Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China

English-language Text

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

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

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

As Deputy Director-General Zhang Bai of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH) points out in his introduction, what had become increasingly clear by the 1990s was the need for a coherent set of guidelines for heritage conservation practice and management. With the formation of China ICOMOS in recent years and the establishment of links to international professional organizations, it was an opportune time for SACH to initiate the process of drawing up national guidelines for China. This was undertaken in cooperation with the Getty Conservation Institute and the Australian Heritage Commission.
Promulgated in Chinese in late 2000 by China ICOMOS with the approval of SACH, the Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China provides an integrated and methodological approach to the conservation and management of sites, in compliance with the existing legislation of the People’s Republic of China. The text that follows, comprising an Introduction, the Principles, Commentary, and Glossary, is the officially approved translation and was undertaken by the GCI as part of its collaboration with SACH. It affords English-speaking professionals who work in China, as well as other national committees of ICOMOS and the international preservation community, access to the China Principles. The Commentary explains and amplifies the Principles, and the accompanying Glossary provides a standardized translation of Chinese-English terminology. An illustrated version of the Principles is in preparation by SACH. It will be clear from study of the Principles that the approach to preservation of heritage is consistent with present-day international practice while reflecting both the legal requirements of the nation and the characteristic needs of China's cultural heritage.

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

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

Neville Agnew and Martha Demas

The Getty Conservation Institute

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Principles
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in China
China is a unified country of many ethnic groups; it is a vast country with a long history and an unbroken cultural tradition. The large number of surviving heritage sites affords a vivid record of the formation and development of Chinese civilization. They provide the evidence for an understanding of China’s history and a basis upon which to strengthen national unity and promote sustainable development of the national culture.

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

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

**Article 1**

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

**Article 2**

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

**Article 3**

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

**Article 4**

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

**Article 5**

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

**Article 6**

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

**Article 7**

Verifiable records should be maintained and preserved. These comprise all forms of historic and contemporary documentation, including detailed records for each step of the conservation process.
A sound, independent, and permanent organizational structure should be established. At the site level, the role of management organizations should be strengthened within the framework of the law. All practitioners should receive specialized training and be qualified to practice only after proficiency testing. A procedure should be established whereby a committee of experts reviews all the important aspects of the conservation process. The members of this committee should have relevant higher education and professional qualifications and considerable practical experience.

Chapter Two  The Conservation Process

Article 9

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

Article 10

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

Article 11

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

Article 12

Based upon the results of the assessment, the formal proclamation of the site as an officially protected entity and its classification must be made by the relevant level of government. All sites that have been proclaimed as protected entities are subject to four legal prerequisites: demarcation of the boundaries of the site; erection of a plaque declaring the site’s status as an officially protected entity; creation of an archive for records; and designation of an organization or person dedicated to the management of the site. A buffer zone should also be established to control development around the site’s boundary and to preserve the natural and cultural landscape.
The preparation of a conservation master plan for the site must be based on the results of the assessment. The master plan should first set forth the main conservation goals, along with the appropriate conservation measures to achieve them. A typical master plan includes strategies for the following four components: conservation measures, appropriate use, exhibition and interpretation, and management. Within the framework of the master plan, specific plans for particular areas and components of the site may be drawn up. All conservation master plans, especially those for historic precincts (villages or towns), should be closely coordinated with the local official development plan. After approval procedures for these conservation master plans are completed in accordance with the law, they should be incorporated into the local urban or rural development plans.

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

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

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

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

**Article 18**

Conservation must be undertaken in situ. Only in the face of uncontrol-

lable natural threats or when a major development project of national

importance is undertaken and relocation is the sole means of saving

elements of a site may they be moved in their historic condition. Relocation

may only be undertaken after approval in compliance with the law.

**Article 19**

Intervention should be minimal. Apart from routine maintenance, there

should be no intervention on parts of a building or site that are not at immi-

nent risk of serious damage. Intervention should only be undertaken when

absolutely necessary and then should be kept to a minimum. The main

goals of conservation and management measures are to preserve the site’s

existing condition and to slow deterioration.

**Article 20**

Regular maintenance is the most basic and important means of conserva-

tion. A routine maintenance program should be established to carry out

regular monitoring, to identify and eliminate potential threats, and to repair

minor deterioration.

**Article 21**

Physical remains should be conserved in their historic condition without

loss of evidence. Respect for the significance of the physical remains must

guide any restoration; vestiges and traces of significant events and persons

must be preserved. Technical interventions should not compromise subse-

quent treatment of the original fabric. The results of intervention should

be unobtrusive when compared to the original fabric or to previous treat-

ments, but still should be distinguishable. Detailed archival records of all

restoration should be kept and there should be permanent signage indicat-

ing the date of intervention.

**Article 22**

Techniques and materials should be selected on the basis of conservation

requirements. Distinctive traditional technology and craftsmanship must

be preserved. New materials and techniques may only be used after they

have been tried and proven, and should in no way cause damage to the site.

**Article 23**

Appropriate aesthetic criteria should be observed. The aesthetic value

of a site derives from its historic authenticity. Alterations to the historic

condition may not be made for cosmetic purposes or to attain completeness.
ARTICLE 24

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

ARTICLE 25

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

ARTICLE 26

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

ARTICLE 27

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

Chapter Four Conservation Interventions

ARTICLE 28

Conservation interventions are technical measures for the treatment of damage and deterioration to a site and its setting. Treatment includes the following four categories: regular maintenance; physical protection and strengthening; minor restoration; and major restoration. Every intervention should have clear objectives and use tried and proven methods and materials. All technical measures should be documented and archived.
**Article 29**

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

**Article 30**

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

**Article 31**

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

**Article 32**

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

**Article 33**

Reconstruction in situ is an exceptional measure undertaken only in special circumstances. When approval has been given to undertake reconstruction in situ, priority should be given to conserving the remaining ruins without damaging them in the process. Reconstruction must be based on direct evidence. Conjectural reconstruction is not permitted.
ARTICLE 34

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

ARTICLE 35

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

Chapter Five Additional Principles

ARTICLE 36

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

ARTICLE 37

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

ARTICLE 38

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

China ICOMOS
October 2000
Chengde
Commentary on the Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China
Commentary
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for the Conservation
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in China

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

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

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

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

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

1.1.4 Since World War II heritage conservation has become an issue of common concern for the international community. Professional practitioners have founded international organizations concerned with all aspects of conservation, and many countries have signed various international conservation covenants. A number of countries have drawn up their own conservation regulations in accordance with their national conditions. As a signatory to the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and as a member of ICOMOS, China should also make a contribution to international conservation theory.

1.2 The purpose of the Principles

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

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

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

1.3 The authoritative nature of the Principles

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

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

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

1.3.4 The Principles may provide guidance for heritage conservation activities in which the public has been encouraged to participate; the public may also use the Principles as a means to gauge heritage conservation work.
2

2 On Heritage Sites

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Heritage sites must be historically authentic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

i Important reasons led to its construction, and the site authentically reflects this historical reality.

ii Significant events occurred at the site or important figures were active there, and its historic setting accurately reflects these events or the activities of these people.

iii The site illustrates the material production, lifestyle, thought, customs and traditions or social practices of a particular historical period.

iv The existence of the site can prove, correct, or supplement facts documented in historical records.

v The historic remains contain unique or extremely rare period or type elements, or are representative of a type of site.
vi Stages of a site’s transformations over time are capable of being revealed.

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

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

2.4 Heritage sites must be effectively conserved.

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

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

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

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

On Retaining the Historic Condition of Heritage Sites

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

The historic condition of a site refers to the following:

3.1.1 The condition prior to any conservation intervention.

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

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

3.1.4 The historic condition of a setting that is of significance to the site.
In complex situations, scientific investigation should be undertaken to determine historic condition.

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

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

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

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

3.3.1 The existing condition of the following must be preserved.

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

ii The overall design and layout of architectural ensembles within a site.

iii Individual components of significance from different periods within architectural ensembles.

iv Components and artisan techniques from different periods that have significance for a site.

v Works of art, either independent or associated with a building.

vi Damaged remnants of a site resulting from natural disasters, that retain research value.

vii Damaged remnants resulting from important historical events, that have acquired commemorative significance.

viii Historic settings that have not undergone major change.

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

i Where collapse, burial, damage, or abandonment has occurred.

ii Where deformation, incorrect placement, or bracing has occurred.

iii Where there exist sufficient physical remains to reveal the historic condition of a small number of missing parts.

iv Where there are no physical remains to reveal the original condition of a small number of missing or altered components, but where after scientific investigation and comparison with components of the same type and period, the original condition can be determined.

v Where, following appraisal, parts of a site that do not have historical value because of later interventions are removed so that the site can be returned to its historic condition at a specified period in the past.

vi If reinstatement enables the historic setting to reveal the values of the site.

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

On the Social and Economic Benefits of Heritage Sites

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

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

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

4.1.3 Social benefits are maximized through effective conservation measures that reveal a site’s authenticity and its intrinsic historical character. At the same time, various appropriate artistic and technological means may be employed to faithfully interpret its values to the public.
4.1.4 It must be recognized that heritage sites comprise one of the basic elements of “Historically and Culturally Famous Cities.” The number and quality of sites under protection are important criteria for determining the standard of conservation work in these cities.

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

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

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

4.2.2 Social function. Sites may also become

i. Places for the commemoration of significant events or important historic figures.

ii. Foci of education by providing knowledge of history, the arts, and the sciences.

iii. Tourist venues where history and culture are the main themes.

iv. Recreational places that provide healthy activities for the mind and body.

v. Places of traditional custom and continuing religious practice.

4.2.3 The aesthetic function of heritage sites includes

i. Fostering love for and interest in higher cultural and aesthetic values among the public through the influence of the site’s artistic values.

ii. Enhancing the public’s artistic appreciation through enjoyment and study of the site.

iii. Enhancing artsite creativity and techniques by providing arenas in which the public may learn through direct experience of the art and in which it may gain greater understanding of the past.

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

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

i. Social benefits of the site may increase the prominence of a locality, thereby bringing economic prosperity and raising land prices in the area.

ii. Income derived from visitors, although primarily flowing to the site, can also stimulate commercial, service, and other industries.

iii. There exist benefits such as cultural markets, intellectual property rights, and other nontangible assets that derive from the site.

iv. Economic benefit may derive from artistic and literary works associated with the site.

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

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

i. Renting out buildings, ruins, courtyards, or landscaped areas as general real estate or commercial premises.

ii. Setting up unseemly sight-seeing attractions to draw visitors.

iii. Distorting the historical values, or attracting visitors through vulgar or misleading advertising or promotion.

iv. Exploiting sites as capital for purely commercial gain.

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

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

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

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

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

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

i Preliminary work is necessary before determining the various steps of a conservation procedure. This includes a basic framework that sets forth the methodology and expected outcomes. Later stages in the process should not be undertaken prior to completion of previous stages.

ii In the case of major conservation interventions, work procedures should be drawn up specifically to address special circumstances of the project.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.3 Each stage of the conservation process has specific requirements.

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

i The existing condition of the natural or cultural landscape and its changes through history.

ii Traces that remain of important historic events and major natural disasters.

iii Evidence of those who designed and constructed the original site, sources of building materials for the site, and the past owners or occupants.

iv The history of interventions and adaptations to the site.

v Historic ruins that originally had special social significance.

vi Associated artifacts and inscriptions.

5.3.2 Assessment is the foundation of all conservation work. The three main elements revealed by the assessment process are the heritage values of a site, its present state of preservation, and its management context. Assessment of heritage values in conjunction with textual research should be related mainly to the physical remains of the site. Assessment must be based on detailed research from which conclusions can be drawn.
Nomination of a site to be formally declared an officially protected entity is one of the duties of heritage administration and management and should be done in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations. Sites identified as being significant but not yet proclaimed as officially protected entities should nevertheless be listed for conservation. Implementation of the four legal prerequisites is an important element in this process. In addition to the demarcation of the boundaries of the site and a buffer zone to control development in its vicinity, a protected zone should be established in areas where there is a concentration of archaeological sites.

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

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

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

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

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

On Archival Records

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

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

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

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

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

Archival records should be collected, collated, and stored in accordance with the relevant national laws on archives. However, for heritage sites, there must be at least five categories of records, namely:
Flow Chart of the Conservation Process

1. Investigation
   • Identification and investigation
   • Survey and inventory
   • Investigation of selected places
   • Detailed investigation
   • Collection of documentary materials

2. Research and Assessment
   • Values (Historical, Artistic, Scientific)
   • Existing condition
   • Management context

3. Implementation of the Four Legal Prerequisites
   • Demarcation of site boundaries and buffer zone
   • Erection of an official plaque
   • Creation of an archive for records
   • Establishment of a management organization

4. Determination of Objectives and Drawing up the Conservation Master Plan
   • Objectives
   • Conservation measures
   • Use
   • Interpretation
   • Management

5. Implementation of Master Plan
   • Draft intervention measures
   • Determine actions
   • Survey and design
   • Review

6. Periodic Review of Master Plan and Action Plans

Day-to-Day Management
i Compilations of historical documents.
ii Survey reports on the existing condition of the site.
iii Files on conservation interventions.
iv Records on monitoring and inspection of the site.
v Records on the management of public access to the site.

6.2.1 Requirements for the collection of historical documents are as follows:
i Historical texts provide evidence and therefore should be collected; duplication of content is not undesirable, but abridgment of documents is not permitted.
ii Historical records should not be judged solely on the basis of present criteria of authenticity, nor should current understanding alone be used to distinguish between what is genuine and what is false.
iii Great care should be taken in the interpretation and annotation of historical texts. Only technical annotations should be made and not value judgments about what is correct or wrong.

6.2.2 Survey reports on the existing condition of a site should include
i A report on the environment, including meteorological, hydrological, geological, and topographical information as well as material on pollution sources, the state of the ecology, distribution of vegetation cover, and any animal activity in the area.
ii All records of investigation into the site, no matter how brief.
iii All evidence and deliberative material used to authenticate the site’s historic and existing condition.
iv Results of examination of the condition before each conservation intervention, with focus on analysis of the stability of the structure and materials, and conclusions drawn from surveys of major damage to the site.
v Registers of associated contents.
vi Precise scaled topographical maps of the setting, plans of the overall site, and elevation and cross-sectional drawings.
vii Photographs, video recordings, and other audiovisual materials.

6.2.3 Documentation of major conservation interventions should primarily satisfy the requirements of the central government regarding construction and engineering projects. At the same time, in accordance with the special requirements of heritage conservation, the following relevant material should be added:
i A survey report of the existing condition.
ii A research and assessment report.
iii An evaluation report on the proposed plan.
iv Records of repairs, replacements, additions, and removals.
v Records of special artisan skills or construction methods.
vi Reports of experiments conducted on-site or in laboratories.
vii Photographs, video recordings, and other audiovisual materials.

6.2.4 Inspection and monitoring records should include
i Instrumental monitoring records and routine records of visual inspection of parts of a site that are liable to move, be damaged, or become deformed or cracked.
ii Records of regular inspections of safety equipment such as fire-fighting equipment, lightning rods, flood prevention facilities, and of techniques used to stabilize slopes.
iii Observation records on the effects of visitors and other social factors on a site and its setting.
iv Monitoring records on environmental quality.

6.2.5 Records on visitor management include
i Statistics on the composition of visitors (age, level of education, and profession) and visitor frequency.
ii Compilations and analyses, by each visitor category, of visitor comments and reactions to the site.
iii Records of discussions and research undertaken by scholars at the site, as well as relevant literature that pertains to the site.
iv Investigative analyses of the social factors influencing conservation.
v Analyses of economic benefits.
7 On the System of Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.4 A committee of experts must appraise important conservation projects.

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

7.4.2 Committee members should be highly qualified in disciplines related directly to the project under appraisal. Each committee should have at least one archaeologist, one specialist in the field of physical conservation intervention, and one specialist in management. These experts should not be participants in the project under appraisal, nor should they have a conflict of interest in any matters that come before them.
The committee of experts should draw up standardized rules of procedure. Appraisal meetings should be recorded in detail, and, as far as possible, the final decision should be arrived at through consensus. It is permissible to hold differing opinions and to record these in the proceedings, and in general, simple majority opinion should not necessarily prevail in approving items.

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

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

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

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

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**8**

**8** **On Assessment**

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

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

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

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

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

**8.2.1** Historical, artistic, and scientific values, encompassing

i. The existing condition of the site.
ii. Benefits to society through interpretation of the site after effective conservation.
iii. Potential values of the site yet to be identified.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**8.3.5** Analysis of the appropriateness of the current use of the site and the feasibility of extending its function while maintaining its existing condition.
The third component of assessment is the management context. This refers to management conditions at the time of assessment. The main items follow.

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

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

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

Conditions and prerequisites for interpretation and display.

Disaster assessment, prevention, and contingency capabilities.

Ability of management to ensure the required financial resources.

On the Conservation Master Plan

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

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

The creation of a conservation master plan should be undertaken by a suitably qualified professional organization, which must include archaeological and conservation specialists. Following evaluation by a committee of experts, in accordance with the conservation process, the master plan should be submitted to the relevant government department for examination and approval.

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

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

The first part is a basic outline that includes

i Classification of the site, a brief historical and geographic overview, a summary description of the site’s physical remains and setting, and the existence or otherwise of the proclaimed boundaries of the area to be protected, and a buffer zone to restrict development.

ii A statement of the legal basis of the plan.

iii An assessment of the values of the site, analysis of and conclusions on the existing condition of the physical remains and setting, and the assessment and conclusions of the management context.

iv A statement of the main problems that the plan needs to address.

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

i A focused explanation of how the basic principle of “not changing the historic condition” of a site will be addressed in planning for and limiting the impact of interventions.

ii The basic objectives proposed to address the site’s major problems.

iii Issues of public safety, social benefits to the local community, and the effects on the economy and environment.

The third part concerns conservation strategies. In line with the overall objectives of the plan, different strategies should be drawn up in accordance with the particular circumstances, components, and values of a site.
Each set of strategies should include the conservation methods to be used and the expected outcomes.

9.2.4 The fourth part concerns regulating the use of a site. Use should first guarantee that the historic condition is not changed, that the physical remains are not damaged, and that there is no interference in managing conservation of the site. This specifically includes
i Envisaged social and economic benefits.
ii The possibility of further adaptation in the use of the site.
iii Visitor capacity limits and the assignment of areas for different uses.
iv The addition to or adaptation of the site and the scale of facilities required its appropriate use.

9.2.5 The fifth part is an interpretation plan. First there should be an analysis of the carrying capacity of a site and interpretive areas open to the public. On the basis of this analysis, the objectives and content of interpretation can be determined. This section should specifically include
i A conceptual plan for revealing the overall site and its associated artifacts.
ii A plan for the use of the site to exhibit artifacts and historical themes.
iii Methods proposed to interpret and explain the site and highlight specific elements therein.
iv A plan for promotion and tourism.

9.2.6 The sixth part addresses management. First, there must be an analysis of the management conditions required to undertake effective conservation. On the basis of this analysis, an appropriate management system and objectives must be formulated. In the main these should include
i A management organization and a plan for training personnel.
ii A program for routine maintenance and monitoring.
iii Safety and disaster response measures.
iv Collection and management of archives.
v Capacity restrictions on public access.
vi A financial system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

9.3.6 Plans for addressing serious hazards in the setting.

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

10 On Routine Management, Maintenance, and Interpretation

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

10.1.1 The first duty of routine management is to guarantee the safety of the site and its visitors. This includes
i Disaster response and monitoring of threats.
ii Performance of routine maintenance procedures.
iii Control of visitor carrying capacity.
iv General treatment of the setting.
v Coordination of relations with the local community and establishment of a conservation network within the community.

10.1.2 The second duty is to enhance the quality of interpretation. The main objectives are
i Presentation and dissemination of the site’s values to promote public awareness of its importance.

ii To enhance content and methods of interpretation to maximize the interpretive impact.

iii Improvement of the social benefits derived from the site, thereby striving to increase economic benefits.

10.1.3 The third duty is to collect material, to record all conservation-related matters, to organize archival records, and to conduct research on any conservation questions that may emerge.

10.2 Routine maintenance refers to the regular implementation of a maintenance program. This is an extremely important part of management and is aimed at addressing potential problems and thereby preventing the need for further intervention.

10.2.1 Routine maintenance includes work on the site itself, any ancillary protective installations, and related physical interventions to the setting.

10.2.2 Maintenance procedures should be classified, standardized, and carried out at regular intervals.

10.2.3 Monitoring should be integrated with maintenance.

10.2.4 Maintenance of areas susceptible to damage or disaster is particularly important.

10.3 Interpretation is the principal means by which the management process creates social benefit. The main aspects follow.

10.3.1 Extensive use of the media to promote awareness of the site and its values, thereby enhancing its profile.

10.3.2 Continuous exploration of effective means of interpretation to attract visitors of different age groups and levels of education.

10.3.3 Production and sale of publications, audiovisual products, and innovative souvenirs suited to the needs of various categories of consumers.

10.3.4 Improvements in the quality of guides and site narrators.

II On Physical Protection and Strengthening

II.1 Physical protection and strengthening are measures by which modern materials are used and protective structures added to a site to prevent harmful natural processes that may lead to irreparable damage. These may be used only when other measures have proved ineffective or when such measures, although effective, would change the historic condition to too great a degree. The basic requirements are as follows.

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

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

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

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

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

II.2.2 All protective and strengthening materials and application techniques must first be tested and proven in a laboratory before in situ testing. Only after a period of at least one year and after obtaining positive results should it be permitted to extend the area of application.
All testing and applications of protective substances must be subject to appropriate scientific evaluation and periodic monitoring reports written.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On Minor and Major Restoration

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Preference should be given to the use of traditional techniques.

Remnants of different historical periods 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 the physical remains. Survey and design work must be done with great attention to detail; the historical information
inherent in the existing condition of a site must be carefully considered; and procedures for evaluation by experts and for approval must be strictly followed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. On Relocation and Reconstruction

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

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

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

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

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

13.2.1 A site may be relocated only when

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

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

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

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

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

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

13.2.4 Relocation should conserve historical information from all periods and avoid as much as possible the substitution of components that have significance. Information about the original location should be displayed at the relocated site.
13.2.5 Only existing fabric should be relocated. It is not permitted to create new buildings in a traditional style on the pretext of restoring a site, based solely on a document or an oral account.

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

13.3.1 Reconstruction may be considered in the following instances.

   i When necessary interpretive and service buildings are approved to be built on a large-scale site they may be reconstructed on ruins of secondary significance.

   ii When a structure has been destroyed in recent years and the public still has a strong memory and connection with it, and there exists reliable documentation.

   iii When a small number of buildings existed in gardens or cultural landscapes and were intimately associated with the setting.

   iv When a small number of buildings of secondary importance have been destroyed within a complex of buildings in which the overall configuration remains largely intact.

   v When heritage sites have particular commemorative functions.

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

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

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

13.3.5 Reconstruction is not appropriate when

   i The ruined state of a site has acquired significance in its own right, or the site forms part of a landscape that is publicly accepted as having special aesthetic significance.

   ii There exist remains of aboveground structures of early cultures and ancient tombs.

   iii No footings of buildings exist.

   iv The evidence of texts or physical remains is insufficient for the purposes of reconstruction.

14 On Treatment of the Setting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14.2.4 Treatment of the setting by elimination of structures and accumulated rubbish that threaten the safety of a site. Based on research and investigation, a long-term plan for the setting should be implemented.
Social factors potentially harmful to a site should be treated in a comprehensive manner and with the involvement of the public. Industrial and transportation facilities that threaten the safety of a site must be relocated. A comprehensive plan should be undertaken to eliminate all sources of pollution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Aboveground remains should be conserved according to the following principles.

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

i Treatment of a site’s setting by removing elements that could seriously threaten its safety.

ii Protection and strengthening of the remains.

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

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

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

On Conservation of Commemorative Sites

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

China iCOMOS
October 2000
Chengde
On the Development of the Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China
As the most populous nation in the world, with a vast territory, a long history of continuous cultural development, and many ethnic groups, China has engendered a rich legacy of cultural heritage. Beginning in 1950, China undertook a national inventory and initial assessment of significance of cultural sites. Over 300,000 sites have been registered to date. From this inventory, authorities at the county level have selected the most significant sites and officially designated them protected entities. In turn, provincial, and autonomous regional and municipal authorities selected from this group those sites with important historical, artistic, and scientific values and proclaimed them protected sites at their respective levels. There are currently more than 7,000 sites in these categories. To date, the State Council of the People’s Republic of China has proclaimed 1,268 of the most important sites from this group National Priority Protected Sites, which affords the highest level of protection. In addition, in three phases since 1982, the State Council has designated ninety-nine “Historically and Culturally Famous Cities;” and the provinces and autonomous regions have also designated these historic cities at their respective levels. Collectively, these heritage sites record the historic development of the nation as well as the brilliance and creativity of the people of China. They are an integral part of China’s culture and its history of outstanding science, technology, and the arts. These sites both form a basis for understanding the past and are a foundation for the future.

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

Over the past several decades China has undertaken extensive and effective conservation of a large number of cultural sites that were seriously threatened, and active professional teams at sites, museums, and archaeological institutes have been established throughout the
country. During this period, China accumulated a vast amount of experience and began to work out its own set of heritage conservation theories that reflect Chinese conditions. It was with this sound foundation that the National Committee of China ICOMOS undertook to draw up the Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China (hereinafter referred to as the Principles). Under the leadership of the deputy director-general of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH), the current chairman of China ICOMOS, a committee of eight senior professionals in the fields of architecture, archaeology, conservation sciences, law, and management undertook the work of drafting the Principles document.

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

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

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

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

During 1998 and 1999, the three parties undertook several study tours of diverse cultural sites in Beijing, Tianjin, Liaoning, Hebei, Shandong, Fujian, and Yunnan Provinces, which included World Heritage sites such as the Imperial Summer Resort in Chengde and the Great Wall, as well as archaeological sites, museums, grottoes and temples, and historic towns and museums. The group held seminars with local government officials and site managers. SACH personnel briefed the GCI and AHC participants on China’s system of heritage conservation practice and management, the legal system as it relates to heritage, and the various types of intervention seen at the sites visited.
The program of study tours culminated with a visit in May 2000 to the United States. Cultural sites, monuments, and historic precincts were visited in Los Angeles, northern New Mexico, and the Washington, D.C. area, and briefings were held with organizations such as US/ICOMOS, the National Park Service, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

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

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

Zhang Bai

Deputy Director-General, SACH
Chairman, China ICOMOS

May 2004
A note on the Glossary

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

- Tracking of variant translations, specifically in relation to the Principles (i.e. Articles 1-38). As with any translation, the consistent use of a word or phrase as a conveyor of meaning is impossible to attain, but every effort has been made to note these variants.

- Common English translations that have not been retained, either because they are now outmoded (e.g. the use of ‘heritage site’ rather than ‘cultural relic’ to translate wenwu guji), or another word was preferred (e.g. ‘cave temples,’ rather than ‘grottoes’).

- The historical or legislative context of certain Chinese concepts (e.g. the ‘four legal prerequisites’).

- Cross-referencing of other related terms within the glossary.

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

May 2004
### ENGLISH* | PINYIN | CHINESE | LITERAL MEANING | COMMENTS
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
action plan | zhuanxiang sheji | 专项设计 | specific + item + design | *Zhuanxiang sheji refers to a detailed strategy or implementation plan. See also: plan, specific plan, conservation master plan.*
adversely affect | i. yousun | i. 有损 | i. have + injure | *Sunbai is translated as ‘diminished’ in relation to values only in Article 4. See also: damage and deterioration.*
 | ii. sunhai | ii. 损害 | ii. injure + damage |
 | iii. pohuai | iii. 破坏 | iii. destruction/damage |
anient | 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: contemporary, modern.*
appropriate use | liyong gongneng | 利用功能 | use + function | *‘Appropriate’ is implicit in the conservation context.*
arachaeological site and/or ruin | i. gu wenhua yizhi | i. 古文化遗址 | i. ancient + culture + site/ruin | *Gu yizhi and yizhi are abbreviated forms of gu wenhua yizhi*
 | ii. gu yizhi | ii. 古遗址 | ii. ancient + site/ruin |
 | iii. yizhi | iii. 遗址 | iii. site/ruin |
artrchitecture | jianzhu | 建筑 | building/architecture | See also: building, structure.
assessment | pinggu | 评估 | assessment/evaluation | *Assessment of significance (pinggu jiazhi): Articles 5, 11 Assessment of the state of preservation (pinggu baocun zhuangtai): Article 11 Assessment of the management context (pinggu guanli tiaojian): Article 11 See also: evaluation.*
authenticity (verifiable) | zhenshi(xing) | 真实性 | true + fact/real + (character/essence) | *Translated as ‘verifiable’ only in Article 7, in reference to documents and records.*
benefit of society | shehui xiaoyi | 社会效益 | social + benefit | The concept excludes the notion of economic benefit (jingji xiaoyi), which is seen as distinct from social benefit (see Commentary, Section 4, for a discussion of ‘economic benefits’ and Section 8.2 for an explanation of shehui xiaoyi).*
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.*
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<tr>
<td>building that no longer survives</td>
<td>yi bu cunzai jianzhu</td>
<td>已不存在建筑</td>
<td>already + not + exist + building</td>
<td>Literal translation of <em>yi bu cunzai jianzhu</em> is ‘a building that no longer exists.’ The concept refers primarily to wooden buildings built on a foundation; when the structure is lost, all that remains is the platform or footings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cave temple</td>
<td>shikusi</td>
<td>石窟寺</td>
<td>rock + cave + temple</td>
<td>Shikusi refers primarily to Buddhist cave temples and is frequently translated as ‘grottoes.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commemorative building</td>
<td>jinian jianzhu</td>
<td>纪念建筑</td>
<td>commemorate + building</td>
<td>A ‘commemorative place’ (<em>jinian di</em>) is distinguished from a ‘commemorative building’ by the absence of any building remains. See also: commemorative place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commemorative place</td>
<td>jiniandi</td>
<td>纪念地</td>
<td>commemorate + place</td>
<td>See also: commemorative building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>component</td>
<td>i. goujian</td>
<td>构件</td>
<td>i. structure + piece</td>
<td>i. <em>Goujian</em> generally refers to structural components of a building rather than non-structural parts, such as decorative elements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. bufen</td>
<td>部分</td>
<td>ii. part/section</td>
<td>ii. <em>Bufen</em> is also translated as ‘part’ and ‘element.’ See also: part, element, heritage component.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conjectural reconstruction</td>
<td>zhuguan sheji</td>
<td>主观设计</td>
<td>subjective + design</td>
<td>The concept is from the Venice Charter (Article 9): ‘restoration.....must stop at the point where conjecture begins’).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conservation/conservate (protection/protect)</td>
<td>i. baohu</td>
<td>保护</td>
<td>i. conserve + protect</td>
<td><em>Baohu</em> is a broad concept and conveys the meaning of protection, maintenance, technical intervention and management. See also: preserve; conservation practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. baohu gongzuo</td>
<td>保护工作</td>
<td>ii. conserve + work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conservation master plan (master plan)</td>
<td>i. baohu guihua</td>
<td>保护规划</td>
<td>i. conservation + plan + draw</td>
<td><em>Baohu guihua</em> refers to the overall plan for a heritage site, including both conservation and management; <em>guihua</em> is an abbreviated form of <em>baohu guihua</em>. Sometimes translated simply as ‘master plan’ (e.g. Articles 9, 14). See also: action plan; plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. guihua</td>
<td>规划</td>
<td>ii. plan + draw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conservation and management measures</td>
<td>baohu cuoshi</td>
<td>保护措施</td>
<td>conserve + measures</td>
<td><em>Baohu cuoshi</em> are actions, both technical and managerial, hence sometimes translated as ‘conservation and management measures’ (e.g. Articles 19, 24). See also: technical measures, intervention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conservation practice (conservation)</td>
<td>baohu gongzuo</td>
<td>保护工作</td>
<td>conserve + work</td>
<td>In the Principles, <em>baohu gongzuo</em> refers to conservation practice generally, including management. See also: conservation process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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* Words in parentheses are alternative translations.
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<th>LITERAL MEANING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>conservation process</td>
<td>baohu chengxu</td>
<td>保护程序</td>
<td>conserve + process/ procedure</td>
<td><em>Buohu chengxu (or chengxu) refers to the step-by-step process outlined in Chapter 2. It carries the connotation of ‘sequence’ and ‘procedure,’ hence translated as ‘sequential process’ in Article 5. See also: process.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contemporary</td>
<td>i. xiandai</td>
<td>i. 现代</td>
<td>i. present + generation</td>
<td>When used in the context of Chinese history, xiandai refers to the period from 1949 to the present (e.g. Article 1, ‘contemporary places’). See also: modern, ancient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultural landscape</td>
<td>i. renwen jingguan</td>
<td>i. 人文景观</td>
<td>i. humanistic + landscape</td>
<td>See also: natural landscape and historic landscape; setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>damage and/or deterioration</td>
<td>i. sunshang</td>
<td>i. 损伤</td>
<td>i. damage + injure</td>
<td>Pohuai is translated as ‘adversely affect’ only in Article 24. See also: adversely affect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dangers</td>
<td>weihai</td>
<td>危害</td>
<td>danger + damage</td>
<td>Weihai refers to both human and natural threats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detailed investigation</td>
<td>zhongdian diaocha</td>
<td>重点调查</td>
<td>major/focus + investigation</td>
<td>This is the third stage in the investigatory process of heritage sites (wenwu 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disassembly</td>
<td>jieti</td>
<td>解体</td>
<td>take apart</td>
<td>Disassembly and re-assembly is a traditional method of restoring wooden buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disaster</td>
<td>zaihai</td>
<td>灾害</td>
<td>disaster + harm</td>
<td>See also: threat; hazardous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disaster prevention and preparedness</td>
<td>i. yufang zaihai</td>
<td>i. 预防灾害</td>
<td>i. prevent + disaster</td>
<td>Fangzai is a two-character abbreviation of yufang zaihai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultural landscape</td>
<td>ii. fangzai</td>
<td>ii. 防灾</td>
<td>ii. prevent + disaster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>element</td>
<td>i. bufen</td>
<td>i. 部分</td>
<td>i. part/section</td>
<td>See also: part, component.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evaluation</td>
<td>pingjia</td>
<td>评价</td>
<td>appraisal/evaluation</td>
<td>See also: assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evaluation</td>
<td>ii. jiegou</td>
<td>ii. 结构</td>
<td>ii. join + fabricate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Words in parentheses are alternative translations.
### ENGLISH*  |  PINYIN  |  CHINESE  |  LITERAL MEANING  |  COMMENTS
---|---|---|---|---
evidence (basis)  | i. yiju  | i. 依据  | i. basis + evidence  | Yiju is translated as 'guide' in Article 21 in relation to undertaking restoration. See also: vestiges and traces.
i. zhengju  | ii. 证据  | ii. evidence  |  |  
exhibition (interpretation)  | zhanchen  | 展陈  | exhibit + display  | See comment under '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). The origins of the ‘four haves’ may be traced back to the mid-Qing dynasty (late 18th century).
demarcation of the boundaries  | you baohu fanwei  | 有保护范围  | have + conservation + area  | The official plaque erected at every protected site gives the name of the site, its level of classification, and the date of inscription as a protected entity.
errection 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 zhuannen jigou huo zuanren fuze guanli  | 有专门机构或专人负责管理  | have + dedicated + organ + person  |  
guidelines  | zhidao yuanze  | 指导原则  | guiding + principles  | See also: principles, professional guidelines.
hazardous (harm)  | i. yingxiang anquan  | i. 影响安全  | i. affect + safety  | Yingxiang anquan is translated as ‘potentially hazardous’ in Article 24 and as ‘harm’ in Article 34. See also: disaster.
i. yinqi zaihai  | ii. 引起灾害  | ii. cause + calamity/disaster  |  |  
iii. zaocheng zhongda anquan shigu  | iii. 造成重大安全事故  | iii. cause + major + safety + accident  |  |  
heritage component (contents or components)  | fushu wenwu  | 附属文物  | attached + culture + property  | *Fushu wenwu*, in Articles 1 and 32, refers to both associated and integral components such as objects, furnishings, sculpture, wall paintings, stele, and decorative elements.

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>heritage site</td>
<td>i. wenwu guji</td>
<td>文物古迹</td>
<td>i. culture + property + ancient + remains</td>
<td>Wenwu and guji are abbreviated forms 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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. wenwu</td>
<td>文物</td>
<td>ii. culture + property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii. guji</td>
<td>古迹</td>
<td>iii. ancient + remains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>historic condition</td>
<td>yuanzhuang</td>
<td>原状</td>
<td>original 'previous + condition'</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>historic landscape</td>
<td>lishi jingguan</td>
<td>历史景观</td>
<td>history + landscape</td>
<td>A historic landscape differs from a cultural landscape in relating specifically to the historic significance of the place, whereas a cultural landscape encompasses a broader meaning and context. See also: cultural landscape; natural landscape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>historic precinct (villages or towns)</td>
<td>lishi wenhua jiequ (cunzhen)</td>
<td>历史文化街区 (村镇)</td>
<td>history + culture + zone (village + town)</td>
<td>Historic precincts and ‘Historically and Culturally Famous Cities’ (see below) both fall under the dual authority of the Ministry of Construction and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (Ministry of Culture).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>historically and culturally famous cities</td>
<td>lishi wenhua mingcheng</td>
<td>历史文化名城</td>
<td>history + culture + famous + city</td>
<td>See comment above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>identification and investigation</td>
<td>wenwu diaocha</td>
<td>文物调查</td>
<td>culture + property + investigation</td>
<td>Wenwu 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in situ</td>
<td>yuanzhi</td>
<td>原址</td>
<td>original + place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interpretation (exhibition)</td>
<td>zhanchen</td>
<td>展陈</td>
<td>exhibit + display</td>
<td>Zhanchen is a two-character abbreviation of the six-character phrase zhanshi chenlie jieshi (exhibit + display + explain) and includes the broad concept implied in the English word 'interpretation.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intervention</td>
<td>ganyu</td>
<td>干预</td>
<td>i. intervene</td>
<td>i. Ganyu covers a broad range of interventions, both technical and management, translated as ‘impact’ only in Article 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gongcheng</td>
<td>工程</td>
<td>ii. engineering/project</td>
<td>ii. Gongcheng is conservation intervention that requires approval, except in Article 18 where it refers to a major infrastructure project, hence translated as ‘major development project’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cuoshi</td>
<td>措施</td>
<td>iii. suitable action</td>
<td>iii. Cuoshi is normally translated as ‘measures,’ except in Article 21, where it appears as jishu cuoshi and is translated as ‘technical interventions.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chuli</td>
<td>处理</td>
<td>iv. attend to/fix up</td>
<td>iv. Chuli is a general term, translated as ‘intervention’ or ‘treatment’ (both in Article 21). See also: treatment, measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investigation of selected places</td>
<td>fucha</td>
<td>复查</td>
<td>again + examine</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maintenance</td>
<td>baoyang</td>
<td>保养</td>
<td>conservation + support</td>
<td>Always used with the modifier richang (‘regular’ or ‘routine’). See also: monitoring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>major restoration</td>
<td>zhongdian xiufu</td>
<td>重点修复</td>
<td>major/focus + repair + recover/turn back</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management</td>
<td>guanli</td>
<td>管理</td>
<td>administer + manage/put in order</td>
<td>See also: conservation practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management context</td>
<td>guanli tiaojian</td>
<td>管理条件</td>
<td>management + condition</td>
<td>See: Commentary, Section 8.4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>means of conservation</td>
<td>baohu shouduan</td>
<td>保护手段</td>
<td>conservation + means</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>measure</td>
<td>cuoshi</td>
<td>措施</td>
<td>i. suitable action</td>
<td>Huidong is translated as ‘activities’ only in Article 27. See also: conservation measure, technical measure, intervention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>huodong</td>
<td>活动</td>
<td>ii. activity/act</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minimal intervention</td>
<td>jinkeneng jianshao ganyu</td>
<td>尽可能减少干预</td>
<td>i. as much as possible + reduce + intervention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jinliang shaoja ganyu</td>
<td>尽量少加干预</td>
<td>ii. as much as possible + small + add + intervention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>minor restoration</td>
<td>xianzhuang</td>
<td>现状修整</td>
<td>present + condition + repair + put in order/ fix</td>
<td>'Minor restoration’ is an abbreviation of ‘minor restoration of existing condition’ (xianzhuang xiuzheng). 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modern (later)</td>
<td>jindai</td>
<td>近代</td>
<td>recent + period</td>
<td>When used in the context of Chinese history, jindai refers to the period 1840 to 1949 (establishment of the People’s Republic of China); translated as ‘later’ only in Article 31. See also: contemporary, ancient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitoring</td>
<td>jianché</td>
<td>监测</td>
<td>supervise + measure</td>
<td>See also: maintenance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natural landscape/setting</td>
<td>ziran jingguan/</td>
<td>自然景观/环境</td>
<td>i. natural + landscape/setting</td>
<td>See also: cultural landscape, setting, historic landscape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natural processes</td>
<td>i. ziranli he</td>
<td>自然力和人为</td>
<td>i. natural + force + man-made</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and human actions</td>
<td>ii. waili</td>
<td>外力</td>
<td>ii. external force</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>officially protected</td>
<td>i. wenwu baohu</td>
<td>文物保护单位</td>
<td>i. culture + property + conserve + unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site/entity</td>
<td>danwei</td>
<td>保护单位</td>
<td>ii. conserve + unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>original fabric</td>
<td>i. yuanyou shiwu</td>
<td>原有实物</td>
<td>i. original + have + physical + substance/property</td>
<td>Yuanyu is a two-character abbreviation of yuanyou shiwu. See also: physical remains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. yuanwu</td>
<td>原物</td>
<td>ii. original + substance/property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part</td>
<td>bufen</td>
<td>部分</td>
<td>part/section</td>
<td>See also: element, component.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physical protection</td>
<td>fanghu jiagu</td>
<td>防护加固</td>
<td>prevent + protect + reinforce/strengthen</td>
<td>The concept of ‘physical protection and strengthening’ encompasses interventions such as consolidation and grouting, stabilization and reinforcement, protective sheltering, and flood prevention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and strengthening</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physical remains</td>
<td>i. shiwu yicun</td>
<td>实物遗存</td>
<td>i. physical + property + leave behind + exist/survive</td>
<td>Xiancun shiwu is translated as ‘existing fabric’ only in Article 32. See also: original fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(existing fabric)</td>
<td>ii. xiancun shiwu</td>
<td>现存实物</td>
<td>ii. present + exist/survive + physical + property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>plan</td>
<td>i. guihua</td>
<td>一. 规划</td>
<td>i. plan + draw</td>
<td>Guihua is used mainly in the context of a conceptual conservation master plan, and local development plan. Fang'an, in the context of conservation, generally refers to a conceptual plan, including the feasibility of specific proposals, that must be submitted for approval before an implementation action plan can be developed for approval. See also: conservation master plan, action plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. fang'an</td>
<td>二. 方案</td>
<td>ii. plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potential problem/threat</td>
<td>yinhuan</td>
<td>隐患</td>
<td>hidden + affliction</td>
<td>Translated as ‘problems revealed’ only in Article 32. See also: threat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preserve</td>
<td>i. baocun</td>
<td>一. 保存</td>
<td>i. conserve + keep</td>
<td>See also: conservation/conserve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. baohu</td>
<td>二. 保护</td>
<td>ii. conserve + protect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preventive measure</td>
<td>yufangxing cuoshi</td>
<td>预防性措施</td>
<td>prevent + measure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principles (guidelines)</td>
<td>zhuozhe</td>
<td>准则</td>
<td>follow + norms</td>
<td>See also: guidelines, professional guidelines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>process (procedure)</td>
<td>chengxu</td>
<td>程序</td>
<td>procedure + sequence</td>
<td>Chengxu is used as an abbreviation of baohu chengxu (‘conservation process’) in Articles 5 and 9 and is thus translated as ‘conservation process.’ See also: conservation process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>professional guidelines</td>
<td>hangye guize</td>
<td>行业规则</td>
<td>industry + standards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reconstruction</td>
<td>chongjian</td>
<td>重建</td>
<td>again + build</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relocation (conserve at another location)</td>
<td>i. yidi baohu</td>
<td>一. 易地保护</td>
<td>i. another + place + conservation</td>
<td>Translated as ‘conserved at another location’ in Article 35. In Article 32, relocation is mentioned in relation to ‘major restoration’ because it involves the same degree of complexity, including disassembly of the structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. qianyi baohu</td>
<td>二. 迁移保护</td>
<td>ii. move + place + conservation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rescue excavation</td>
<td>qiangjiuxing fazue</td>
<td>抢救性发掘</td>
<td>rush to save + excavation</td>
<td>Qiangjiuxing fazue occurs when archaeological remains are encountered in the course of development projects.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>restoration</td>
<td>xiufu</td>
<td>修复</td>
<td>repair + recover/turn back</td>
<td>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 xiuzheng or ‘minor restoration.’ See also: major restoration; minor restoration; restoration through complete disassembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restoration through complete disassembly</td>
<td>quanbu jieti xiufu</td>
<td>全部解体修复</td>
<td>complete + dismantle + restore</td>
<td>See also: restoration; disassembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scenic area</td>
<td>fengjing mingsheng qu</td>
<td>风景名胜区</td>
<td>scenery + famous + area</td>
<td>Fengjing mingsheng qu refers to officially designated scenic areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setting</td>
<td>huanjing</td>
<td>环境</td>
<td>environment</td>
<td>See also: cultural landscape; natural landscape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>significance (values)</td>
<td>jiazhi</td>
<td>价值</td>
<td>value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specific plan</td>
<td>zhuanxiang guihua</td>
<td>专项规划</td>
<td>specific + item + plan</td>
<td>Zhuanxiang guihua is a plan for a specific area or components of a site that form part of a master plan. See also: action plan; plan; conservation master plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standards of practice</td>
<td>zhuanye guize</td>
<td>专业规则</td>
<td>professional + norms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stone carvings, sculpture, inscriptions, stele, and petroglyphs</td>
<td>shike</td>
<td>石刻</td>
<td>stone + carving</td>
<td>Shike, which literally means ‘stone carvings,’ covers sculpture, inscriptions, stele, and petroglyphs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>structure (protective structure)</td>
<td>i. (baohuxing) jianzhu</td>
<td>i. (保护性) 建筑</td>
<td>(protective) building/ architecture</td>
<td>Gouzhuwu refers to functional structures or shelters to protect mainly archaeological sites, tombs and grottoes (protective function is implied; hence ‘protective structure’); ‘protective building’ (baohuxing jianzhu), in Article 30, incorporates both interpretive and protective functions. See also: building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. (baohuxing) jianzhu</td>
<td>i. (保护性) 建筑</td>
<td>(protective) building/ architecture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. jegou</td>
<td>ii. 结构</td>
<td>join + fabricate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. gouzhuwu</td>
<td>iii. 构筑物</td>
<td>fabricate + build + thing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>survey and inventory</td>
<td>pucha</td>
<td>普查</td>
<td>general examination</td>
<td>This is the first stage of a three-stage process of investigation into heritage places. Pucha is a large scale survey and inventory aimed at finding unrecorded heritage places. See also: identification and investigation; investigation of selected places; detailed investigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>technical measures</td>
<td>jishu cuoshi</td>
<td>技术措施</td>
<td>technical + measures</td>
<td>Jishu cuoshi is normally translated as ‘technical measures,’ except in Article 21, where it is translated as ‘technical intervention.’ See also: intervention, conservation measures.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| 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 | |
| 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, and tiles), styles, and techniques employed in both imperial and vernacular structures through the end of the Qing Dynasty.* |
| treatment | i. zhili  
ii. xiushan  
iii. chuli  
iv. zhengzhi | i. 治理  
ii. 修缮  
iii. 处理  
iv. 整治 | i. treat + put in order  
ii. repair  
iii. attend to/fix up  
v. put in order + treat | *Zhili, chuli, and zhengzhi are broad terms that include treatment of the site and its setting.*  
*Xiushan refers more specifically to the treatment of building fabric.*  
See also: intervention. |
| urban or rural development plan | chengxiang jianshe guihua  | 城乡建设规划  | city + village + development + plan | *These are official development plans issued by local governments.*  
See also: action plan; conservation master plan. |
| values (significance) | 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). Social value is subsumed under the notion of ‘benefit to society’ (see Commentary, Section 8.2). |
| 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. |

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