

ICOMOS



International Scientific Committee on Twentieth Century Heritage

ICOMOS 20 世纪遗产国际科学委员会

APPROACHES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF TWENTIETH-CENTURY ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE, MADRID DOCUMENT 2011

Madrid, June 2011

关于20世纪建筑遗产保护办法的马德里文件 2011

马德里，2011年6月

FOREWORD

前言

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) works through its International Scientific Committee on Twentieth-Century Heritage (ISC20C) to promote the identification, conservation and presentation of Twentieth-century heritage places.

国际古迹遗址理事会（以下简称ICOMOS）通过它下属的20世纪遗产国际科学委员会（以下简称ISC20C）来推动20世纪遗产地的鉴定、保护及展示。

ICOMOS is an international non-government organisation of conservation professionals which acts as UNESCO's adviser on cultural heritage and the World Heritage Convention.

作为联合国教科文组织在文化遗产和世界遗产宪章方面的咨询机构，ICOMOS 是一个保护专家组成的国际非政府组织。

The Madrid Document makes an important contribution to one of the ISC20C's current major projects, that of developing guidelines to support the conservation and management of change to Twentieth century heritage places.

马德里文件是为了推动ISC20C当前的主要项目之一——为20世纪遗产地的干预建立支持其保护与管理的准则。

The Madrid Document was developed by members of the ISC20C during 2011 and it was first publically presented at the "International Conference Intervention Approaches for the Twentieth Century Architectural Heritage", held in Madrid in June 2011. The conference was organized by ISC20C Vice President Fernando Espinosa de los Monteros in association with the Campus Internacional de Excelencia Moncloa – Cluster de Patrimonio, and with the collaboration of the Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Madrid (ETSAM). Over 300 international delegates debated and amended the initial draft of the document, which was unanimously adopted by the conference delegates on June 16th, 2011 at the Palacio de Cibeles, before the City of Madrid and Ministry authorities.

马德里文件是2011年间由ISC20C的成员编写的，它第一次公开发表于2011年6月在马德里举办的“20世纪建筑遗产处理办法的国际会议”上。会议由ISC20C副主席Fernando Espinosa de los Monteros同the Campus Internacional de Excelencia Moncloa – Cluster de Patrimonio及the Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Madrid (ETSAM)等机构共同举办。共有超过300名国际代表讨论并修正了该文件的第一版草案。2011年6月11日



全体会议代表在马德里市政府部门见证下，一致通过了马德里文件。

The Madrid Document has now been translated into several languages which are available to download on the ISC20C website: <http://icomos-isc20c.org/sitebuildercontent/sitebuilderfiles/madriddocumentenglish.pdf>

马德里文件现在被翻译为多种语言，并在ISC20官方网站上提供下载: <http://icomos-isc20c.org/sitebuildercontent/sitebuilderfiles/madriddocumentenglish.pdf>

Currently, the Madrid Document refers only to architectural heritage and specifically, looks carefully at guiding intervention and change, but the ISC20C is considering broadening the document's scope to encompass guidelines for all types of heritage places of the Twentieth Century.

目前，马德里文件仅探讨建筑遗产，尤其是在如何引导处理及干预方面，但ISC20C正在考虑将文件针对的广度扩展至包含所有类型的20世纪遗产地的准则。

After following the usual ICOMOS processes for the development of conservation guidelines and principles, the final document may take its place among ICOMOS international doctrine.

依据ICOMOS通常的保护准则与原则编制的通常过程，马德里文件的最终稿将收入ICOMOS的国际宪章中。

We invite comments on the Madrid Document, to assist the preparation of a second edition. Comments may be submitted in English, French or Spanish, addressed to the Secretary General of ISC20C: isc20c@icomos-isc20c.org

我们诚挚的邀请您为马德里文件提供建议和评论，以推动第二版的准备工作。您的意见可以是英文、法语或西班牙文，请发送至ISC20C的秘书处: isc20c@icomos-isc20c.org

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ICOMOS ISC20C主席

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APPROACHES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF TWENTIETH-CENTURY ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE, MADRID DOCUMENT 2011

Madrid, June 2011

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马德里，2011年6月

PREAMBLE

序言

The ICOMOS International Scientific Committee for Twentieth Century Heritage (ISC 20C) is developing guidelines for the conservation of heritage sites of the twentieth century during 2011–2012.

国际古迹遗址理事会20世纪遗产科学委员会于2011至2012年间在编制20世纪遗产地的保护准则。

As a contribution to this debate, the International Conference "Intervention Approaches for the Twentieth-Century Architectural Heritage – CAH 20thC" adopted on 16 June 2011 the following text "Approaches for the Conservation of Twentieth-Century Architectural Heritage, **Madrid Document 2011**".

2011年6月16日，以“20世纪建筑遗产处理办法-CAH 20thC”为主题的国际会议采纳了“20世纪建筑遗产保护方法，马德里文件2011”。

AIM OF THE DOCUMENT

文件的目的是

The obligation to conserve the heritage of the twentieth century is as important as our duty to conserve the significant heritage of previous eras.

保护20世纪遗产是与保护先前时期的重要遗产同等重要的义务。

More than ever, the architectural heritage of this century is at risk from a lack of appreciation and care. Some has already been lost and more is in danger. It is a living heritage and it is essential to understand, define, interpret and manage it well for future generations.

由于缺乏欣赏与关心，这个世纪的建筑遗产比以往任何时期都处境甚危。其中一些已经消失了，另一些尚处在危险中。20世纪遗产是活的遗产，它的理解、定义、阐释与管理都对下一代至关重要。

The Madrid Document 2011 seeks to contribute to the appropriate and respectful handling of this important period of architectural heritage. While recognising existing heritage conservation documentsⁱ, the Madrid Document also identifies many of the issues specifically involved in the conservation of architectural heritage. Yet while it specifically applies to architectural heritage in all its forms, many of its concepts may equally apply to other types of twentieth-century heritage.

马德里文件2011致力于促成对这一重要时期的建筑遗产的合适的、有所尊重的处理。在充分认识现有的遗产保护文件的同时ⁱ，马德里文件亦指明了建筑遗产保护的一些特殊情况。虽然它针对所有形式的建筑遗产，但是其中很多概念和理念同样适用于其他类型的20世纪遗产。

The document is intended for all those involved in heritage conservation processes.

这份文件是为了所有遗产保护过程中的参与者编制的。

Explanatory notes are incorporated where necessary and a glossary of terms completes the document.

在需要的地方，注释已经被并入文件，同时，词汇表亦被包含在其中。

ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE, UNDERSTANDING AND SIGNIFICANCE

先前的知识，理解与价值

Article 1: Identify and assess cultural significance.



第1条：文化价值的鉴定与评估

1.1: Use accepted heritage identification and assessment criteria.

1.1 使用已被认可的遗产鉴定与评估标准。

The identification and assessment of the significance of twentieth-century architectural heritage should use accepted heritage criteria. The architectural heritage of this particular century (including all of its components) is a physical record of its time, place and use. Its cultural significance may rest in its tangible attributes, including physical location, design (for example, colour schemes), construction systems and technical equipment, fabric, aesthetic quality and use, and/or in its intangible values, including historic, social, scientific or spiritual associations, or creative genius.

20世纪建筑遗产价值的鉴定与评估应采用已被认可的遗产评估标准。这个特殊的世纪的建筑遗产（包括其各个构件）是它所在的时间、地点与功能的物理记录。它的文化价值可存在于物质层面，例如：物理区位，设计（例如色彩主题），建造系统，技术设备，材料，美学质量，以及功能；亦可能存在于非物质价值层面，例如历史的、社会的、科学的、精神层面的关联，或创造的天赋。

1.2: Identify and assess the significance of interiors, fittings, associated furniture and art works.

1.2 鉴定及评估室内、配件、相关的家具以及艺术作品。

To understand the architectural heritage of the twentieth century it is important to identify and assess all components of the heritage site, including interiors, fittings and associated art works.

为了理解20世纪建筑遗产，鉴定及评估室内、配件及相关的艺术作品十分重要。

1.3: Identify and assess the setting and associated landscapes.

1.3 鉴定和评估环境及相关的景观。

To understand the contribution of context to the significance of a heritage site, its associated landscape and settingⁱⁱ should be identified and assessed.ⁱⁱⁱ

为了理解环境对一个遗产地价值的贡献，它相关的景观与环境ⁱⁱ需要被鉴定和评估ⁱⁱⁱ。

For urban settlements, the different planning schemes and concepts relevant for each period and heritage site should be identified and their significance acknowledged.

对于城市中的场所来说，与各时期及遗产地相关的不同的规划计划以及理念应该被鉴定，以知晓其价值。

1.4: Proactively develop inventories of the architectural heritage of the twentieth century.

1.4 先行制定20世纪建筑遗产名录。

The architectural heritage of the twentieth century needs to be proactively identified and assessed through systematic surveys and inventories, thorough research and studies by multidisciplinary teams, with protective conservation measures established by the responsible planning and heritage authorities.

20世纪建筑遗产需要通过系统调研及名录建立，由多学科团队进行的详尽研究，以及由对应的规划与遗产管理部门制定保护手段等方法，被先行鉴定和评估。

1.5: Use comparative analysis to establish cultural significance.

1.5 采用对比分析的方法来确定文化价值。

When assessing the significance of the architectural heritage of the twentieth century, comparative heritage sites must be identified and assessed in order to be able to analyse and understand relative significance.

为分析和理解遗产地的相对价值，当鉴定20世纪建筑遗产的价值的时候，需鉴定和评估对比遗产地案例。

Article 2: Apply appropriate conservation planning methodology.

第2条：实施适当的保护规划方法

2.1: Maintain integrity by understanding significance before any intervention.

2.1 通过在任何处理前了解对象价值的方式来维护（遗产地的）完整性。



Adequate research, documentation and analysis of the historic fabric are needed to guide any change or intervention. The integrity of the architectural heritage of the twentieth century should not be impacted by unsympathetic interventions. This requires careful assessment of the extent to which the heritage site includes all the components necessary to express its significance and also to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes that contribute to this significance. Adverse impacts of development and/or neglect, including conjecture, should be avoided.

任何处理和干预都需要充分的研究、记录以及历史实物的分析作为指导。20世纪建筑遗产的完整性不应该遭受考虑不周的干涉带来的破坏。这就要求对能表达其价值、能保证它代表性特征的完整性的全部构件以及曾促使这个价值的过程予以仔细评估。开发带来的负面冲击及（或）忽视、臆测带来的不良后果应该被避免。

Understanding how cultural significance is manifest in the architectural heritage of the twentieth century, and how different attributes, values and components contribute to that significance, is essential in order to make appropriate decisions about its care, and the conservation of its authenticity and integrity. Buildings evolve over time and later alterations may have cultural significance. Different conservation approaches and methods may be necessary within one heritage site. The input of the original designer or builder should always be sought, where relevant.

为了做出适合的20世纪遗产的保护的决策，以及为了保护它的真实性与完整性，我们必须了解20世纪建筑遗产的文化价值如何体现，了解（其）不同的特征、价值以及构件如何影响了这一价值。建筑随时间的发展而不断演变，晚期的干预亦可能有文化价值。同一处遗产地采用不同的保护手段与方法可能很有必要。其最初的设计师及建造者对遗产的影响在相关之处应该被考虑。

2.2: Use a methodology that assesses cultural significance and provides policies to retain and respect it, prior to commencing work.

2.2: 在具体工作开展之前，使用评估文化价值的一套方法，并且提供政策维护和尊重这套方法。

The methodology used to assess the significance of the architectural heritage of the twentieth century should follow a culturally appropriate conservation planning approach. This will include comprehensive historical research and significance analysis in the development of policies to conserve, manage and interpret the identified cultural significance. It is essential that such analysis be completed before works start to ensure that specific conservation policies are provided to guide development and change. Conservation Plans should be prepared. Regional heritage charters and site-specific conservation declarations may be developed.^{iv}

评估20世纪建筑遗产价值的方法必须遵循从文化角度来讲合适的保护规划方法。这要求在编制保护、管理与诠释已经被认定的文化价值的政策的时候必须包含全面的历史研究和价值的分析。这样的分析必须在工作进行之前完成，以此来确保（我们）拥有特定的保护政策来指导发展与处理。保护规划需要预先准备。区域性的遗产宪章以及针对不同遗产地的保护宣言亦可以被编制^{iv}。

2.3: Establish limits of acceptable change.

2.3 建立可容忍的改变的限度。

For every conservation action, clear policies and guidelines should be established *before* starting any architectural intervention, so as to define the acceptable limits of change. A Conservation Plan should define the significant parts of the heritage site, the areas where interventions are possible, the optimum usage of the site and the conservation measures to be taken. It should consider the specific architectural principles and building technologies used in the twentieth century.

针对每一个保护实践，在进行任何建筑处理之前，首先明确的政策和准则应该落实到位，以此来划定可以被接受的干预的限度。一个保护规划需要明确指出：遗产地的重要构件，可以进行改变的区域，场所的最佳使用方式以及将要进行的保护手段。它应该充分考虑20世纪使用的建筑技术及建筑准则。

2.4: Use interdisciplinary expertise.

2.4 运用跨学科的专业知识

Conservation planning requires an interdisciplinary approach, considering all attributes and values of cultural significance. Specialists in modern conservation technology and material sciences may be required to undertake specific research and exchange of knowledge due to the use and proliferation of non-traditional materials and methods in twentieth-century architectural heritage.



保护规划需要一个考虑到了文化价值的所有特征与所有价值的跨学科的方法。由于在20世纪建筑遗产中非传统材料以及（建造）方法的广泛应用，为进行特定的研究及交换知识与意见，我们需要现代保护技术及材料科学方面的专家。

2.5: Provide for maintenance planning.

2.5. 为维护规划做准备。

It is important to plan for the regular preventive care and maintenance of these architectural heritage sites. Emergency stabilisation work may also be required. Continual and appropriate maintenance and periodic inspection is consistently the best conservation action for architectural heritage and reduces long-term repair costs. A Maintenance Plan will assist this process.

对这些建筑遗产的日常性的防护及维护的规划非常重要。持续性的合理的维护及定期的检查一直都是建筑遗产的最佳保护手段，且能节省长期的维修成本。一份维护规划将有助于这个过程。

2.6: Identify responsible parties for conservation action.

2.6. 明确对保护手段(实施)负责的人群。

It is important to identify the parties who are to be responsible and accountable for conservation actions for the architectural heritage of the twentieth century. These may include, but not be limited to, owners, heritage authorities, communities, local government and occupants.

明确在20世纪遗产保护过程中将为保护行为负责的人群非常重要。这可能包括，但不限于：所有者，遗产权威方，社区，当地政府以及居民。

2.7: Archive records and documentation.

2.7 档案记录与记录文件编制

When making changes to twentieth-century architectural heritage it is important to produce records of those changes for public archiving. Recording techniques may include photography, measured drawings, oral histories, laser scanning, 3D modeling and sampling, depending on the circumstances. Archival research is an important part of the conservation planning process.

在干预20世纪建筑遗产时，为公众存档的目的而进行的这些干预的记录工作十分重要。依照不同的情况，记录手段可能包括：摄影，测绘，口述历史，激光扫描，3D模型与样品采集。档案研究是保护规划过程中的重要环节。

For every intervention, the peculiarities of the heritage site and the measures taken should be documented appropriately. The documentation must record the state before, during and after the intervention. Such documentation should be kept in a secure place and in up-to-date replicable media. It will assist the presentation and interpretation of the site, thereby enhancing its understanding and enjoyment by users and visitors. Information acquired in the investigation of architectural heritage, as well as other inventories and documentation, should be made accessible to interested persons.

针对每一个干预，遗产地的特性以及所采用的方法应该被合理记录。记录文件必须包含在干预之前、之中以及之后的各种状态。这样的记录文件需要保存在一个安全的场所，并依托于最新的可复制的媒介。它将有助于遗产地的展示与阐释，从而强化使用者和拜访者对遗产地的理解和享受。在建筑遗产调研中获得的信息以及其他档案与记录文件应该便于相关人员查看。

Article 3: Research the technical aspects of twentieth-century architectural heritage.

第3条：20世纪建筑遗产的技术层面的研究

3.1: Research and develop specific repair methods appropriate to the unique building materials and construction techniques of the twentieth century.

3.1 研究并开发符合20世纪特殊的建筑材料与修建技术的专门性的修复手段。

Twentieth-century building materials and construction techniques may often differ from traditional materials and methods of the past. There is a need to research and develop specific repair methods appropriate to unique types of construction. Some aspects of the architectural heritage of the twentieth century, especially those created after the middle of the century, may present specific conservation challenges. This may be due to the



use of new or experimental materials and construction methods, or simply due to a lack of specific professional experience in its repair. Original/significant materials or details should be recorded if they have to be removed, and representative samples should be stored.

20世纪建筑材料与修建技术往往不同传统材料与修建技术。有必要研究和开发符合不同的修建类型的专门的修复手段。一些20世纪的建筑遗产，尤其是修建于世纪中期之后的，可能带来特别的保护挑战。这可能因为新的或实验性的材料与修建方法的使用，亦可能是因为在修复中缺乏特殊的职业经验。原材料或细节若需要被移除则需要被记录，有代表性的样本需要被保存。

Before any intervention, these materials should be carefully analysed and any visible and non-visible damage identified and understood. Some experimental materials may have a shorter life-span than traditional materials and need to be carefully analysed. Investigations into the condition and deterioration of materials are to be undertaken by suitably qualified professionals using non-destructive and carefully considered non-invasive methods. Limit destructive analysis to the absolute minimum. Careful investigation into the aging of materials of the twentieth century will be required.

任何处理之前，这些材料需要被仔细分析，任何可见的与不可见的破损都需要被发现与了解。一些实验性材料可能相对传统材料来说寿命更短，亦需要被仔细分析。针对材料的现状及损毁的调查须由合适的有资格的职业人士采用无损害的、非侵入性的手段来完成。需要严格将有破坏性的分析降到最低。（我们）亦需要针对20世纪材料的老化的详细调查。

3.2: The application of standard building codes needs flexible and innovative approaches to ensure appropriate heritage conservation solutions.

3.2 为确保得出合理的遗产保护解决办法，在运用标准的建筑规范的时候需要灵活的、创新的手段。

The application of standardised building codes (e.g. accessibility requirements, health and safety code requirements, fire-safety requirements, seismic retrofitting, and measures to improve energy efficiency) may need to be flexibly adapted to conserve cultural significance. Thorough analysis and negotiation with the relevant authorities should aim to avoid or minimise any adverse heritage impact. Each case should be judged on its individual merits.^v

为保护文化价值，需要灵活应用标准化建筑规范（例如：可达性要求，健康与安全规范要求，防火规范要求，防震改装，增进能源效率的要求）详尽的分析以及同相关权威机构的协商应以避免或最小化可能对遗产造成的任何负面冲击为目的。每一个不同案例都应该按照个体的特性分别判断^v。

MANAGE CHANGE TO CONSERVE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

为保护文化价值而管理（遗产的）干预

Article 4: Acknowledge and manage pressures for change, which are constant.

第4条：承认并管理持续的干预的压力。

4.1: Whether as a result of human intervention, or environmental conditions, managing change is an essential part of the conservation process to maintain cultural significance, authenticity and integrity.

4.1 无论是人类干涉的，还是环境因素的原因，管理（遗产的）干预是维护文化价值、真实性与完整性的重要环节。

Conservation of authenticity and integrity is especially important in urban settlements where interventions may be necessary due to changes in everyday use, which may cumulatively impact cultural significance.

在城市聚落中因为日常使用功能的变化而需要采取的干预，可能会逐渐影响文化价值。这些干预过程中保护真实性和完整性非常重要。

Article 5: Manage change sensitively.

第5条：细致地管理干预。

5.1: Adopt a cautious approach to change.

5.1. 使用谨慎的方法来干预。

Do only as much as is necessary and as little as possible. Any intervention should be cautious. The extent and depth of change should be minimised. Use proven methods of repair and avoid treatments that may cause damage to historic materials and cultural significance; repairs should be undertaken using the least invasive means possible. Changes should be as reversible as possible.



只做必要的、尽可能少的干预。任何处理都应该谨慎。干预的程度和深度应该被最小化。使用已经被验证过的修复方法，避免可能为历史材料带来破坏、可能破坏文化价值的方法；修复时应该尽量使用非侵袭性方法。

Discrete interventions can be introduced that improve the performance and functionality of a heritage site on condition that its cultural significance is not adversely impacted. When change of use is under consideration, care must be taken to find an appropriate reuse that conserves the cultural significance.

小心谨慎的处理可以被运用，条件是它在不对其文化价值产生有害影响的前提下，增进一个遗产地的表现和功能。当考虑改变使用功能的时候，必须谨慎的找到一个保护其文化价值的合适的再利用方法。

5.2: Assess the heritage impacts of proposed changes prior to works commencing and aim to mitigate any adverse impacts.

5.2: 在工作开展之前，评估被提议的干预对遗产的冲击，并以缓和任何负面冲击为目标。

Before intervening in any heritage site its cultural significance needs to be assessed, and all components should be defined and their relationship and setting understood. The impact of the proposed change on the cultural significance of the heritage site must be thoroughly assessed. The sensitivity to change of every attribute and value must be analysed and its significance accounted for. Adverse impacts need to be avoided or mitigated so that cultural significance is conserved.

在任何遗产地的处理之前，需要评估它的文化价值，详细说明所有的构件，理解它们之间的关系以及所处的环境。被提议的干预对于遗产地的文化价值的冲击必须被全面地评估。必须分析每一个特征与价值的应对干预的敏感性，详细说明其价值。应该避免或缓和负面冲击以保护文化价值。

Article 6: Ensure a respectful approach to additions and interventions.

第6条：需要确定一个尊重（遗产地文化价值）的添加及处理的方法。

6.1: Additions need to respect the cultural significance of the heritage site.

6.1: 添加手段需要尊重遗产地的文化价值。

In some cases, an intervention (such as a new addition) may be needed to ensure the sustainability of the heritage site. After careful analysis, new additions should be designed to respect the scale, siting, composition, proportion, structure, materials, texture and colour of the heritage site. These additions should be discernable as new, identifiable upon close inspection, but developed to work in harmony with the existing; complementing not competing.

在一些情况下，为保证遗产地的可持续性，可能需要一个干预（例如一个新的添加）。在仔细地分析后，新的添加应该尊重遗产地的尺度，场所，构成，比例，结构，材料，肌理，色彩等。这些添加应该可被辨识为新的，在近距离检查时可以被识别，但与现存的和谐一致；补足而非竞争。

6.2: New interventions should be designed to take into account the existing character, scale, form, siting, materials, colour, patina and detailing.

6.2 新的干涉需要考虑现存的特点、尺度、形式、场所、材料、色彩、光泽以及细节。

Careful analysis of surrounding buildings and sympathetic interpretation of their design may assist in providing appropriate design solutions. However, designing in context does not mean imitation.

仔细的分析周围的建筑以及细心诠释它们的设计可能有助于获得合适的设计解决方法。但是，在环境中的设计不等同于模仿。

Article 7: Respect the authenticity and integrity of the heritage site.

第7条：尊重遗产地的真实性与完整性。

7.1: Interventions should enhance and sustain cultural significance.

7.1 干涉需要增强和延续文化价值。

Significant building elements must be repaired or restored, rather than reconstructed. Stabilising, consolidating and conserving significant elements are preferable to replacing them. Wherever possible, replacement materials should be matched like for like, but marked or dated to distinguish them.



建筑的重要部分应该被维修和修复，而非重建。稳固、巩固以及保护重要部分比替换他们更可取。在可能之处，替换的材料应该与原件相配，但需要被标记或注明日期以区分他们。

Reconstruction of entirely lost heritage sites or of their important building elements is not an action of conservation and is not recommended. However, limited reconstruction, if supported by documentation, may contribute to the integrity and/or understanding of a heritage site.

重建一个完全消失的遗产地或者遗产地的重要部分不是保护的行为，亦不推荐。但是，有限度的重建，如果有记录支撑，将有利于完整性及（或）对遗产地的理解。

7.2: Respect the value of significant layers of change and the patina of age.

7.2 尊重改变中各个主要层次的价值，尊重岁月光彩

The cultural significance of a heritage site as historic testimony is principally based on its original or significant material attributes and/or its intangible values which define its authenticity. However, the cultural significance of an original heritage site or of later interventions does not depend on their age alone. Later changes that have acquired their own cultural significance should be recognised and respected when making conservation decisions.

作为历史的见证，一个遗产地的文化价值主要基于它原真的或重要的材料特征及（或）它的能定义其真实性的非物质价值。但是，一个原有的遗产地或晚期的改动的文化价值不单单取决于它们的年代。在做保护决策的时候，已获得自身的文化价值的晚期改动应该被识别和尊重。

Age should be discernible through all the interventions and changes that have occurred over time, as well as in their patina. This principle is important for the majority of materials used in the twentieth century.

随着时间的推移和在它们的光泽里，所有的干涉及改动的年代都应该可辨识。这条准则对于大部分 20 世纪的材料都很重要。

Contents, fixtures and fittings that contribute to cultural significance should always be retained on the heritage site where possible.^{vi}

对文化价值有意义的内容、设备与家具应尽可能的在遗产地保留^{vi}。

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

环境可持续性

Article 8: Give consideration to environmental sustainability.

第8条：给环境可持续性予以充分考虑。

8.1: Care must be taken to achieve an appropriate balance between environmental sustainability and the conservation of cultural significance.

8.1：应关注环境可持续性和保护文化价值间的平衡。

Pressure for architectural heritage sites to become more energy efficient will increase over time. Cultural significance should not be adversely impacted by energy conservation measures.

要求建筑遗产地更加节能的压力将与日俱增。文化价值不应因节能措施而遭受负面冲击。

Conservation should take into account contemporary approaches to environmental sustainability. Interventions to a heritage site should be executed with sustainable methods and support its development and management.^{vii} To achieve a practical and balanced solution, consultation with all stakeholders is needed to ensure sustainability of the heritage site. All possible options in terms of intervening, managing and interpreting the heritage site, its wider setting and its cultural significance must be retained for future generations.

保护应该考虑环境可持续性的现代手段。一处遗产地的干涉应该采取可持续性的方法，并需要保证其发展与管理^{vii}。为确保遗产地的可持续性发展而找到一个可操作的、平衡的解决方法，需要咨询所有的利益相关者。在干涉、管理与阐释遗产地的所有过程中，它的广义的环境以及文化价值必须被保留给后代。

INTERPRETATION AND COMMUNICATION

诠释与交流



Article 9: Promote and celebrate twentieth-century architectural heritage with the wider community.

第9条：与更大范围的公众一同推崇和赞美20世纪遗产。

9.1: Presentation and Interpretation are essential parts of the conservation process.

9.1 保护过程中展示与诠释是不可或缺的部分。

Publish and distribute twentieth-century architectural heritage research and conservation plans, and promote events and projects wherever possible among the appropriate professions and broader community.

发表和分发20世纪建筑遗产研究和保护规划，在适当的职业群体以及更大范围的公众中推进（20世纪遗产的）活动与项目。

9.2: Communicate cultural significance broadly.

9.2: 广泛交流文化价值。

Engage with key audiences and stakeholders in dialogue that assists in the appreciation and understanding of twentieth-century heritage conservation.

同关键受众以及利益相关者探讨任何能增进对20世纪遗产保护的欣赏和理解的话题。

9.3: Encourage and support professional educational programs to include twentieth-century heritage conservation.

9.3: 鼓励和支持职业教育项目添加20世纪遗产保护部分。

Educational and professional training programs need to include the principles of conservation of twentieth-century heritage.^{viii}

教育与职业培训项目需包含 20 世纪遗产的保护准则^{viii}。

GLOSSARY

词汇

Attributes include physical location, design (including colour schemes), construction systems and technical equipment, fabric, aesthetic quality and use.

特征 包括物理位置、设计（包括色彩主题）、建造系统以及技术设备、材料、美学品质以及功能。

Authenticity is the quality of a heritage site to express its cultural significance through its material attributes and intangible values in a truthful and credible manner. It depends on the type of cultural heritage site and its cultural context.

真实性 是一个遗产地的能采用真实的、可信的方式，通过它的物质特征和非物质价值表达其文化价值的特质。它取决于文化遗产地的类型和它的文化环境。

Components of a heritage site may include interiors, fittings, associated furniture and art works; setting and landscapes.

构件 一个遗产地的构件可能包括室内、配件、相关家具及艺术品、环境和景观。

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a heritage site so as to retain its cultural significance.

保护 是为了保持遗产地的文化价值而进行的全部保护过程。

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social and/or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the heritage site itself, its setting, fabric, use, associations, meanings, records, related sites and related objects. Heritage sites may have a range of significances for different individuals or groups.

文化价值 是（遗产地留给）先前、当代以及后代的美学价值、历史价值、科学价值、社会价值及（或）精神价值。文化价值蕴含在：遗产地自身，它的环境、材料、功能、关联、含义、记录、相关场所和相关物品中。针对不同个体或群体，遗产地可能有不同价值。

Intangible values may include historic, social, scientific or spiritual associations, or creative genius.



非物质价值 可能包含历史、社会、科学或精神关联，或创造天赋。

Integrity is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the built heritage, its attributes and values. Examining the conditions of integrity therefore requires assessing the extent to which the property:

- a) Includes all components necessary to express its value;
- b) Ensures the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance;
- c) Suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.

完整性 是建筑遗产及它的特征与价值的完整性和完好性的度量。因此，调查完整性的需要考虑遗产地符合以下方面的程度：

- a) 包含所有能表达其价值的组成部分；
- b) 确保了能表明遗产地价值的特征与过程的完全展现。
- c) 受到因开发及（或）忽视而带来的不良影响。

Intervention is change or adaptation including alteration and extension.

干涉 是改动或更改，包括修改与扩展。

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric and setting of a heritage site, and is to be distinguished from repair.

维护 是针对遗产地的材料和环境的持续性保护，有别于修复。

Reversibility means that an intervention can essentially be undone without causing changes or alterations to the basic historical fabric. In most cases reversibility is not absolute.

可逆性 是指一项干涉可以被复原，而不对基本的历史实物产生任何改动或改变。在多数情况下，可逆性不绝对。

ENDNOTES

尾注

ⁱ Relevant documents and charters include:

相关文件与宪章包括：

- The Venice Charter - International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter) 1964
- 威尼斯宪章 - 保护文物建筑和历史地段的国际宪章（威尼斯宪章）1964
- The Florence Charter- Historic Gardens and Landscapes 1981
- 佛罗伦萨宪章-历史园林与景观 1981
- The Washington Charter- Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas 1987.
- 华盛顿宪章-保护历史城镇与城区宪章 1987
- The Eindhoven Statement – DOCOMOMO 1990.
- 埃因霍温宣言 – 现代运动记录与保护组织 1990.
- The Nara Document on Authenticity – 1994.
- 奈良真实性文件 -1994
- The Burra Charter - The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999.
- 巴拉宪章 – 针对具有文化价值的场所的澳大利亚古迹遗址理事会宪章 1999.
- Principles for the Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage – 2003.
- 建筑遗产分析、保护与结构修复准则-2003
- The Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage – TICCIH 2003.
- 有关工业遗产的下塔吉尔宪章-国际工业遗产保存委员会 2003.
- Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, ICOMOS 2005.
- 保护遗产建筑、古遗址和历史地区的环境的西安宣言，国际古迹遗址理事会，2005
- World Heritage Convention: Operational Guidelines 2008
- 世界遗产宪章：行动指南 2008.

ⁱⁱ Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, ICOMOS 2005. 保护遗产建筑、古遗址和历史地区的环境的西安宣言，国际古迹遗址理事会，2005

ⁱⁱⁱ Open-air spaces or green areas around and between architectural objects or in urban areas often represent components of an overall composition and of a historically intended spatial perception. 建筑对象的周边和之间以及在城区中的开放环境以及绿色环境通常代表整体构成以及历史上预期的空间预想的一部分。

^{iv} For example, *Texto de Mexico 2011*, Moscow Declaration 2006. 例如，*Texto de Mexico 2011*，莫斯科宣言 2006。

^v In certain cases, the materials used for built sites of the twentieth century have a shorter life span than traditional materials. Lack of conservation action and knowledge of appropriate repair methods based on their material characteristics may mean they need more drastic interventions than traditional materials and they could also require additional intervention in the future. 在一些情况下，20世纪建筑遗产使用的材料比传统材料寿命短。因为材料的特性而导致的保护措施缺乏以及恰当的修复知识的缺乏可能意味着它们相对传统材料来说需要更加剧烈的干涉，亦需要在将来进一步的干涉。

^{vi} Their removal is unacceptable unless it is the sole means of ensuring their security and preservation. They should be returned where and when circumstances permit. 不能移除这些，除非这是唯一的确保它们安全与保护它们的唯一手段。当情况允许的情况下，它们应该被放回。

^{vii} United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED): "Brundtland Report". Our Common Future (1987), Oxford: Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-282080-X. 联合国世界环境及发展委员会（WCED）：“布伦特兰报告”。我们共同的未来（1987）。牛津：牛津大学出版社 ISBN 0-19-282080-X

^{viii} UIA (international Union of Architects) Architectural Education Commission Reflection Group. 世界建筑师协会建筑教育委员会思考组。