China Principles have created the conditions and a solid foundation for a modern approach to Chinese conservation practice since 2000 and have been influential in guiding the development of heritage conservation in China.

Since 2000, along with rapid economic and societal development, China has entered a new golden age of vitality for heritage conservation. The most notable manifestation of this is the unprecedented amount of conservation work that has been undertaken in China in the past fifteen years. Today we have a better understanding about heritage sites in China with the number of registered sites increasing exponentially. With the Third National Heritage Site Inventory, the number of immovable heritage sites increased from over 300,000 to more than 760,000. The number of priority protected sites at national level increased from 750 in 2000 to 4,296 today. There has also been a large increase in protected sites at the provincial, municipal and county levels.

In just fifteen years a large number of priority protected sites have been effectively conserved and their setting dramatically improved. The major national conservation programs such as those for sites in the Three Gorges area, the early historic buildings in southern Shanxi Province, and the major heritage sites of Tibet have achieved excellent results while enabling China's conservation professionals to gain considerable hands-on experience. The rescue conservation work undertaken after the earthquakes at Wenchuan of Sichuan Province and Yushu of Qinghai Province reflects China's strong professional capabilities in dealing with large scale conservation after major natural disasters. The restoration of the area in front of the Palace of the Bogdo Khan in Ulan Bator, Mongolia and the foreign aid assistance program to conserve the Chau Say Tevoda and Ta Keo Temple in the vicinity of Angkor Wat in Cambodia

have revealed to the world the high level of conservation practice, technical skills and China's concepts and ideas for heritage conservation.

Over this fifteen year period we have seen the emergence of conservation of large scale archaeological sites and the establishment of archaeological parks. Examples of large scale sites and archaeological parks are Yin Xu in Anyang, Luoyang City of the Sui-Tang period in Luoyang, Jinsha in Chengdu and Daming Palace in Xi'an. China is employing a new model for the establishment of these sites based on archaeological research that balances conservation and use, provides for a site's interpretation and presentation, protects the interests of various stakeholders, and is beneficial for developing tourism and improving the lives of the local community. It is exploring a new solution aimed at reaching a balance between conservation of cultural heritage and the development of the local economy and society. This is also an effective means to protect the interests of various stakeholders in the present period when China is undergoing a rapid process of urbanization. This approach also offers a pathway to sustainable development for archaeological sites while protecting cultural diversity. It furthermore ensures that the conservation of cultural heritage sites brings benefit to the local region as well as the people and it results in both social and economic benefit.

In this period China has also made great strides in the management and conservation of World Cultural Heritage Sites. By the end of 2014, China had forty-seven World Heritage Sites inscribed on the World Heritage List. The nomination, conservation, management, monitoring and research into World Cultural Heritage Sites in China have been gradually brought together under one dedicated and effective operation. More importantly, as the result of an ever widening application of the World Heritage conservation concepts such as Outstanding Universal Values, authenticity and integrity, as well as the commencement of work on the conservation of large-scale linear World Heritage Sites such as the Silk Roads and the Grand Canal, the conservation of cultural heritage sites in China is being undertaken in greater depth and breadth than ever before. Not only have World Cultural Heritage Sites in China been well conserved and managed, but also the conservation of other categories of cultural heritage have benefited from the doctrines and approaches used for World Cultural Heritage Sites. The modern concepts and approaches for the conservation, monitoring and interpretation of World Cultural Heritage have been universally adopted in China, which has led to an enormous improvement in overall management and conservation of cultural heritage sites and has promoted comprehensive development of the sites' local economy and society.

Conservation of heritage sites has developed rapidly and entered a golden age. Theoretical research into and knowledge of the conservation of China's cultural heritage continues to expand and is now plentiful, another manifestation of this golden age. Since the 1990s, and especially since the new millennium, theoretical development in the conservation of cultural heritage has entered a dynamic period. People are generally gaining a better understanding of authenticity and integrity as well as appropriate use of a site. The conservation of new categories of cultural heritage has gradually been recognized, which further promoted and enriched theoretical research into the conservation of China's cultural heritage. In December 2005 the State Council issued the *Notice on Strengthening the Conservation of Cultural Heritage*, in which the guiding philosophy, basic principles, overall goals and major measures for strengthening heritage conservation have been explicitly stated. It marked a new phase of conservation in China. Since 2006, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage has organized an annual forum, namely the Wuxi Forum on the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, each year with a special theme and in-depth discussion, including industrial heritage, vernacular buildings, twentieth century heritage, cultural landscapes, heritage routes, heritage canals, World Heritage and sustainable development, and conservation and use of heritage sites. A series of important international conferences has also been held in China which includes the 28th Session of the World Heritage Committee meeting, the 15th ICOMOS General Assembly, the 2nd International Conference on Heritage Conservation and Sustainable Development, the International Symposium on the Concepts and Practices of Conservation and Restoration of Historic Buildings in East Asia, the International Symposium on the Conservation of Painted Wood Architectural Surfaces in East Asia,

and the 2012 ICOMOS Advisory Committee and Scientific Committee meetings, all of which produced a number of international documents such as the *Suzhou Declaration on Youth Education on World Heritage*, the *Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation and the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas*, the *Shaoxing Declaration on Heritage Conservation and Sustainable Development*, the *Beijing Document on the Protection and Restoration of Historic Buildings in East Asia, and the Beijing Memorandum on the Conservation and Restoration of Caihua* (decorative painting on wood)in East Asia. Through hosting these events China has increased its communication and exchange with the international communities and has made an important contribution to enriching heritage conservation theory.

The current trend of much closer integration of conservation of cultural heritage with social progress is gaining momentum. Cultural heritage is now viewed as a positive force for sustainable socio-economic development and can improve the lives of people and make the world a more diversified, harmonious and beautiful place. Cultural heritage will continue to have considerable impact on the development of society. This in turn will result in society asking even more from those who conserve it. One of the most important issues that needs to be resolved at the moment is how to gradually progress from simply conserving cultural heritage to interpreting and presenting it, using it and conserving it simultaneously. Overall consideration needs to be given to the social benefits that heritage conservation brings and greater emphasis placed on the role of conservation in promoting the development of society.

Cultural heritage undeniably still faces many threats. Heritage sites located in regions where there has been armed conflict have been seriously damaged on numerous occasions. Extremists have attempted to destroy peoples' religious beliefs through the destruction of their cultural heritage, thus obliterating historic memory. In China one of the major issues for cultural heritage is how to deal with the relationship between socio-economic development and heritage conservation in order that both economic development and heritage conservation come out winners. China is presently going through a phase of rapid development. Many places simply pursue the economic benefits of cultural heritage and ignore conservation of the property. In some areas people may even damage a site for short-term economic gain. There are some places that realize the importance of heritage conservation after becoming more economically developed and invest considerable funds for conservation purposes. However, many undertake conservation without following appropriate theories and what may have started off as good intention ends up with negative results. In order to address these problems, more effort has been put into education so that the public in general and all stakeholders understand that cultural heritage can play a positive role in society today. At the same time, law enforcement has been strengthened with priority placed on criminal investigation in cases of destruction of heritage sites. More importantly, research into the theory of conservation has been enhanced and appropriate concepts and theories have been used to guide us in finding solutions to questions that still remain. For example, as a result of extensive theoretical research we have undertaken on appropriate use of heritage sites, we conclude that appropriate use is the best means of maintaining the vitality of a site in contemporary life as well as an important means of promoting the conservation of both its physical remains and values. This has already become a consensus among the professionals. What we are concentrating on is no longer endless theoretical research, but developing solid case studies, including useful experiments in the conservation and use of large-scale archaeological sites, vernacular buildings, industrial heritage and cultural landscapes.

New issues emerge in the conservation of cultural heritage sites during times of rapid economic and social development. For these reasons it has been necessary to revise and supplement the original content of the China Principles so as to better address the main issues presently facing heritage conservation. Experience gained in conservation practice and research into conservation theory over the past decade became the basis from which we have undertaken the revision. During the International Symposium on the Sustainable Development of Tourism of Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites held in 2009 at Dunhuang, I exchanged some views with Dr. Neville Agnew about undertaking a revision of the original China Principles and a revision of the document was placed on our work agenda.

In 2010 the State Administration of Cultural Heritage approved the project and ICOMOS China began to work on the revision of the China Principles. An expert group comprising established professionals in the fields of classical Chinese architecture, cave temples, archaeology, World Heritage, planning, administration, management, and the law was set up. Together these experts worked their way through a revision of the main text of the China Principles along with the Commentary. The Getty Conservation Institute (USA) was also invited to participate in the document's revision. Over four years we had almost thirty meetings both large and small, international experts' seminars, sought opinions from the members of the Advisory Committee of ICOMOS China along with provincial departments responsible for the management and administration of cultural heritage and other qualified heritage conservation organizations. The document was finally completed in 2014. The revised version of the China Principles is the result of the collective wisdom and hard work of all those who participated in it. Here, please allow me to express my heartfelt gratitude to all the members of the expert group, the Getty Conservation Institute and all our colleagues who participated in the revision of the document.

The revised version of the China Principles retains a large proportion of content of the 2000 version thus ensuring continuity in terms of content while drawing extensively on achievements over the last decade of ICOMOS China in the theory and practice of conserving cultural heritage. The document fully reflects the contemporary level of understanding on issues such as values attributed to sites, conservation principles, the conservation of new categories of cultural heritage and appropriate use of heritage. Furthermore, the revised document also has some new features and issues which make it more focused, forward thinking and authoritative, and better able to offer guidance to practitioners.

Understanding values. While emphasising historic, artistic and scientific values of heritage sites, the revised China Principles also recognizes cultural and social values based on theoretical research and practices in heritage conservation and use both in China and internationally. In addition to cultural and social values that are attributed to physical remains of many heritage sites, social value is demonstrated when a heritage site generates social benefits in aspects such as maintaining knowledge and spiritual continuity and enhancing social coherence, while cultural value is closely connected to cultural diversity and intangible heritage. The concepts of cultural and social values have further enriched the categories and meanings of China's cultural heritage, and have played a positive role in constructing the value-based theoretical system of Chinese heritage conservation.

The fundamental principles for the conservation of heritage sites. The new version of the China Principles retains the principles of preserving the historic condition, minimum intervention, use of appropriate conservation technology, and disaster prevention and preparedness as basic conservation ones and gives greater emphasis to authenticity, integrity and the conservation of cultural traditions. Taken together they manifest the richness and depth of the fundamental principles used for the conservation of China's cultural heritage. The principle of authenticity not only emphasises the conservation of physical remains but also that of related intangible heritage. The principle of integrity emphasises the importance of conserving the most significant elements of cultural heritage in both time and spatial dimensions, which includes a site's setting. The principle of conserving cultural traditions emphasises those associated with physical heritage. By this means the conservation of China's outstanding cultural traditions is ensured.

Conservation of new categories of cultural heritage. Since 2000 the conservation of new categories of cultural heritage has become increasingly important in China. Whether it be industrial heritage, twentieth century heritage, cultural landscapes, heritage canals, or heritage routes, these categories of sites have special characteristics that cannot be found in traditional cultural heritage sites. Through a period of experimentation, China has accumulated significant experience in conserving such sites. The new version of the China Principles has undertaken a systematic appraisal of this experience and has outlined basic guidelines for the conservation of these heritage types, thereby establishing a relatively comprehensive system of principles for their conservation.

Monitoring of cultural heritage. The existing concepts and level of conservation of World Cultural Heritage Sites in China sets the standard for other types of heritage sites. Adopting and promoting the concepts and methodology of World Heritage conservation will strongly raise the overall level of China's heritage conservation. Monitoring is in itself a form of conservation that has garnered significant interest from the public as the conservation of World Heritage has developed. It is a means of discovering and dealing with problems early on so that intervention can be minimized, thereby maximizing the preservation of a site's authenticity and integrity. Monitoring should be pragmatic and focused on the conservation of a heritage site and its values. Both inspection by personnel and use of instruments are important means of monitoring. The monitoring equipment employed need not be the most advanced, but it must be appropriate, that is to say it must meet the need for conservation and match the capacity of the management institutions. The new version of the China Principles has further integrated monitoring and preventive conservation into cultural heritage conservation thus bringing the conservation of China's cultural heritage more into line with methods recommended by the World Heritage Committee.

Appropriate use. Appropriate use is one of the most important aspects of conservation policy and practice for China's cultural heritage. However, in the past lack of alternative ways of use or overuse have been problems. As the general public becomes more interested in cultural heritage one of the major challenges facing China's cultural heritage is improving appropriate use of sites. In the new version of the China Principles there is a section dedicated to appropriate use which looks at this issue from the perspective of maintaining existing use through to adaptive re-use. This section also spells out the principles and methodology for appropriate use. It emphasises that retaining the original function of a site or adapting it for modern use must take into consideration its values, attributes, state of conservation, and setting, as well as research and presentation, with emphasis on public benefits and sustainability. Use of the site must not exceed its capacity. This is in itself an important advance in the conservation of China's cultural heritage.

Interpretation and presentation of heritage sites. The new version of the China Principles regards reconstruction of a destroyed historic building as a means of interpretation and presentation, which defines the nature and values of reconstructed buildings, thus settling a long disputed issue in the conservation of China's historic structures. The document also stresses the importance of employing a variety of methods for interpretation and presentation of historic structures, ruins and sites, especially the use of digital presentation. The new version of the document emphasises that interpretation and presentation must also abide by the fundamental principles of conservation.

In summary, the new version of the China Principles has established a comprehensive system for the conservation of cultural heritage that encompasses understanding the values of a site, the principles of conserving it, and basic standards of conservation practice. The document is an analysis and overview of the development of theory and practice in the conservation of China's cultural heritage since 2000. This year marks the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the International Council of Monuments and Sites and 30th year of China's ratification of the World Heritage Convention. The accomplishment of the revision and release of the China Principles makes it a timely document. We sincerely hope that its revision and promulgation will provide theoretical guidance for conservation practice in preserving China's cultural heritage in the future and promote general improvement in the level of heritage conservation undertaken in China. We also hope that this revised version of the China Principles will make a contribution in some small way to the development of international cultural heritage conservation theory and the endeavors of conserving the cultural heritage of humankind.

Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China

Principles & Commentary

Chapter 1 General Principles

Article 1

Heritage sites. 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, modern and contemporary sites and architecture, and historically and culturally famous cities, towns and villages together with their original components. Cultural landscapes and heritage routes and canals are also deemed to be heritage sites.

Commentary:

Heritage sites are immovable heritage (aboveground, buried or submerged) that includes all officially listed protected sites at national, provincial and county levels, as well as places that have been registered as a result of national survey and inventory campaigns.

A heritage site must comprise actual physical remains that have historical and locational elements of known dates.

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 culture and religious culture.

v. Family and society.

vi. Literature and the arts.

vii. Folk customs and trends of a period.

viii. Other historic attributes of particular significance.

Western Imperial Tombs of the Qing Dynasty, Yixian, Hebei Province
河北易县清西陵

The location of a heritage site must be determined by the existence of aboveground, buried or submerged remains or other physical evidence that sufficiently demonstrates its actual location. Written records or traditional oral accounts alone are not sufficient proof of the location of a site.

The age of a heritage site is established from 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 the 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.

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.

Historically and culturally famous cities, towns and villages also have significance as they reflect the history of the development and evolution of human settlement and are a medium through which cultural diversity is expressed.

Cultural landscapes were created through human interactions (both physical and creative) with the natural environment and have significance.

Heritage routes were created by activities related to transportation, the migrations of people, trade and commerce, or military movements within a specific geographic area and consist of road or water transportation networks together with associated sites. Heritage routes may demonstrate the interactions of different cultures and have resulted in cultural development along transportation routes. The significance of this category of heritage lies in its cultural diversity.

Heritage canals are waterways that are human-made or are a combination of made and natural elements that demonstrate advances in engineering and technology and have cultural significance. Heritage canals may have attributes associated with cultural landscapes and may also demonstrate multidimensional interactions between different cultures that have contributed to cultural development in surrounding areas, and thus may have attributes associated with heritage routes.

Places where important scientific and technological advances have been made, along with the equipment and instruments used, testify to the development of science and technology and thus have significance. These places and their associated apparatus should also be considered as integral elements of heritage.

Industrial heritage specifically refers to modern and contemporary industrial structures,

equipment and products that demonstrate the development of industrial work processes and technology; the significance of industrial heritage carries the same importance as other categories of heritage site. The industrial development era is an important period in China's history. Industrial heritage is a witness to this period of history. The buildings and structures at some industrial heritage sites may have also become local landmarks. Industrial heritage may have had a profound effect on the local community and culture and may have become a cultural medium with strong local character. The structures and buildings, landscape and its setting and important pieces of equipment are all components of this heritage.

Many categories of heritage such as historically and culturally famous cities, towns and villages, and cultural landscapes may have a close association with various forms of intangible heritage such as traditional means of production, ways of life and religious beliefs. Intangible heritage is an important medium for retaining the significance at a site and is a 'living' attribute. Conservation of these types of sites must also include intangible forms of cultural heritage. Community participation is fundamental to conserving these categories of heritage.

山西佛宫寺释迦塔
Wooden Pagoda of Fogong Temple, Shanxi Province

Article 2

Purpose. The purpose of the Principles is to ensure good practice in the conservation of heritage sites. Conservation refers to all measures carried out to preserve a site, its setting and associated elements. The aim of conservation is to preserve and protect the authenticity and integrity of the site, its historic information and values, using both technical and management measures.

Commentary:

The aim in conserving a heritage site is to preserve all physical evidence that testifies to the development of human history and reveals human creativity and cultural accomplishments. It should also aim to advance and enrich outstanding examples of human culture.

Good conservation is the elimination or mitigation, through the use of technical and management measures, of elements that threaten the heritage site and its setting.

The setting of a heritage site includes the natural setting that gives expression to the values of the site as well as its associated cultural context.

Important related elements include associated heritage components, intangible cultural heritage and equipment and apparatus related to industrial and technological heritage.

Article 3

Values. The heritage values of a site are its historic, artistic, and scientific values, as well as its social and cultural values. Social value encompasses memory, emotion and education. Cultural value comprises cultural diversity, the continuation of traditions, and essential components of intangible cultural heritage. Cultural landscapes and heritage routes and canals may also have important natural values.

Commentary:

Historic value is the value that a heritage site has as a witness to history.

Artistic value is the value that a heritage site embodies of the artistic creativity, aesthetic preference, and representative style of a particular period in history.

Scientific value is the value that a heritage site manifests as physical evidence of human creativity and achievements in science and technology, as well as the creative process itself.

Social value is the value that society derives from the educational benefit that comes from dissemination of information about the site, the continuation of intangible associations, as well as the social cohesion it may create.

Cultural value is primarily derived from the three types of values outlined below:

i. Diversity, as revealed through ethnic culture, regional culture, or religious culture.

ii. Nature, landscape and setting of a site that have been imbued with cultural attributes.

iii. A site's intangible heritage.

Article 4

Conservation process. Conservation needs to be carried out in sequence according to the process prescribed in these Principles. An assessment of the values and significance of a site is the first step that should be undertaken. The system for review by experts of each step of the process must be followed.

Commentary:

Process is a fundamental step in the conservation of a heritage site. Implementation of the conservation process is the basis for ensuring that conservation practice complies with set standards and is effective in reaching conservation goals. Conservation of a heritage site requires a broad knowledge base and covers many different disciplines. It should be recognized that people undertaking conservation work may have limitations in terms of their education and practical experience. The conservation process is a procedural means to identify what needs to be undertaken, as well as a means of reviewing and appraising conservation work so as to ensure that it is done to the highest possible standards. Each step of the conservation process must be reviewed to determine whether it is appropriate and complies with regulations. A panel of experts should be responsible for undertaking this review. The expert panel should comprise professionals from all fields relating to the project, who also have broad ranging practical hands-on experience and are familiar with the regulatory environment and possess a thorough understanding of heritage conservation theory. The recommendations from this review should then become the basis for obtaining administrative approval to undertake the conservation work.

Article 5

Research. Research is fundamental to every aspect of conservation. Each step in the conservation process should be based on the results of research. Research results should be made public through an effective channel or published so as to promote further research into the conservation of heritage sites and assist the public to gain an appreciation of their values.

北京圆明园
Ruins of the Old Summer Palace (Yuan Ming Yuan), Beijing

Commentary:

The conservation of a heritage site is an endeavor that must be based on research. Research includes investigation into the site itself, conservation technology and conservation techniques. One of the most important steps in the conservation process is to make research results accessible to the public or publish the results so that they may be evaluated more broadly and used or referenced by other sites. Public awareness of these results may lead to public support for the conservation cause. Access to research results or their publication is necessary for the development of conservation technology and to comply with professional ethics.

Article 6

Use. Use of a heritage site must comply with the principle of appropriate use while ensuring its protection. Use of a site for the benefit of society is important, but such use should not diminish the site's values.

Commentary:

Use of a heritage site may either retain the original function or allow for a new suitable contemporary use.

Appropriate use is the use of a site without damage to it or the setting or diminishing its values.

Research, understanding the history and cultural attributes of a site, presentation and interpretation of its values and education are all appropriate use.

Heritage sites are non-renewable. Appropriate use must consider the characteristics of a site, its values and its capacity to withstand use. In using a site, the values should be presented and interpreted without causing damage.

Article 7

Training. All personnel at a heritage site should have received training or an education in a relevant discipline and should gain professional qualifications prior to commencement of duty. Qualified personnel should undertake regular training to enhance their capabilities.

Commentary:

Conservation and management of a heritage site is a specialist field and needs to be undertaken by professionals. The selection of personnel should take into consideration an individual's professional qualifications and relevant experience and ability to undertake specialist work. A system of qualification for both organizations and individuals undertaking site conservation should be implemented. Qualified personnel need to enhance their professional qualifications through participation in regular development courses.

Article 8

Participation. Conservation of heritage sites is a social undertaking that requires broad community participation. The public should derive social benefit from heritage conservation.

Commentary:

In today's society, heritage sites form an integral part of the physical and spatial environment, as well as fulfilling contemporary society's cultural and spiritual needs. Protection of a heritage site preserves its history, culture, and the memory of society, and also serves the public interest. Heritage conservation is a public cause and as such the public should feel a responsibility and obligation to it and should be encouraged to proactively support and participate in it. The results of conservation should be accessible and enjoyed by all.

All levels of government (national, provincial, and local) are responsible for the conservation of heritage sites. Conservation should be one of the criteria for assessing the performance of government. Government, as the manager of a heritage site, should carry out the relevant procedures as prescribed by law, ensure that the site is protected, and is in a good state of preservation.

Personnel must abide by professional ethics and give priority to the conservation of a site and its setting. Detailed research about the particular conditions of a site should be undertaken to find the most appropriate methods and ensure good conservation.

西藏芒康盐井古盐田
Salt Production, Mangkang, Tibet Autonomous Region

Chapter 2 Conservation Principles

Article 9

Historic condition. An essential requirement in the conservation of a heritage site is to preserve its historic condition. The historic condition of a site embodies its values, authenticity and integrity as they have evolved during the course of its history. Through good conservation practice, a site's historic and cultural context and its cultural traditions are preserved and retained for the future.

Commentary:

The historic condition of a heritage site is the medium through which its values are expressed. Retaining historic condition conserves the values and is the purpose for undertaking site conservation. It is also the basis for developing other related conservation principles.

Historic condition of a site refers to the following:

i. The condition prior to any conservation interventions.

ii. 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, including a ruined state that reveals important historical attributes.

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

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

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

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

When 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.

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.

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

The existing condition of the following must be preserved:

i. Archaeological sites and ruins, particularly those with aboveground remains.

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 historic events that have acquired commemorative significance.

viii. Historic settings that have not undergone major change.

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.

天津独乐寺
Dule Temple, Tianjin

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. Where reinstatement enables the historic setting to reveal the values of the site.

Article 10

Authenticity. Authenticity resides in the original materials, workmanship and design of a site and its setting, as well as in its historical, cultural, and social characteristics and qualities. Respecting these aspects through conservation retains authenticity. The continuation of long-established cultural traditions associated with a particular site is also a means of retaining its authenticity.

Commentary:

The principle of authenticity is the foundation for the conservation of a site's physical remains. All cultural attributes and traditions should be conserved based on the overall understanding of a site's values. The principle of authenticity relates to both tangible and intangible heritage. It is applicable to archaeological sites and ruins as well as traditional architectural sites that are a testament to history, and can also be used as a guide for the conservation of historically and culturally famous cities, towns and villages that retain their original functions, as well as cultural landscapes. Aspects relating to living heritage sites and the diverse range of cultural values that some sites may have are also important components of a site's authenticity and must be preserved in their entirety.

Authenticity covers form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions, technology and management systems, setting and location, language and other forms of intangible heritage, spirit and feelings.

The principle of authenticity is met under the following circumstances:

i. Not reconstructing sites that are no longer extant.

ii. Making the parts of a site that have been repaired or restored distinguishable.

iii. Keeping detailed archival records of the restoration process and providing permanent signage indicating the date of intervention.

iv. Conserving a site in situ.

Article 11

Integrity. Integrity derives from preserving the entirety and full range of a heritage site's values, including those embodied in the physical fabric and setting. Sites evolve over the course of history and significant features and physical remnants from a site's different periods should be respected.

Commentary:

Integrity is the preservation of all the significant components that reveal a site's values.

Heritage sites have multiple values. These values are not only revealed through a site's ruins or structural remnants, but also through related elements such as spatial layout, roads and lanes, natural or landscaped settings, associated heritage components and intangible heritage. Since conservation of a heritage site is the conservation of all its values, the significant elements that reveal these values should be conserved.

The area and buffer zone of the site should be sufficiently large to include all aspects of its values, as well as eliminate negative impacts that surrounding activities might have on the site and its setting.

Integrity includes dimensions of both time and space. Space encompasses all the important components that are relevant to the values; time comprises all significant physical remnants created over the course of the site's history.

Integrity requires the conservation of all the elements that reveal the entirety of a site's values. Some of these elements may be part of the site itself; others may be expressed through the setting. All these need to be conserved, whether it be through identification and determination of the place as a heritage site, the writing of a conservation master plan, or during the process of management and conservation. The significance of changes to the site over time and their vestiges and traces need to be assessed, and if determined to be significant, conserved.

Attention should be paid to recording and conserving the various layers and periods at archaeological sites and ruins. A master plan should demarcate the extent of archaeological ruins so as to conserve the site in its entirety.

Intangible cultural heritage and cultural traditions that are directly associated with a site must be respected and conserved.

Article 12

Minimal intervention. Intervention to a heritage site should be restricted to the minimum necessary to ensure its preservation. Preventive conservation measures should be undertaken to reduce the need for interventions.

Commentary:

Conservation of a heritage site is an intervention into its natural lifespan that alters its condition. The main goals of conservation and management measures are to preserve a site's existing condition and to slow deterioration. Intervention should be restricted to the minimum required to ensure protection. Excessive interventions must be avoided as these may affect the values of a site as well as its historic and cultural information.

A heritage site needs continuous maintenance and conservation. Conservation measures should not compromise future treatment.

Apart from routine maintenance, there should be no intervention on parts of a building or site that are not at imminent risk of damage. When intervention is required it should be applied where it is most needed.

Preventive conservation is the use of technical measures such as physical protection and strengthening, as well as management measures, to diminish the possibility of damage from disasters or reduce the amount of repair needed should a disaster occur.

云南红河哈尼梯田
Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces, Yunnan Province

Article 13

Cultural traditions. When a heritage site's values depend on the continuation of associated cultural traditions, consideration needs to be given to preserving these traditions along with the site itself.

Commentary:

Conservation of a heritage site may also involve conservation of cultural diversity. Sites may be places where traditional activities are still practiced or may be associated with special ways of production, life-styles or other intangible cultural heritage. These traditions, means of production, ways of life and intangible cultural heritage are important values of a site. Their continuation should be encouraged. Conservation of heritage sites should enable these types of traditional activities, production, ways of life and intangible heritage to adapt to the needs of contemporary life while maintaining their vitality.

Article 14

Appropriate technology. The use of appropriate conservation technology refers to technology that is tried and proven and is beneficial to the long-term preservation of a site. Evidence of original technology and historic materials should be conserved. Traditional craftsmanship that contributes to the site's long-term preservation

should be maintained. New materials and techniques may only be used after they have been tested and proven effective, and should not be detrimental or cause long-term damage. Conservation measures should not preclude future interventions and should be reversible when conditions permit.

Commentary:

Appropriate conservation technology is one that will not damage or be detrimental to a site, while providing an effective solution to problems, preventing potential threats, and improving the state of preservation.

Heritage sites were constructed and restored using technology and craftsmanship available to meet the needs at that particular period in history. Evidence of the technology that has survived may be important for revealing the values of a site. Original technology and craftsmanship should be respected and handed on.

The development of new technologies provides additional possibilities for the conservation of a heritage site. Heritage is a non-renewable resource; therefore, before new technology is used, it must be tried and proven, including a period of testing in situ, which must demonstrate that it is not damaging or detrimental and is effective in treating the problem. All added components should be distinguishable and must be documented in the site's archives.

Conservation technology measures should not prevent future intervention from being undertaken. Reversible measures should be used as far as possible so that should better technology become available the original treatment may be reversed without detriment to the site's values.

Article 15

Disaster preparedness. Disaster prevention and preparedness requires a timely understanding and elimination, where possible, of threats. A comprehensive assessment of threats to a site and people should be undertaken and response plans developed to minimize damage should a disaster occur. Training in how to carry out these plans should be offered to relevant individuals.

Commentary:

Disasters can cause the most damage and destruction to a site. Damage can be reduced to a minimum through preventive and timely and appropriate response measures. Prevention refers to taking measures to eliminate threats. A professional organization should undertake an assessment of the likelihood of a disaster occurring and devise a disaster mitigation and response plan. Site management should act to remove threats, for example, removal or strengthening and stabilization of dangerous rocks and unstable slopes. Physical protection and stabilization should be undertaken to avoid or reduce damage and destruction from a natural disaster or secondary damage due to disaster response actions. Equipment needed to deal with a disaster, such as lightning conductor rods and fire-fighting equipment, should be regularly upgraded. Potential man-made disasters and damage can be avoided or prevented through formulating and implementing rules and regulations, improving security monitoring and public education. Site management should draw up a contingency plan to deal with disasters and everybody associated with the site, including managers, staff, and the local community, should have a basic understanding of this plan. Regular disaster response drills should be held.

Chapter 3 Conservation and Management Process

Article 16

Conservation and management process. The conservation and management process involves six steps undertaken in the following order:

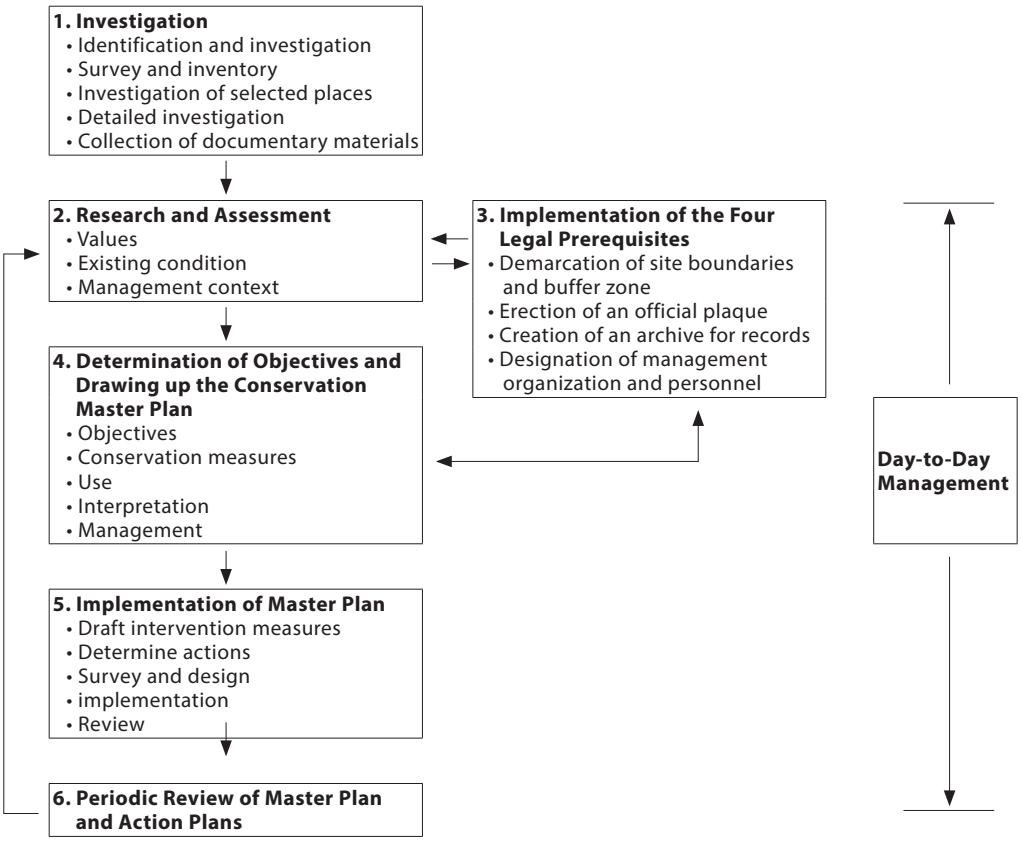
(1) identification and investigation; (2) assessment; (3) formal proclamation as an officially protected site and its level of protection; (4) preparation of a conservation master plan; (5) implementation of the master plan; and (6) periodic review of the plan and its implementation.

Commentary:

Conservation and management must be undertaken in accordance with the relevant laws and technical standards and should not result in damage to a site. Site conservation and management are both complex and interdisciplinary, and require a holistic approach. Following the steps of the process ensures that conservation will accord with the law and meet technical standards, and be feasible, technically appropriate and effective.

长城资源调查
Field Survey of the Great Wall

Flow Chart of the Conservation Process



Each step of the conservation process forms the basis for the subsequent step. Review of each step by a committee of experts must be followed. The committee should comprise professionals with both theoretical background and hands-on experience in the relevant fields. The committee's recommendations then become the basis upon which government approves a project and its implementation plan. Site management is responsible for the implementation.

Article 17

Identification and investigation: The process of identification and investigation of heritage sites comprises a national level survey and inventory, an investigation of selected sites in greater depth, and a detailed investigation of the most significant ones. These investigations must examine all historic vestiges and traces and relevant extant documentation, as well as the immediate setting. Survey should be undertaken at archaeological sites to determine the site boundaries and state of preservation.

Commentary:

Identification and investigation of historic places is the most basic work in the conservation process. This comprises 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 depend on the requirements of each stage. Although the survey process should target mainly physical remains, special care should also 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 persons who designed and constructed the original site, sources of building materials, and past owners or occupants.

iv. History of interventions and adaptations to the site.

v. Historic ruins that originally had special social significance.

vi. Associated artifacts and inscriptions.

vii. Associated historic and cultural traditions.

Article 18

Assessment: Assessment consists of determining the values of a site, its threats and state of preservation, and its management context, as well as the status of research, presentation and interpretation, and use. Assessment includes both the site and its setting and should be based on site inspection, excavation, and research.

Commentary:

Assessment is investigation and research into a site, its history and culture. Assessment of a site's values, state of preservation and management context should be undertaken. Assessment includes identifying or establishing:

i. The main values of the site.

ii. Adequacy of the current understanding and research on the site.

iii. Present threats to the site.

iv. Effectiveness of protection provided by current conservation and management measures.

v. Whether presentation and interpretation of values are sufficient to understand the site.

vi. Whether current use maximizes social benefit while ensuring protection.

Assessment of heritage values in conjunction with textual research should be related to the physical remains of the site. Assessment must be based on detailed research from which conclusions can be drawn.

大运河古纤道
Ancient Towpath of the Grand Canal

Article 19

Formal proclamation. Sites are managed by government according to their level of protection as determined through an assessment of significance. Each level of government (national, provincial, and local) should expeditiously proclaim a list of protected sites under its jurisdiction. Officially protected sites must ensure that boundaries are demarcated, a plaque erected declaring the site's status as an officially protected entity, archives and records maintained and supplemented, and a dedicated organization established or person appointed to manage the site. A buffer zone should be established around the site's boundary to control development and production activities.

Commentary:

Government at different levels is responsible for the effective conservation of heritage sites under its jurisdiction. Protecting all levels of heritage based on the assessment of significance is important.

It is the responsibility of the local government heritage agency to apply for official listing as a protected site. Sites worthy of preservation but not officially listed should also be treated as protected entities and be registered and announced. Listed heritage sites must maintain archives that include background and general information, dates of construction and later interventions, associated contents or components, survey maps, diagrams, photographs and relevant historical documentation. A dedicated site organization should be established to manage the site. Sites that are not very large may have a custodian appointed to protect them. All elements and components that reflect a site's values must be within its boundaries. A buffer zone is the space between a site's boundary and the

areas where development is permitted. Buffer zones should reduce the pressure on a site caused by development and can be classified into different levels depending on needs. Sites that require control over development owing to a special setting or landscape may also demarcate special buffer zones to protect the natural landscape and environment.

The boundaries of a site and its buffer zone should become part of the local government's urban and rural development plan.

A plaque proclaiming the site's officially protected status as well as signage should be erected to give an overview of the values, history and other background information.

Article 20

Master planning: Local government shall assign master plan preparation to a suitably qualified professional organization. The master plan should conform to relevant industry standards. The organization entrusted to write the plan should work with professionals from relevant disciplines. Organizations and professionals responsible for archaeological work should also participate in the writing of plans for archaeological sites.

Site management staff should participate in the writing of the plan and be familiar with its contents. Stakeholders should take part in the planning process and should be aware the plan's contents. During the plan's drafting the public should be given an opportunity to provide feedback.

The master plan for a site should be linked to local government plans. After promulgation, conservation master plans are legally binding.

Commentary:

A conservation master plan is a comprehensive working document for everything relating to the conservation, management, research, presentation and interpretation, and use of the site and is the basis for all conservation work undertaken.

The development of a site's master plan should be undertaken according to a prescribed process that includes detailed investigation and survey, the compilation of all materials relating to the site, assessment of the values and condition, and analysis of existing issues together with the development of methods and plans that provide solutions to these problems. The master plan should demarcate or adjust the boundaries of the areas to be protected and the buffer zone to ensure the site's protection, authenticity and integrity. Master plans for archaeological sites must demarcate areas where there may be extant buried remains and develop management specifications. Sites whose setting and landscape require protection may establish special buffer zones. Such zones are similar to a general buffer zone and should become part of the local government's plans.

The master plan should also take into consideration the need to provide protective facilities for security, and firefighting including protection against lightning strikes. Also to be considered are facilities for presentation and interpretation of a site. If a use exists for a site that is appropriate and is beneficial, a sub-plan should be drawn up which specifies the type and degree of usage. Sites that are open to visitors should establish the maximum visitor capacity based on a scientific methodology and a visitor management sub-plan should be developed.

Local plans that relate to a heritage site, such as development plans, should comply

with the site's conservation master plan. The master plan should be linked to the local government's urban and rural development plan and should give consideration to the relationship with the local community and the development of the local economy.

Local government and site management should jointly implement the master plan. The basis for bringing about effective implementation of a master plan and genuine improvement in the conservation and management level of a heritage site lies in both local government and site managers having a thorough understanding of the plan. The professional organization entrusted with writing the plan should undertake extensive consultations with site management and all stakeholders during the plan's drafting process. Management should also be proactive in participating in all stages of the plan's development.

Heritage sites are a commonwealth of society. The public should have a basic understanding of the conservation of a site and has the right to scrutinize and comment on its conservation and management. The general public should be made aware of the main contents of the plan and their comments and recommendations should be sought.

All officially protected sites must go through the process of developing a master plan. Once the appropriate legal procedures have been completed and a master plan approved, it becomes a legally binding document and the basis for the administration, management and all conservation of the site. The format of a master plan should conform with official requirements for the writing of master plans.

Article 21

Implementation. Approved master plans should be made public. Local government has primary responsibility to ensure that legal requirements are adhered to by site management, which is responsible for implementing work programs specified in the plan. Master plans are realized through the implementation of sub-plans, which should be developed for conservation projects, visitor management, presentation and interpretation, and education, as well as archaeological research and treatment of the setting. Sub-plans written for major conservation interventions must be developed by qualified professional organizations, comply with relevant technical standards, and be reviewed by a committee of experts with appropriate specialist background.

Commentary:

Once a master plan is approved and made public, its substance should be incorporated into both the local urban and rural development plan as well as the economic and social development plan. Government at the relevant level must make budget provision for its implementation and ensure adequate staffing. Success in the plan's implementation should be a criterion for evaluating government's performance.

Site management should implement work programs specified in the master plan according to a defined timetable and request qualified professional organizations to develop sub-plans. Sub-plans should be developed for interventions to the site's physical fabric, treatment of the setting, security, fire prevention, presentation and interpretation, use, and archaeological investigation. Sub-plans should also be developed for alterations to existing infrastructure and new construction as well as promotional and educational activities concerning the significance of the site.

Conservation projects specified in the master plan must strictly abide by established regulations as well as relevant professional and industry standards.

Article 22

Periodic review. Site management is responsible for regular review of a master plan and its implementation. The government entity at the appropriate level of the heritage site should oversee the implementation and encourage public scrutiny of the plan's implementation through inquiries and feedback. If there are significant changes to the condition and values of a site or its setting from the original assessment, local government should authorize a qualified organization to revise those elements in the plan after reassessment and evaluation. The revised master plan should go through the same approval process as the original.

Commentary:

Periodic review is an important measure in the implementation of a master plan and in verifying the effectiveness of its implementation. It is also the most fundamental method that the responsible government entity can use to monitor and support the implementation of the master plan, as well as to improve the site's overall level of conservation and management.

Periodic review examines the progress of implementation, the effectiveness of the projects, as well as how to overcome problems that have prevented completion of any work prescribed in the master plan.

As the commonwealth of society, the public has the right and an obligation to scrutinize the conservation of heritage sites. Government should encourage public interest in the plan's implementation and should give prompt responses to public enquiries as well as provide progress reports.

Periodic review should be informed by the monitoring systems established at the site.

澳门历史城区
Historic Centre of Macao

During the implementation of a master plan or when a significant phase of work has been completed, a review should be undertaken to see whether there are issues with that phase so that the master plan may be revised or adjusted.

Article 23

Site management. Management is fundamental to the conservation of heritage sites. The role of site management is to understand, promote and protect the site's values through long-term planning and vision, establishing policies and regulations, coordinating activities among departments, identifying and taking action to eliminate potential threats, controlling development in the buffer zones, liaising with stakeholders and local community, providing site staff with educational and training opportunities, regular maintenance of the site, providing quality exhibitions and interpretation, collecting and compiling archival documents, managing tourism, providing security, and ensuring sources of finance.

Commentary:

Management is the coordination and organization of operations for the purpose of the conservation of the site and the realization of its values. It includes development of conservation goals, rules and regulations, organization of research, interpretation of values, implementation of conservation and monitoring, management of tourism and building a team of highly competent personnel.

Site managers should stipulate rules and regulations and codes of conduct for staff and visitors based on the relevant laws and regulations and site conditions.

江苏苏州古典园林
Classical Gardens of Suzhou, Jiangsu Province

An important aspect of management is to organize the development and implementation of the site's master plan, its conservation interventions, monitoring safety as well as early identification and elimination of threats to ensure preservation.

Site management must oversee the demarcation of boundaries and the erection of an official plaque declaring the site a protected entity, designate a dedicated management organization, and maintain archival records.

Site managers are responsible for all activities undertaken within the site boundaries and monitoring development in the buffer zone. Management should ensure that the official plaque is maintained in good condition as a symbol of respect. Archive records need to be updated on an ongoing basis.

In order to ensure site and visitor safety and a quality visitor experience, management should improve the distribution and flow of visitors based on the site's carrying capacity as determined in the master plan.

Adequate funding is essential for a site's conservation. Management should ensure that conservation programs outlined in the master plan are developed in sufficient detail for funding applications. Applications for funding should be made to government in a timely manner. Management should also seek funding from NGOs, organizations and individuals.

Archive records should be collected, collated and maintained in accordance with state laws and regulations on archives. However, for heritage sites, there must be at least five categories of records, namely, compilations of historical documents, survey reports on the existing condition, files on conservation interventions, records of monitoring and inspection, records on the management of public access.

Requirements for the collection of historical documents are as follows:

I. Historical texts provide evidence and therefore need to be collected; duplication of content is acceptable, 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 may be correct or wrong.

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 ecology, distribution of vegetation cover, and 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. Inventory of associated contents.

vi. Topographical maps of the setting, plans of the overall site, and elevation and cross-

sectional drawings.

vii. Photographs, video recordings and other audiovisual materials.

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 technologies and implementation methods

vi. Reports of experiments conducted on-site or in laboratories.

vii. Photographs, video recordings and other audiovisual materials.

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 become deformed, cracked, displaced or damaged.

ii. Records of regular inspections of safety equipment and installations such as fire-fighting equipment, lightning rods, flood prevention measures, and techniques used to stabilize slopes.

iii. Observation records on the effects of visitors and other social factors on the site and its setting.

iv. Monitoring records on environment.

Visitor management records include:

i. Statistics on the number and composition of visitors (age, level of education, and profession) and frequency of visitation.

ii. Compilation and analysis, 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 publications that pertain to the site and visitation.

iv. Investigative analyses of the social factors influencing conservation.

v. Analysis of economic benefits.

Chapter 4 Conservation Measures

Article 24

Conservation measures. Conservation measures refer to technical interventions and treatments to protect, stabilize or restore a site and its setting. These include regular maintenance and monitoring, strengthening and stabilization measures, repair, protective structures, relocation, and treatment of the setting. Technical interventions should go through project design and associated approval processes prior to implementation. All technical and management interventions should be documented and archived. Related surveying, research, monitoring, and intervention reports should be made public and published by the responsible government entity.

Commentary:

Conservation measures are direct or indirect interventions to slow or arrest processes of deterioration; however, they are unable to recover lost or damaged historic information, while inappropriate conservation measures may exacerbate existing damage.

Prior to any technical interventions an application must be submitted for approval. Assessment of the need for technical interventions and their feasibility should be undertaken. After a project has been approved, detailed and extensive surveying and research should be undertaken to develop an action plan that also needs to be reviewed and approved prior to implementation. Rigorous quality control and a system that ensures the interventions will be effective must be established before commencement of work. If any new major issues are identified during implementation work should stop, the plan be revised and resubmitted for approval.

During the project tendering process, priority should be given to the use of appropriate and safe technology; a plan must not be selected only based on cost.

Conservation measures must undergo extensive and detailed investigation, research, testing and evaluation and only those proven to be effective and safe may be used.

Project design and implementation requires specialist knowledge and experience and therefore should be undertaken by qualified professional organizations.

Implementation and the outcome of conservation measures generates important experience. Publishing reports or making them public is a way of reviewing and exchanging practical experience among professionals, and is also beneficial to the research and dissemination of conservation technology and the development of heritage conservation in general.

Article 25

Maintenance and monitoring. Maintenance and monitoring is fundamental to the conservation of heritage sites. Maintenance is the timely removal of potential problems that could cause damage or deterioration and also ensures it is kept clean and orderly. A maintenance program should be established and implemented at every heritage site.

Site monitoring is fundamental to understanding the processes of deterioration, as well as to identifying potential problems. Problems that cannot be dealt with through maintenance should be monitored regularly, documented, and collated. Monitoring data should be analyzed and become the basis for carrying out further conservation measures. Management should include costs associated with maintenance and monitoring in the site's annual budget.

Commentary:

There are many ways of carrying out site monitoring, including regular patrols and inspections by staff and instrumental recording.

Inspection and monitoring records should include the following:

i. Records of instrumental monitoring and regular in situ inspections of site components that may have become deformed, cracked, been displaced or damaged.

ii. Records of regular inspections of protective apparatus and installations for fire-fighting, lightning strikes, flood prevention, and slope stabilization.

iii. Records of observations of the impact on the site and setting of visitation and other societal activities.

iv. Environmental quality monitoring records.

Maintenance refers to measures taken on a regular basis or in a timely manner, based on monitoring, to eliminate any potential problems that could lead to further deterioration. Examples of maintenance include the timely repair of roof tiles, the removal of weeds and vegetation that may negatively impact the site, ensuring that drainage and fire-fighting equipment is in good working order and maintaining the cleanliness of the site and its setting.

Maintenance is done on a routine basis and generally does not require the commissioning of a professional organization to write a special plan. However, rules and regulations should be drawn up which make explicit basic maintenance operations and requirements to avoid damage to the site through inappropriate actions.

When drawing up a site's budget, site management should include costs associated with maintenance and monitoring needs. Local government and entities responsible for cultural heritage should provide adequate financial support.

Article 26

Stabilization measures. Stabilization and strengthening measures are direct interventions to prevent further deterioration or damage. Measures such as grouting, repointing or structural reinforcement are undertaken to a structure or its components when prevention has not been effective in solving the problem. These measures must be based on results of assessment and eliminate structural problems while not adversely affecting the site's physical fabric.

Commentary:

Stabilization and strengthening are measures to support or strengthen structures or

四川藏羌碉楼
Diaolou of Tibet and Qiang Ethnic Group, Sichuan Province

components that are unsafe in order to return them to a safe condition. These measures are commonly used on a site's physical components and therefore attention should be paid to avoid new damage due to redistribution of stresses. When additional support is needed consideration should be given to the impact on a site's overall appearance. Permanent stabilization and strengthening interventions should have signage identifying them as such to avoid public misunderstanding.

The extent and impact of strengthening and stabilizing measures should be limited to a minimum.

Protective substances such as coatings and grouts that are applied to a surface or injected to strengthen a damaged section should comply with the following requirements:

i. 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, alternative materials should be compared and thoroughly evaluated to avoid any harm to the original fabric.

ii. 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 of in situ testing and after results that are believed to be completely reliable is it permitted to extend the area of application.

iii. All testing and applications of protective substances must be subject to appropriate scientific evaluation resulting in periodic written reports.

When a site or its setting is suddenly faced with a serious threat and emergency strengthening measures are needed, use of reversible measures is preferred so that once the emergency situation is resolved further stabilization or repairs may be undertaken.

Article 27

Minor and major restoration. **Minor restoration most frequently involves rectifying components that are deformed, displaced or collapsed, repairing damaged elements, and removing additions that have been assessed as inappropriate. Detailed documentation records should be kept of elements that are removed or added and those that have been added should be distinguishable from original fabric.**

Major restoration is an intervention involving the most impact to original fabric. It includes returning a structure to a stable condition and also repair or replacement of damaged and key missing components. The decision to repair traditional wooden architecture through complete disassembly and reassembly should be taken with caution. All problems revealed in the course of disassembly and reassembly should be rectified. Restoration should, as far as possible, preserve the structures, components, and vestiges and traces of periods judged to have value. There needs to be ample evidence to justify restoration.

If the protection of associated contents cannot be assured during restoration, they may be temporarily dismantled and removed and reinstated after restoration. Heritage sites that have been damaged during a natural or human-made disaster may only be restored, provided sufficient evidence is available, once the disaster has past.

Minor and major restoration may also be categorized as repair of a building.

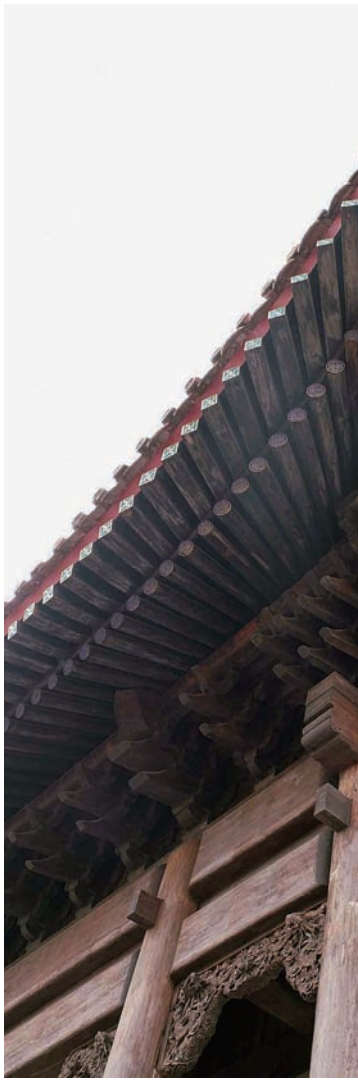
Commentary:

The aim of minor and major restoration is to remedy endangered structures, to repair damaged components and to reinstate a site's historic condition. Both types of intervention should conform to the following principles:

i. Original components should be retained as far as possible. Damaged components that can be 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 and have special significance must not be replaced. They may only be strengthened and stabilized, or when necessary, repaired.

ii. 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.

iii. In undertaking repair, it is not permissible to redo decorative painting for new or cosmetic purposes. Decorative painting on wooden architectural surfaces that is rare and valuable because of its age or design should only be treated by protective measures.



Roof Eave, Western Imperial Tombs of the Qing Dynasty, Yixian, Hebei Province
河北易县清西陵屋檐

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

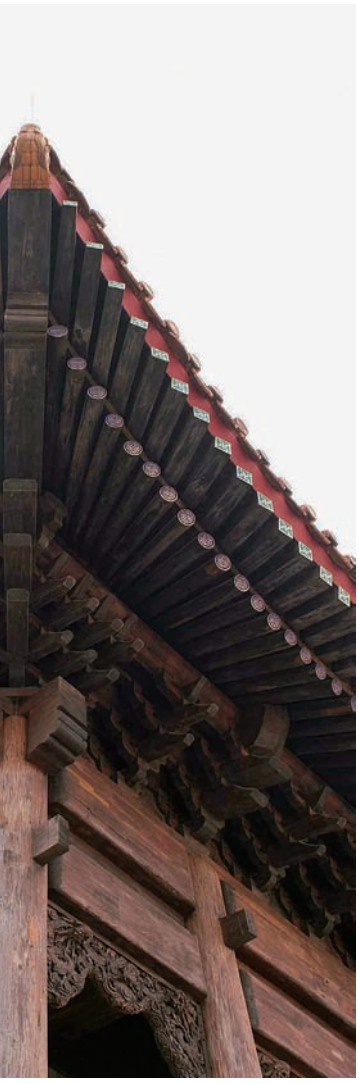
Minor restoration of historic condition covers two categories of intervention: first, the return of endangered structures or components to a stable and safe historic condition; and second, the removal of later added structures and components assessed as having no value. Treatment for the above conditions must comply with the following principles:

i. 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.

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

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

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



Major restoration constitutes the greatest intervention on physical remains. Survey and design work must be done with great attention to detail; the inherent historical information in the existing condition of a site must be carefully considered; and procedures for evaluation by experts and for approval must be rigorously followed.

Major restoration should conform to the following principles:

i. Major restoration through complete disassembly of a structure should be avoided as far as possible; instead, other types of intervention should be encouraged to make the entire structure safe and stable. Partial or complete disassembly is permissible only when the main structure is seriously deformed or its main components have been badly damaged or 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.

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

iii. In principle, remaining vestiges and traces of fabric or components from different periods should be retained. If these cannot be retained in total, those components that have been assessed as highly significant should be preserved. Samples should be kept of elements that are removed, and their removal should be recorded in the site archives.

iv. Major restoration allows for the reinstatement of lost parts of a site, where appropriate, in order to return it to historic condition. Restoration to historic condition must be based on indisputable extant physical remains. Conjectural reconstruction based solely on documentary records is not permitted. 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. Damaged carvings, clay sculptures, mural paintings, rare and valuable decorative painting on wooden architectural surfaces, and other artworks must be protected

in their existing condition to prevent any further deterioration. It is not necessary to restore such works to their original completeness.

v. When the overall layout of building ensembles is still basically intact, restoration may be considered by reconstructing a small number of missing buildings as a means of conserving the overall integrity of the complex, but only when there is sufficient documentation and visual evidence. The physical architectural remains of the site such as footings must be protected and they must not be altered or damaged. The project may only go ahead once plans have been reviewed by a panel of specialists and determined to be appropriate and all legal approvals have been given. The reconstructed structure must be able to be dismantled but its dismantling must not alter or damage the site's remains such as footings.

Article 28

Protective structures. Protective structures are used to ensure the preservation of a site and the protection of people. This is a preventive measure to address natural and human causes of deterioration to a site. Protective structures, such as shelters for archaeological sites, may be helpful in preventing or reducing the need for direct intervention. Buildings used for security or other equipment or the storage of artifacts may also be considered as protective structures. Construction or adaptation of such facilities needs to be undertaken according to the master plan and approved implementation plan. They should have minimal impact on the site and its setting.

陕西秦始皇陵
Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor, Shaanxi Province

Commentary:

The construction of protective structures on a site should take into consideration that changes to the structure may be needed in the future. Permanent solutions should not be undertaken in haste and should not prevent future implementation of more effective protection measures. The installation of these structures must not change or damage what they are designed to protect.

When it is necessary to erect a protective structure on 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.

The addition of a protective structure should comply with the following principles:

i. The purpose of adding a protective structure to a site should be to alleviate danger to areas at risk. A structure should be as simple as possible and reversible.

ii. If a protective structure is added in an environment where there is risk of natural disasters such as floods, landslides, and sandstorms, it should be designed to withstand these forces over the long term.

A protective structure should comply with the following principles:

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

ii. A protective building or shelter must not damage a site and should have minimal impact on the setting.

iii. The form of a protective structure should be simple and plain and should not blindly replicate an ancient style.

iv. A protective structure should be able to be dismantled or renewed if necessary without causing damage to the site.

v. The decision to construct a protective structure should take into consideration long term maintenance needs and costs.

Installations used for firefighting and security and to prevent lightning strikes should also be regarded as protective facilities. If it is not possible to use a site's existing structures to house security equipment, store artifacts and other apparatus, there may be a need to construct a new building. Options for the siting of a building should be drawn up in compliance with the master plan. A thorough assessment of the impact of the proposed building on the site and its setting in the various plans should be undertaken and compared. The plan with the least impact on the site and its setting should be selected.

Article 29

Relocation. Moving a site to a new location is a rare intervention, subject to strict controls and special approval. The decision to relocate a site must be based on substantial justification; this type of intervention is not permitted merely to facilitate tourism or sight-seeing. Relocation of a site must be deliberated on by a panel of experts and then approved in accordance with the law before implementation. The

historic condition and the process of relocation should be thoroughly recorded and archived.

Commentary:

Relocation of a site involves the same degree of complexity as major restoration and should comply with the following principles:

i. Its location is required for an especially important development project.

ii. Protection in situ is difficult because of changes to the natural setting or because it has proved impossible to counter the effects of natural disasters.

iii. Historic remains have become isolated, have lost their historic context and as such are very difficult to conserve in situ.

iv. The nature of the structure allows it be moved without serious harm.

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

Unsafe elements in the original structure must be eliminated on relocation and the structure returned to its historic condition based on conclusive evidence.

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

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 documentation or an oral account.

Article 30

Treatment of the setting. This is a comprehensive measure to protect a site, reveal its historic condition, and ensure its appropriate use. This mainly involves modification, removal or purchase of structures that adversely affect the landscape in the protected area, removal of hazardous accumulated debris, restrictions on activities that may harm the site, and prevention of environmental pollution. Modern landscaping should avoid any damage and visual intrusions and respect the historic features of the site and its setting through measures such as the use of indigenous vegetation.

Commentary:

Three factors affect the quality of the setting of sites:

i. Natural phenomena, including storms, floods, earthquakes, soil, water and wind erosion, and sand and dust.

ii. Societal factors, which may include vibrations from development and other activities in the surrounding area, waste water, air pollution, traffic congestion, problems with local law and order, and the accumulation of debris.

iii. Impacts on the landscape such as structures that are obtrusive or impinge on lines of sight.

The following works should have priority in order to address those natural factors that could lead to damage or harm:

i. Establishment of systems to monitor environmental quality and hazards. A comprehensive set of indices should be established to monitor the quality of the environment. Well focused research needs to be undertaken on this topic.

ii. Creation of a sub-plan for treatment of the setting and ensuring adequate funds for this purpose.

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

iv. Treatment of the setting should begin with the elimination of structures and accumulated rubbish within the designated protected. Treatment and maintenance of the setting should be implemented in a planned manner according to a specific sub-plan under the site's master plan.

吉林高句丽王城、王陵及贵族墓葬
Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom, Ji'an, Jilin Province

v. Harmful societal factors should be treated in a comprehensive manner. Industrial and transportation facilities that threaten a site must be relocated. Comprehensive treatment measures should be undertaken to eliminate sources of pollution.

vi. Serious pollution that has already caused damage must be brought under control by administrative measures in cooperation with the relevant authorities.

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

viii. Aspects of a landscape that may reduce the values of a site should be addressed through analysis and discussion among professionals.

ix. Improvements to the landscape and setting, after assessment has been undertaken, include clearing of structures and accumulated debris.

x. Visual catchments should be demarcated within the site's protected area based on analysis, discussion, debate and assessment. Restrictions on the height, color and form of structures within the visual catchment should be clearly stipulated. The master plan and the local government's urban and rural development plans are the means through which a visual catchment may be protected.

Article 31

Architectural painting. Conservation of architectural painting on wooden structures may require minor or major restoration based on scientific analysis and assessment of the period, iconography, style, original material, techniques, rarity, and causes of deterioration together with an assessment of significance and condition.

The objective of conservation of architectural painting is to preserve as much of the original as possible, using appropriate stabilization and strengthening measures. Priority should be given to preserving historic decorative painting; however, where re-painting is deemed necessary after assessment, the original design must be respected and original techniques and materials used as far as possible. Each stage of the work must be documented in detail and samples of decorative painting of particular significance that cannot be conserved in situ should be archived after conservation treatment.

Commentary:

Architectural painting on historic wooden building performs multiple functions, such as displaying its status, expressing significance or aesthetic taste, as well as acting as a protective coating for the wooden substrate. Historic architectural painting should be preserved as far as possible.

Architectural painting functions as a protective material and therefore repainting may be undertaken if deemed necessary after analysis and assessment of the existing condition. If repainting is undertaken samples of original painting should be kept of those sections that cannot be preserved in situ as a reference for repainting and for presentation. Repainting must be based on an analysis of the original materials and techniques and must be undertaken according to historic form, iconography, style, materials and techniques. If current paintings are determined to be modern or contemporary adaptations, and new painting is needed for the integrity of the site, its design must be based on both definite, ample and detailed documentary evidence as well as any remnants of the extant historic paintings. Design needs to be assessed for approval prior to implementation. The process

of conservation and reinstatement of the paintings must be thoroughly documented and kept in the site's archives.

Article 32

Wall paintings. Measures for effective conservation of wall paintings in grottoes, temples, and tombs requires thorough research, analysis and testing of treatment methods prior to implementation. Preventive measures should always take priority. Strengthening and stabilization treatments may be required but must be the result of clear understanding of the causes of deterioration. Restoration is not an appropriate intervention for wall paintings as it destroys their authenticity. Removal and relocation of wall paintings should only be considered if conservation in their original setting is not possible.

Commentary:

Wall paintings tend to be located in complex environments. Dedicated research on causes of deterioration is needed so that an appropriate conservation plan can be drawn up. For the conservation of wall paintings ongoing deterioration should be given priority.

Wall paintings are unique works of art and have important historic and artistic values. It is difficult to recreate the original artistic values of wall paintings through reinstatement of lost areas. Conservators undertaking reinstatement may also be subjective in their approach, which would impact the authenticity. Reinstatement of wall paintings in areas where there is loss should therefore be avoided.

Article 33

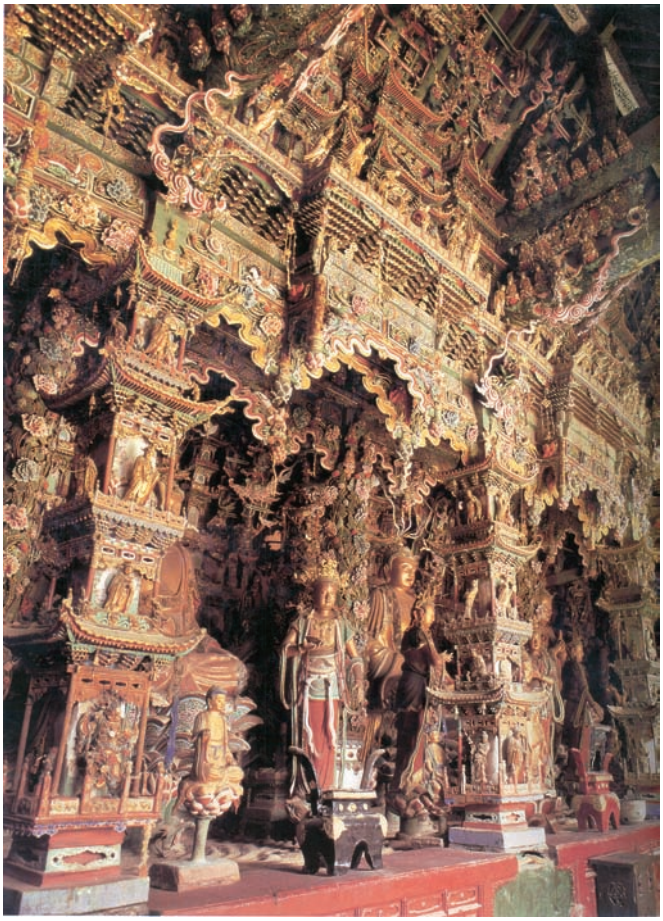
Painted statuary. Priority should be given to ensuring structural stability and protection of statuary. Measures used to conserve statuary must be proven effective through research, analysis and trials. Care should be taken to preserve decoration from different periods, thus avoiding privileging presentation of one particular period and losing information from other periods.

Commentary:

Ensuring structural safety is the most fundamental condition required for the conservation of painted statuary.

Statuary should as far as possible be conserved in situ. Relocation for conservation is allowed only when protection in the original setting is not possible.

Statuary may often have undergone redecoration many times over its lifetime. Research, analysis, assessment and documentation should be undertaken on all periods of redecoration. The focus should be on cleaning, strengthening and stabilizing the current condition. Reinstatement of decoration to a particular historic period can only be undertaken after extensive review and the approval process is completed. If removed, information about later decoration needs to be recorded.



山西隰县小西天
Temple of Minor Western Paradise,
Xixian County, Shanxi Province

Article 34

Stone carvings. Conservation of stone carvings, sculpture, inscriptions, stele, and petroglyphs should focus on physical protection and safeguarding. Any protection or conservation measure or material in direct contact with the surface of the artefact must be proven effective without adverse effect as demonstrated through research, analysis and in situ trials prior to use.

Commentary:

The value of stone carvings - sculpture, inscriptions, stele, and petroglyphs - lies in the symbols and the records of written language that have historic, artistic and cultural values. Some types of stone carvings also may serve as a landmark both in time and location.

The conservation of carved stone where the main significance resides in its carved elements or written language needs to focus primarily on those aspects. Thorough documentation should be undertaken prior to any physical conservation.

One of the possible solutions to prevent weathering is the construction of reversible protective shelters. Protective shelters have no direct contact with the artifact and are able to control or slow down the process of weathering. However, they may have a large impact on the site's landscape and setting.

Use of chemical preparations to prevent weathering is an intrusive intervention on the physical fabric that is difficult to reverse. This type of measure is only allowed after

山西云冈石窟
Yungang Grottoes, Shanxi Province

thorough laboratory and field-testing has been completed and conclusively proven to be an effective and practical solution.

A stone landmark requires a conservation approach that takes into consideration this function.

Conservation of carved stone through relocation can only be considered when conditions are not suited to conservation in situ and where it is not possible to effectively ensure its protection. Thorough assessment and debate must be undertaken and approval granted prior to relocation. A replica of the original stonework or marker should be placed at the original location with explanatory and interpretive notes.

Sites that have grottoes, inscriptions on precipices or rock paintings must also be surveyed. Additionally, in-depth research and investigation should be undertaken on aspects of the environment and setting that may affect the site and on problems specific to carvings and paintings, so that conservation measures ensure their adequate protection.

Article 35

Archaeological sites and ruins. Archaeological sites, ruins and tombs threatened by development, changes to land usage, or environmental degradation should be given priority for excavation. Contingency plans for excavation and post-excavation conservation should be developed for planned or rescue excavations, including sites associated with major development projects of national importance. Materials

and finds should be initially conserved at the excavation site itself to avoid or mitigate deterioration to artifacts caused by the change in environment. Excavated archaeological sites and tombs that do not lend themselves to interpretation should as far as possible be preserved through reburial with measures in place to deter human damage. A tomb or an archaeological site may only be relocated and conserved if assessment determines it cannot be preserved in situ.

Very large-scale archaeological sites of exceptional significance and influence should be preserved in their entirety. A variety of appropriate presentation and interpretation methods may be adopted, provided the protection of the site is ensured. Large-scale archaeological sites that have the resources, public support and lend themselves to visitation may be designated as national archaeological parks.

Commentary:

The principle of preservation of existing condition should be observed for archaeological sites and ruins, especially large-scale sites and ancient tombs. Protection zones where construction is prohibited should be demarcated. A dedicated conservation organization must be established or a full-time custodian assigned to patrol the site.

Before undertaking scheduled archaeological excavations, surveys should be undertaken to anticipate what problems might occur during and after the excavation. Accordingly, archaeologists and conservation specialists should jointly propose plans for management and conservation. Excavation and conservation plans should be simultaneously submitted for approval. In the case of rescue excavations, the most appropriate and pragmatic solutions should be adopted for excavated artifacts and sites.

Before development projects begin in areas where important archaeological sites and ruins may be located, a professional archaeological team should survey the area, assess its significance, and propose a plan on how to proceed.

四川金沙遗址博物馆
Jinsha Site Museum, Chengdu, Sichuan Province

In a site with many aboveground remains management should firstly ensure that its immediate environment is well-ordered and maintained.

Conservation of archaeological sites, ruins and ancient tombs that have undergone excavation should comply with the following requirements:

i. Provided there are no special considerations, after excavation and recovery of artifacts, the site should be reburied for protection and effective measures put in place to prevent human damage.

ii. 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 after review and approval processes have been completed.

iii. 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. Conservation of such sites should as far as possible be undertaken using protective and stabilizing measures.

iv. Sites that are to be preserved in their excavated condition should as far as possible be protected with purpose-built structures. Assessment needs to be undertaken and an implementation plan developed. Equipment for ventilation, dehumidification, and prevention of corrosion, fire, and theft should also be installed based on the actual site needs.

v. 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.

Sites with a large number of surface remains should be conserved by two types of intervention:

i. Treatment of the remains and setting by removing elements that seriously threaten thatits safety.

ii. Protection and strengthening of the remains.

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

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 should not be undertaken.

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

Large scale archaeological sites, also referred to as large scale ruins, contain historical and cultural information about politics, religion, military affairs, science and technology, industry, agriculture, architecture, transportation, and water utilization systems during different periods in China's ancient history. They can include ruins or groups of ruins of large-scale settlements, cities, palaces and underground tombs that can be extraordinarily large in size, have great significance and that have had profound influence on China's history.

In principle, conservation, presentation and interpretation of large-scale ruins should be the result of archaeological investigations and take into account comments from stakeholders. Minimal intervention is a basic principle for archaeological sites.

National archaeological parks are archaeological sites that can be used for the purpose of research, education and recreation. Archaeological sites should be accessible as public space that display model site conservation and presentation.

A feasibility study must be undertaken prior to establishing a national archaeological park. A professional organization should be entrusted to draw up a master plan for the park. The master plan must give prominence to the conservation and presentation of the park and the interpretation of its values. The creation of a national archaeological park is a long and dynamic process. Archaeological and conservation work must be given prominence at all stages of a park's establishment. Consideration should also be given to long-term and sustained archaeological work in the park. Archaeological national parks should benefit the public and management should give this aspect importance.

Article 36

Modern and contemporary sites and architecture. **The conservation of modern and contemporary buildings and structures, industrial heritage and scientific and technological heritage should focus on the basic attributes of the original materials, design and function. Any stabilization measures should as far as possible not alter these attributes. Added components for strengthening a structure should be recognizable and reversible as far as possible, or at least not preclude further maintenance and repair.**

福建厦门鼓浪屿圣三一教堂
Holy Trinity Church, Kulangsu, Xiamen, Fujian Province

Commentary:

Modern and contemporary buildings, and industrial, scientific, and technological sites comprise a new category of heritage sites. In this heritage, modern building materials, such as concrete, are widely used. These structures and materials have features of the modern period that are an important expression of their values. Stabilizing this category of heritage must be based on an assessment of the values as well as the strength of the structure, and requires a technical approach with minimal interference to the building's form and structure, be reversible, or at least not affect future treatment. This approach should avoid irreversible changes to components that reflect the significance of the site and its basic architectural design.

The strengthening of structural components within modern and contemporary buildings, and industrial, scientific and technological heritage must take into consideration the relationship between use and function as well as the relevant building codes with priority given to retaining significant elements.

Article 37

Commemorative site. Commemorative sites are places associated with important historic events or people. Their conservation should emphasize the protection of the features of the site and its setting that reflect these events or people.

Commentary:

Commemorative sites are places associated with important historic events. A commemorative site reflects the association between a site and landmark features of the setting such as landform, topography, structures and vegetation, demonstrating the relationship to certain events and people. Conservation of those aspects of the site and setting preserves the commemorative attributes.

Article 38

Cultural landscapes, heritage routes and canals. Conservation of cultural landscapes, heritage routes and canals should address the entirety of the site, while also conserving important, individual elements. Both the setting and natural landscape within the proximate area are important attributes. Conservation and restoration of the setting and natural landscape are integral to conservation of this category of heritage.

Commentary:

Cultural landscapes reveal the interaction between culture and the natural environment. The natural environment affects the expression of culture while culture endows the natural landscape with aesthetic and other values. Conservation of cultural landscapes preserves cultural heritage and important natural elements such as natural topography and ecology. As living sites, cultural landscapes are continuously evolving. This aspect of living heritage needs to be conserved and change should be well managed, enabling the attributes of cultural landscapes to be fully recognized, understood and preserved while local culture is maintained and develops.

Heritage routes reflect cultural interaction and information flow along transport and trade routes together with exchange of goods. This interaction promoted cultural development and prosperity along the route, enabling cultures in the region to develop and thrive. A heritage route may include single elements such as stone carvings, architecture, or historic villages, as well as complex systems such as urban areas or cultural landscapes. Conservation of a heritage route needs to be undertaken in the same manner as a heritage site by conserving all the main elements while preserving the entirety of the route as a complex and integral entity.

Heritage canals are historically and culturally important transportation systems that may also serve as water supply or irrigation systems and reflect technological advancements in their construction and maintenance over a specific period of history. Conservation of a heritage canal requires a comprehensive analysis of all significant components so that it may be conserved in its entirety. Heritage canals also have the attributes of heritage routes and cultural landscapes. It is for this reason that the methodology used to conserve heritage routes and cultural landscapes can also, to a certain extent, be applied to that of heritage canals.

Heritage routes and canals reflect cultural and trade exchanges between different regions as well as the impact that these had on the development of cultures along the routes. Heritage routes and canals commonly cross over different administrative regions, thus a trans-regional approach needs be taken to deal with their conservation and management. A coordination mechanism amongst the various governments, cultural heritage management entities, as well as local site management should be established to ensure that they are conserved in their entirety.

Article 39

Historically and culturally famous cities, towns and villages. **In addition to conservation of their various components, consideration must be given to the protection of the historic landscape of this category of heritage. Conservation should preserve the urban design and the size, density, height, color and materials of the buildings, as well as safeguard and sustain the vitality of cultural traditions. Consideration also needs to be given to protecting visual catchments, the surrounding natural setting and environment, and the historic siting of cities, towns and villages that reveal the intentions of the original design.**

Commentary:

Historically and culturally famous cities, towns and villages require the conservation of different categories and periods of architecture and other important elements that contribute to the overall character such as streets, waterways, landscapes, fields and gardens. The values of these types of sites should be fully revealed through their conservation.

Historically and culturally famous cities, towns and villages are heritage sites that are still inhabited and are centers of production and commerce and must not be conserved as if frozen in time. Development and changes at these places must be managed so that they can be adapted to the needs of modern living while still maintaining their traditional culture and allowing it to evolve.

Retaining the vitality of these types of living sites preserves their values. Adaptation of structures originally used for living or community activities should be avoided as this would have a negative impact on integrity and authenticity. Local historic and cultural traditions should be respected and valued.

The local community should become the main force behind conservation of these types of sites.

Chapter 5 Appropriate use

Article 40

Appropriate use. Appropriate use can be an important means of conserving a heritage site. Use should take into consideration the values, attributes, state of preservation and setting, as well as the possibility of the site being used for research, presentation, continuation of original function or adaptation for an appropriate modern use. Use of a site should both be sustainable and promote community well-being. Overuse must be avoided.

Commentary:

Appropriate use is an important means of maintaining the vitality of a site in contemporary society and life and is a means of promoting the conservation of the site and its values.

Appropriate use is use of a site such that public benefit is emphasized within capacity limits and without changing its characteristics or diminishing its values.

Sites need to be classified and categorized based on values, type, state of conservation and setting so as to determine appropriate use.

Use of a site will attract more public attention to heritage sites in general. In addition to broad ranging social benefits, a site also creates economic benefits and promotes the

山东青岛啤酒博物馆
Tsingtao Beer Museum, Shandong Province

development of the local economy. Sites are a commonwealth of society and as such procedures should be in place to ensure that they are used equitably and priority is given to its use for social benefit.

Article 41

Research use. The use of heritage sites for research should be encouraged. Heritage sites comprise the physical evidence of history and the development of culture and as such are a resource for research. Research into a heritage site is an important means of actualizing its values.

Commentary:

Heritage sites are a witness to history and comprise a summation of human technology and culture, and the physical evidence of human creativity and as such are a valuable resource for research. Research is an appropriate use of a site in that it promotes a better understanding of the evolution of human history, progress in technology and cultural development.

Organizations responsible for the management of cultural heritage should encourage research on sites and facilitate access by scholars.

Research should be undertaken in a manner that does not damage a site and does not affect its protection.

If research work includes the collection of samples or specimens, application must be made to site management and they may only be taken when permission has been given by the government heritage management entity.

A copy of research reports should be given to site management and placed in the site's archives.

Article 42

Presentation and interpretation. The values of a heritage site should be presented and interpreted in an authentic, integrated, and accurate manner and be based on comprehensive, in-depth research. Inaccurate interpretation of a site's history and culture must be avoided. Presentation and interpretation should meet the needs of various audiences and employ methods that are easily understandable.

The location of a site's interpretation and visitor facilities should be determined by the master plan and relevant implementation plan, and meet the requirements for conservation, interpretation of values, visitor safety, and minimal impact on the setting. Service facilities should be located away from the site. Exhibition and visitor facilities, infrastructure and signage should be consistent in design and placement.

Commentary:

Interpretation is concerned with a site's information, attributes, values, and associated history, culture, society, events and relationship with people and other information.

Presentation is the means whereby the outcomes of research on the site are made accessible to the visitor. The aim of interpretation and presentation is to enable visitors to get an accurate and thorough understanding of a heritage site, to encourage respect and continuation of outstanding historic and cultural traditions, and foster involvement in conservation. Presentation should, as far as possible, provide a complete and accurate vehicle for the interpretation of the heritage site. Interpretation should be based on in-depth research without subjective conjecture. When there is not one definitive conclusion to research results, alternative explanations should be provided.

Presentation and interpretation should take into account the needs of different age groups, and people with different educational levels. Therefore, it is important to choose appropriate means accordingly. High-tech and interactive means of interpretation should be encouraged.

Presentation and interpretation of large-scale ruins need to go through the approval process for new projects prior to drawing up specific plans.

Construction of visitor facilities, such as galleries and orientation centers, must be undertaken following the site's master plan. A plan for new facilities, followed by an implementation plan, needs to be drawn up for approval. Construction of new facilities should, as far as possible, be avoided in heritage sites of architectural ensembles, by considering the use of existing buildings and structures while still ensuring the safety of the site. If a new facility is deemed necessary, its construction should not diminish the site or its values, and should have a minimum impact on the setting.

Article 43

Reconstruction. Reconstruction in situ for purposes of presentation and interpretation is not advocated. It should not be undertaken on archaeological sites. Encouragement should be given to presenting and interpreting these sites by means of drawings, photos and sketches, and models, and the use of modern technology such as virtual reality presentations based on accurate archaeological and documentary evidence.

北京，再现圆明园移动导览系统
Portable Tour Guide System with Digital Reconstruction of the Old Summer Palace (Yuan Ming Yuan), Beijing

Commentary:

Reconstruction of a lost building in its original location as part of a building ensemble is a means of presenting and interpreting the integrity and appearance of the site. Reconstruction is not, however, advocated due to its impact on the site's authenticity resulting from potential destructive effects on the extant architectural ruins or because of the likelihood of inaccurate interpretation.

However, in special circumstances, as when a lost structure has great significance for an architectural ensemble, reconstruction may be considered provided there is sufficient visual evidence and textual documentation on the missing structure, and it is possible to accurately recreate the structure.

Reconstruction in situ requires going through the approval process for a new project and debate and discussion of possible impacts to the site and the necessity and feasibility of the project. After approval an implementation plan should be devised for review by specialists and the prerequisite legal approval process undertaken prior to implementation.

Reconstruction must ensure that the site is not damaged, particularly any structural ruins. Reconstructed buildings must be clearly marked as such.

Use of models, and particularly digital means of virtual reality displays, which would have no impact on the site's physical remains, should be encouraged to present and interpret lost sites.

Archaeological sites are an important category of heritage sites and their values are in part

安徽黄山呈坎村
Chengkan Village, Huangshan, Anhui Province

revealed through the ruins themselves. Reconstruction on archaeological sites, ruins and the footings of ruins is not permitted.

Article 44

Retaining historic function. Sites that retain their historic function, particularly those where the traditional way of life has become an integral part of the site's values should be encouraged to continue that function.

Commentary:

Sites such as historically and culturally famous cities, towns and villages, as well as cultural landscapes, having developed modern ways of life, while continuing their historic function, demonstrate a distinct cultural significance, and are living heritage. This heritage should continue its historic function while conserving traditional activities and ways of life.

Ensuring continuing historic function is a means of conserving the values of this heritage. When managing such a site, special effort should be made to protect the original function. Changes to the use should only be considered after careful consideration. Special attention should be given to avoid the transformation of a residential precinct into a commercial district, as this seriously diminishes its values and authenticity.

When living sites undertake necessary repairs, adjustments and modifications to satisfy

modern needs care must be taken to ensure that there is no damage or alteration to a site's attributes and values. It is not permissible to change historic forms, structure, techniques, materials, decoration and the setting just for the sake of modern use.

Article 45

Adaptive reuse. Adaptation of a heritage site for modern use must respect the values of the site and its attributes and ensure its protection without negatively impacting those values. Use of the site must not exceed its capacity. Facilities added to a site for the purpose of use must be reversible.

Commentary:

A site that has lost its original function should be assigned the most appropriate use based on its significance and state of preservation.

Prior to the use of a site, thorough assessments need to be undertaken, including the following:

i. Significance, in order to determine the values of the site and the main elements that convey these values.

ii. Nature and category of the site.

iii. Structural condition of the site.

When considering the appropriate use of a site a selection of options needs to be proposed and compared. Use should ensure that there is no damage or change to the attributes of a site and the elements that reveal its values. The use should be compatible with the nature and attributes of the site. The intensity of use should not exceed the capacity of the site. There must be no change, simply to meet the needs of use, to the original forms, structures, techniques, materials, decoration and setting that reflect the site's attributes.

When a site is used it may be necessary to add facilities to bring it up to modern living standards, such as more efficient use of energy, as well as necessary measures to strengthen structures. All measures adopted should be reversible. When needed, it should be possible to restore a site to its prior condition.

Chapter 6 Additional Principles

Article 46

New categories of heritage. When considering conserving new categories of heritage the adoption of applicable conservation methodologies in the China Principles is encouraged.

Article 47

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

English-Chinese Glossary

ENGLISH	PINYIN	CHINESE	LITERAL MEANING	COMMENTS
additions	tianjiawu	添加物	add + object	
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	See also: damage and deterioration, process of deterioration, diminish, negatively impact.
ancient	gu	古	ancient	When used in the context of Chinese history, gu refers to the period pre-1840 (First Opium War); often not translated into English when used with 'archaeological site' and 'tomb.' See also: modern and contemporary.
appropriate use	heli liyong	合理利用	rational + use	*heli liyong* is a concept used in the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics* (1982; revised 2002).
archaeological site and / or ruin	i. gu wenhua yizhi ii. kaogu yizhi iii. yizhi	i. 古文化遗址 ii. 考古遗址 iii. 遗址	i. ancient + culture + site / ruin ii. ancient + site / ruin iii. site/ruin	*yizhi* is an abbreviated form of *guwenhua yizhi* and *kaogu yizhi*
architectural paintings on wooden structures	youshi caihua	油饰彩画	non-ornamental painting + ornamental painting	*youshi* refers to non-decorative painting; *caihua* refers to decorative paintings on wooden structures.
architecture	jianzhu	建筑	building / architecture	See also: building; structure; traditional architecture.
assessment	pinggu	评估	assessment / evaluation	
authenticity	zhenshi (xing)	真实性	true + fact / real + (character / essence)	
benefit of society / social benefit	shehui xiaoyi	社会效益	social + benefit	The concept excludes the notion of economic benefit *(jingji xiaoyi).* See also: community well-being
buffer zone	jianshe kongzhi didai	建设控制地带	construction / development + control + zone	*jianshe kongzhi didai* 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, protective shelter, traditional architecture.
cave temple	shikusi	石窟寺	rock + cave + temple	*shikusi* refers primarily to Buddhist cave temples and is frequently translated as 'grottoes.'
commemorative place / site	jiniandi	纪念地	commemorate + place	

ENGLISH	PINYIN	CHINESE	LITERAL MEANING	COMMENTS
community well-being	gongyixing	公益性	public + benefit + nature of	See also: social benefit
component	goujian	构件	structure + piece	*goujian* generally refers to structural components of a building rather than non-structural parts, such as decorative elements. see: rectifying components that are deformed
conservation measures	baohu cuoshi	保护措施	conserve + measures	*baohu cuoshi* are actions, both technical and managerial. See also: technical measures; intervention, process/procedure.
conservation and management process	baohu he guanli gongzuo chengxu	保护和管理工作程序	conservation + and + management + work + process	See also: process, conservation process.
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	*baohu guihua* refers to the overall plan for a heritage site, including both conservation and management; *guihua* is an abbreviated form of baohu *guihua.* Sometimes translated simply as 'master plan' . See also: sub-plan project design, implementation plan, plan.
conservation practice (conservation)	baohu gongzuo	保护工作	conserve + work	See also: conservation process.
conservation process	baohu chengxu	保护程序	conserve + process / procedure	*baohu chengxu* (or *chengxu*) refers to the step-by-step process outlined in Chapter 2. It carries the connotation of 'sequence' and 'procedure. See also: process.
conservation / conserve (protection / protect)	i. baohu ii. baohu gongzuo	i. 保护 ii. 保护工作	i. conserve + protect ii. conserve + work	*baohu* is a broad concept and conveys the meaning of protection, maintenance, technical intervention and management. See also: preserve; conservation practice.
continuous monitoring	lianxu jiance	连续监测	continue + monitor	See also: maintenance, regular maintenance, monitoring.
cultural diversity	wenhua duoyangxing	文化多样性	culture + many + type + nature of	
cultural landscape	wenhua jingguan	文化景观	culture + landscape	See also: natural landscape and historic landscape; setting. This concept was expressed as *renwen jingguan* and *renwen huanjing* in CP1.
damage and / or deterioration	i. sunshang ii. cansun iii. pohuai iv. sunhuai v. tuibian	i. 损伤 ii. 残损 iii. 破坏 iv. 损坏 v. 蜕变	i. damage + injure ii. incomplete + damage iii. destruction/damage iv. damage v. deterioration	*tuibian* refers to deterioration from 'natural' causes rather than 'human' causes. See also: adversely affect, diminish, negatively impact.

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detailed investigation	zhongdian diaocha	重点调查	major / focus + investigation	This is the third stage in the investigatory process of heritage sites *(diaocha)*. 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.
diminish	sunhuai	损害	injure + damage	See also: adversely affect, negatively impact, damage and deterioration, process of deterioration.
disassembly	jieti	解体	take apart	Disassembly and re-assembly is a traditional method of restoring wooden buildings. See also: restoration through complete disassembly.
disaster	zaihai	灾害	disaster + harm	See also: threat; hazardous, disaster prevention and preparedness.
disaster prevention and preparedness	i. yufang zaihai ii. fangzai jianzai	i. 预防灾害 ii. 防灾减灾	i. prevent + disaster ii. prevent + disaster + mitigate + diaster	See also: disaster.
displaced	cuoluan	错乱	incorrect + untidy	
evidence / basis	yiju	依据	basis + evidence	
exhibition (interpretation)	zhanchen	展陈	exhibit + display	See comment under 'interpretation.' See also: presentation and interpretation
existing condition	xianzhuang	现状	present + condition	*xianzhuang* 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 *Provisional Regulations on Protection and Administration of Cultural Relics;* the 1963 *Provisional Methods in Protection and Management of Officially Protected Units;* and the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics* (1982; revised 2002). These ideas may be traced back to the mid-Qing dynasty (late 18th century); 《关中胜迹图志》*Guanzhong shengji tuzhi*, Illustrated Gazetteer of Historical Sites in Guanzhong. 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.
demarcation of the boundaries	you baohu fanwei	有保护范围	have + conservation + area	
erection of an official plaque declaring a site a protected entity	you biaozhi 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	

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guidelines	zhunze	准则	follow + norms	See also: industry norms; professional standards; principles.
hazardous (harm)	i. yingxiang anquan ii. zaihai	i. 影响安全 ii. 灾害	i. affect + safety ii. disaster + harm	See also: disaster.
heritage canals	yichan yunhe	遗产运河	heritage + transport + river	
heritage component (contents or components)	fushu wenwu	附属文物	attached + culture + property	*fushu wenwu* refers to both associated and integral components such as objects, furnishings, sculpture, wall paintings, stele, and decorative elements.
heritage routes	wenhua xianlu	文化线路	culture + route	
heritage site	i. wenwu guji ii. wenwu	i. 文物古迹 ii. 文物	i. culture + property + ancient + remains ii. culture + property	*wenwu* is an abbreviated form of *wenwu guji*, 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'. *wenwu* is used for tangible heritage, whether moveable or immoveable. In the Principles it refers mainly to immoveable 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 immoveable heritage in Article 1 follows that of the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics* (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 *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics* (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: natural landscape, cultural landscape.

ENGLISH	PINYIN	CHINESE	LITERAL MEANING	COMMENTS
historically and culturally famous cities	lishi wenhua mingcheng, mingzhen, mingcun	历史文化名城、名镇、明村	history + culture + famous + city + famous + town + famous + village	
ICOMOS China	zhongguo gujiyizhi baohu xiehui	中国古迹遗址保护协会	China + site + conserve + association	The original translation for ICOMOS China in the 2000 version of the China Principles is different to the present translation. The Chinese name was changed to its present form during the formal registration process for ICOMOS China in 2005.
identification and investigation	diaocha	调查	culture + property + investigation	*diaocha* is the basic process for identifying and investigating heritage sites and involves three levels of survey or investigation *(pucha, fucha and zhongdian diaocha); wenwu,* meaning 'of historic places or sites,' is implicit in the translation. See also: survey and inventory; investigation of selected places; and detailed investigation
implementation plan	zhuanxiang sheji	专项设计	specific + item + design	*zhuanxiang sheji* refers to a detailed strategy or implementation plan. See also: plan; project design; sub plan; plan; master plan.
in situ	yuanzhi	原址	original + place	
industiral heritage and scientific and technological heritage	gongye yichan he keji yichan	工业遗产和科技遗产	industry + heritage + and + technology + heritage	
industry norms	hangye guifan	行业规范	industry + standards	See also: professional standards, guidelines
intangible cultural heritage	feiwuzhi wenhua yichan	非物质文化遗产	non + material + culture + tradition	
integrity	wanzheng(xing)	完整（性）	whole + entire + (nature of)	
interpretation (exhibition)	i. zhanchen ii. zhanshi	i. 展陈 ii. 展示	exhibit + display	*zhanchen* is a two-character abbreviation of the six- character phrase *zhanshi chenlie* (exhibit + display) and sometimes includes the broad concept implied in the English word 'interpretation.'
interpretation of values	jiazhi chanshi	价值阐释	value + explain	

ENGLISH	PINYIN	CHINESE	LITERAL MEANING	COMMENTS
intervention	i. ganyu ii. gongcheng iii. cuoshi	i. 干预 ii. 工程 iii. 措施	i. intervene ii. engineering / project iii. suitable action	i. *ganyu* covers a broad range of interventions, both technical and management; translated as 'impact' only in Article 32. ii. *gongcheng* is conservation intervention that requires approval, except in Article 35 where it refers to a major infrastructure project, hence translated as 'major development project'. iii. *cuoshi* is normally translated as 'measures,' except in Article 24, where it appears as *jishu cuoshi* and is translated as 'technical interventions.' See also: 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 weihu	保养维护	conservation + support + maintain + protect	See also: monitoring. This concept was expressed as *baoyang* in in the 2000 version of the *China Principles*. See also: regular maintenance
maintenance and repair	weixiu	维修	maintain + repair	
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	
measure	cuoshi	措施	suitable action	See also: conservation measure; technical measure; intervention.
minimum intervention	zuidi xiandu ganyu	最低限度干预	most + low + limit + intervention	This term was expressed in the 2000 version of the the *China Principles* as *jinkeneng jianshao ganyu* and *jinliang shaojia ganyu.* See also: intervention.
minor restoration	xianzhuang zhengxiu	现状整修	present + condition + repair + put in order / fix	'Minor restoration' is an abbreviation of 'minor restoration of existing condition' *(xianzhuang zhengxiu).* 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.

ENGLISH	PINYIN	CHINESE	LITERAL MEANING	COMMENTS
modern and contemporary	jinxiandai	近现代	recent + now + generation	When used in the context of Chinese history, *jinxiandai* refers to the period from 1840 to the present .
monitoring	jiance	监测	supervise + measure	See also: maintenance, regular maintenance, continuous monitoring.
natural landscape	ziran jingguan	自然景观	natural + landscape	See also: cultural landscape; historic landscape.
natural setting	shanshui huanjing	山水环境	mountain + water + setting	
negatively impact	sunhuai	损害	injure + damage	See also: adversely affect, diminish, damage and deterioration, process of deterioration.
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	
physical evidence	shiwu lizheng	实物例证	physical + object + example + evidence	See also: evidence/basis and vestiges and traces.
physical protection	wuli fanghu	物理防护	physics + protection	See also: protection
physical remains	i. shiwu yicun ii. wuzhi yicun	i. 实物遗存 ii. 物质遗存	i. physical + property + leave behind + exist / survive ii. physical + remains	
plan	guihua	规划	plan + draw	*guihua* is used mainly in the context of a conceptual conservation master plan, and local development plan. See also: conservation master plan; sub-plan, implementation plan.
potential problem/threat	yinhuan	隐患	hidden + affliction	Translated as 'problems revealed' only in Article 27. See also: threat.
presentation and interpretation	zhanshi	展示	open up + show	This concept was expressed as zhanchen in the 2000 version of the *China Principles*. See also: exhibition (interpretation).
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	zhunze	准则	follow + norms	See also: industry norms; professional standards, guidelines.
process (procedure)	chengxu	程序	procedure + sequence	See also: conservation process.
professional standards	gongcheng guifan	工程规范	industry + standards	See also: industrial norms, guidelines

ENGLISH	PINYIN	CHINESE	LITERAL MEANING	COMMENTS
project design	zhuanxiang sheji	专项设计	specific + item + design	*zhuanxiang sheji* refers to a detailed strategy or implementation plan. See also: plan; sub plan; implmentation plan; plan; master plan.
protect / protection (safety)	i. baohu ii. anquan	i. 保护 ii. 安全	i. conserve + protect ii. safe + all	
protection / prevention	fanghu	防护	prevent + protect	See also: physical protection
protective shelter	baohu pengzhao	保护棚罩	protect + hut + cover	See also: protective structure
protective structure	baohuxing sheshi	保护性设施	protect + nature of + facility/infrastructure	See also: protective shelter
reburial	huitian baohu	回填保护	return + fill in + conservation	
reconstruction	chongjian	重建	again + build	*chongjian* means to reconstruct a building to a known historic condition based on existing remains and documentation; it is distinct from 're-creation' *(zaijian, fujian),* which is not an acceptable intervention and therefore not part of the Principles. See also: restoration
rectifying components that are deformed	guizheng waishan	规整歪闪	plan + order + crooked + twist	
regular maintenance	dingqi weihu	定期维护	regular + maintain	See also: maintenance. This concept was expressed as dingqi baoyang in the 2000 version of the *China Principles*.
relocation	i. qianyi baohu ii. qianjian	i. 迁移 (保护) ii. 迁建	i. move + place + conservation ii. move + construct	
repair	xiushan	修缮	repair	See also: restore, minor restoration, major restoration, intervention.
repointing	goufeng	勾缝	fill + crack	
rescue excavation	qiangjiuxing fajue	抢救性发掘	rush to save + excavation	*qiangjiuxing fajue* occurs when archaeological remains are encountered in the course of development projects.
restoration	i. xiufu ii. fuyuan	i. 修复 ii. 复原	i. repair + recover / turn back ii. return + original	*xiufu* 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: *zhongdian xiufu* or 'major restoration,' and *xianzhuang zhengxiu* 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.

ENGLISH	PINYIN	CHINESE	LITERAL MEANING	COMMENTS
setting	huanjing	环境	environment	
significance (values)	jiazhi	价值	value	
site capacity	wenwu guji de chengshou nengli	文物古迹的承受能力	bear + receive + able + force	
social and cultural value	shehui he wenhua jiazhi	社会和文化价值	social + value + cultural + value	
stone carvings, sculpture, inscriptions, stele, and petroglyphs	shike	石刻	stone + carving	*shike,* which literally means 'stone carvings,' covers sculpture, inscriptions, stele, and petroglyphs.
strengthen/stabilize	jiagu	加固	add + firm	
structure	i. jiegou ii. jianzhu	i. 结构 ii. 建筑	i. join + fabricate ii. build + construct	See also: building.
sub plan	zhuanxiang sheji	专项设计	specific + item + design	*Zhuanxiang sheji* refers to a detailed strategy or implementation plan. See also: plan; project design; implmentation plan; plan; master plan.
survey and inventory	pucha	普查	general examination	This is the first stage of a three-stage process of investigation into heritage places; *pucha* is a large scale survey and inventory at the national level aimed at finding unrecorded heritage places. See also: identification and investigation; investigation of selected places; detailed investigation.
sustainibility	kechixuxing	可持续性	able + continue + nature of	
technical interventions and treatments	jishu shouduan	技术手段	technology + means	
technical measures	jishu cuoshi	技术措施	technical + measures	*Jishu cuoshi* is normally translated as 'technical measures,' except in Article 24, where it is translated as 'technical intervention.' See also: intervention; conservation measures.
threat	i. bu anquan yinsu ii. zaihai	i. 不安全因素 ii. 灾害	i. not + safe + element ii. disaster + harm	See also: damage; hazardous; potential problem; disaster.
tomb	gu muzang	古墓葬	ancient + tomb	

ENGLISH	PINYIN	CHINESE	LITERAL MEANING	COMMENTS
traditional architecture	gu jianzhu	古建筑	ancient + building	*gu jianzhu,* in Article 1, refers to the use of traditional Chinese building materials (e.g. wood, brick, stone and tiles), styles and techniques employed in both imperial and vernacular structures through the end of the Qing Dynasty.
treatment (of the setting)	(huanjing) zhengzhi	（环境）整治	put in order + treat	
values (significance)	jiazhi	价值	value	The three values named in Article 3-historical, artistic, and scientific-derive from the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics* (1982; revised 2002).
vestiges and traces	i. yiji ii. henji	i. 遗迹 ii. 痕迹	i. leave behind + vestige / remains ii. mark / trace + vestige / remains	*yiji* and *henji* are very close in meaning; *yiju* ('evidence') is different with the literal meaning 'basis.' See also: evidence.
visual catchments	shixian tonglang	视线通廊	view + line + connect + corridor	

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