

金門縣文化局出國報告提要

出國報告名稱：

2012 歐洲地中海文化資產數位科技研討會(The Euromed 2012)

頁數： 含附件： ☒是 ☐否

出國計畫主辦機關/聯絡人/電話：

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出國人員姓名/服務機關/單位/職稱：

李錫隆／金門縣文化局／局長

出國類別：☐考察 ☐進修 ☐研究 ☐實習 ☒其他(出席國際會議)

出國時間：10/27－11/4

出國地區：利慕索 (Limassol)，賽普路斯 (Cyprus)

報告日期：11/12

關鍵詞：世界遺產、保存再利用、數位技術、國際行銷

內容摘要：

赴賽國參加「2012 歐洲地中海文化資產數位科技研討會(The Euromed 2012)」並同步舉辦我國及金門申報世界遺產展覽，會議期間共有 300 餘位世界各國學者發表論文，並有一日赴世界遺產參訪。瞭解世界已全面將遺產保存再利用與數位技術整合，並藉多元的國際合作宣揚並促進此項工作，另一方面賽國將遺產保存與透過規劃與在地產業充分結合，也是一項值得金門學習之處。配合大會的展覽得到各國普遍好評回應，足見積極的國際行銷對金門是絕對需要努力的方向。

行政院及所屬各機關出國報告

(出國類別：其他(出席國際會議))

「2012 歐洲地中海文化資產數位科技研討會
(The Euromed 2012)」

服務機關：金門縣文化局

職 稱：局長

姓 名：李錫隆

派赴國家：利慕索,賽普路斯

出國期間：10/27—11/4

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目 錄

壹、緒言	2
貳、行程紀要	3
參、心得與建議	7
肆、結論	9
伍、附錄	10

壹、緒言



EUROMED 是國際上較早推動探討古蹟保存與數位科技整合的國際性研討會，自 2006 年起，每 2 年於賽普路斯舉辦。本(2012)年為第四次舉行，由於該會議議題的前瞻與深度均深受肯定。該會議受到聯合國教科文組織 (UNESCO)、世界遺產中心 (WHC)、歐盟 (European Commission)、CIPA、ISPRS 等機構的支持與協辦，會議論文亦皆由世界著名的 springer 出版社正式出書廣為刊行。本年度共收到 85 個國家 372 篇論文的申請，足見該會議在學術與國際上的影響力。

本年度適逢賽國擔任歐盟執行委員會主席 (Presidency of the Council of the EU) 因此會議已正式列入歐盟與 UNESCO 重要行事曆，邀請多位世界級專家與會，是本年度世界文資數位保存的重要學術活動。

本縣推動申報世界遺產，自當積極參與國際活動，掌握國際保存趨勢，並對外推廣行銷。本次大會，奉長官指派於 2012 年 10 月 27 日至 11 月 4 日間參加，同行者尚有本校世界遺產規劃團隊中國科技大學閻亞寧教授，除發表論文兩篇外，並配合大會展示國內與金門申遺工作，計有六幅 A0 海報輔以豐富的影片與文宣資料，在會議中引起許多正面回應。

貳、行程紀要

101 年 10 月 28 日(星期日)

經過近 20 小時的飛行，於 10 月 28 日(星期日)中午抵達賽國(Cyprus)第二大城利馬索(Limassol)，入住地中海旅館(The Mediterranean Beach Hotel)，稍事休息後，前往大會地點亞馬薩斯旅館(The Amathus Beach Hotel)報到，領取資料，並將此次帶來的六大張金門申請世界遺產的 A0 海報在大會展示區張貼。此外，大會於報到處並設有交流展示櫃台，供各國研發成果於公開園地宣傳交換。我方準備內容除金門縣文化局、交旅局、國家公園各項文宣品、申遺文件外，並有文化部文化資產局臺灣文資保存、申遺介紹以及交通部觀光局的臺灣綜合簡介，內容豐富多樣，頗為突出。大會主席 Marinis Ioannides 博士和工作同仁於現場忙於佈置，準備一場盛會誠屬不易。



▲大會地點亞馬薩斯旅館
(The Amathus Beach Hotel)

是日晚上 9 時，由賽普路斯科技大學副校長 Andreas Anayiotos 博士邀請大會學術委員會成員晚餐，我國二位代表也在受邀之列，20 餘人於舊城古建築再利用的餐廳裡品嚐當地風味餐點，賓主相談甚歡，直至深夜 11 時許才結束。也見識了西方另類的社交方式。

本次大會全名為「歐洲地中海文化資產數位科技研討會(The Euromed 2012)」，大會自 2006 年起每兩年舉辦一次，本年為第四屆。共收到 85 個國家 372 篇論文，經評閱後，擇優發表，並由世界有名的 Springer 公司出版論文集，為國際上本領域深具影響的學術活動。大會自 10 月 29 日(星期一)起舉辦六日至 11 月 3 日(星期六)止。正式註冊出席者有 48 個國家 300 餘位專業人士。

除論文發表外，大會亦同時舉辦各種專業如數位量測、地理資訊系統、資料格式基準等工作坊，一共動用一間主會場和六間分會場規模相當盛大。配合大會期間，歐盟文化事務執行委員會以及各分項計畫主持人也在賽普路斯集合，和大會共同活動，使得會議內容更為充實。

2012 年下半年，賽國適為歐盟輪值主席，大會亦正式列入歐盟重要行事曆，

開幕式由賽國總統府秘書長和文化科技部長代表賽國政府表示歡迎，隨即進行特邀貴賓演講，包括 RFID 發明人 John Greaves 先生以及 Google 地球發明人 Michael T. Jones 先生等人，就國際研究方向進行分析說明。下午則展開分組論文報告。

大會由上午 8 時開始，除中午用餐 1 小時外，一直進行到晚上 7 時半為止，每天長達近 12 小時的研討會，誠不多見。

同行的閻亞寧教授為國內文資保存專家，他服務的中國科技大學文資中心裡，設有數位保存科技研究室，此次大會中，中科大共發表兩篇論文，同時也配合大會展示金門推動世界遺產的工作。大會期間除與閻教授分頭合進，分赴各會場聽取報告交流之外，更努力將金門的各項資料對外發送並回答各方面的問題，基本上都能得到正面的理解、鼓勵與支持，還有許多國外人士表示將蒞金實地參訪的意願。

10 月 30 日下午閻教授以古蹟三維地理資訊系統的整合建置為題進行專題發表，介紹國內文資三維地理資訊與管理、防災的整合系統，引起各國學者的熱烈迴響與討論，此項觀念與作法和世界潮流同步並已得到初步成果，在國際上也是極受關注的課題，未來於金門地區亦有頗多可供援引之處。

大會期間於 10 月 31 日安排了一天的世界遺產現場參觀，包括了 Phasouri 考古遺址與世界遺產地 Papos 舊城與考古遺址等。

賽普路斯這座島地，是地中海的第三大島，有九千兩百多平方公里，僅是臺灣總面積的四分之一強，不過，自來卻是多災多難，他國旗上是有橄欖樹知的和平標誌，但和平對他卻是太遙遠了。

他先後被亞述、埃及和波斯人征服，西元前五十八年起，又受古羅馬人統治長達四萬年之久，隨後又被併入拜占庭的古帝國版圖。

再由鄂圖曼土耳其帝國統治，一八七八年始由英國控制，一九五九年，英國、希臘、土耳其簽訂「蘇黎士－倫敦協議」，保證賽島的獨立和權力分配，一九六零年八月宣布獨立，成立賽普路斯共和國，獨立後，希土兩族又多次發生大規模流血衝突，一九七四年，土耳其裔北移，一九七五年起形成兩族南北分裂分治，

直到現今，仍有類似板門店的「綠線」緩衝區的設置。

這些年來，土耳其又大肆移民到北邊區域，連原有的土裔也被迫他遷，更有甚者，北方的一些基督教堂、東正教堂，接連被摧毀、洗劫的面目全非，令人睹之泫然。

Phasouri 遺址為紀元前 5 世紀起由希臘人建立，後因地震損毀，再由羅馬人復建，遺址包括公共浴場、神廟、劇場等，現場部分採露天展示，重要的公共浴場及馬賽克地坪則以鋼、木構等作半披護式保護，遊客採木棧道穿行其間，可以相當接近遺跡體驗，十分方便。展示中心內並有模型、多媒體等方式提供充分的解說服務，為觀光客參觀的重要據點。

賽普路斯共有三處世界遺產，Papos 舊城即為其中之一，這座由腓尼基人在世紀前所興建的城市，充滿了不同時期的歷史遺跡，曾經是賽普路斯的首府，目前則是賽國第三大城和海濱度假勝地。15 世紀東正教教堂和 13 世紀法人佔領時期的哥德式建築遺址同在一個基地之上，基礎則是羅馬人興建的神廟殘跡，不同時期的文化層在同一場域呈現，帶給觀眾充實的文化體驗。

Papos 遺址是世界遺產的主要核心地區，基地幅員廣潤，包括希臘羅馬時期的城牆、劇場、行政區、生活區等，保存了大量完整的馬賽克地鋪，為世界上極為珍貴的文化遺產。基地上的各處遺址皆受到良好保護，並有完善的解說導覽資訊。遺址外圍建築環境皆受到一定管制，不超過三層的地中海式建築，各種餐廳、紀念品店在外圍規劃的井然有序，充分發揮以文化為主體，達到藉觀光帶動地方經濟的目的。

受世界不景氣影響，歐盟的整體預算也大幅緊縮，連帶的關乎未來幾年的歐洲文化資產預算在 Horizon 2020 年計畫中是否被刪減，成為本次大會的另項議題。大會特別將 11 月 1 日星期四訂為「歐盟日」，除邀請歐盟文化事務執行委員會官員報告，介紹各項整合計畫的推動成果外，並由大會提交建議文請執委會轉歐洲議會，強烈表達爭取重視文化資產研究的意願。這次由各國學者共同支持的活動，在大會中也得到歐盟文化執委會的善意回應。

此次參加大會的另一項重要工作在參加大會舉辦的海報展示，在 Marinos

博士特別安排下，除了以六張 A0 海報介紹國內和金門推動世界遺產的各項觀點和成果外，更以多樣性的動態和靜態文宣和各國專家交流。除了得到多方面的詢問外，更有許多專家表示願親赴金門參訪。藉著主動行銷，使國際人士瞭解我國和金門為文化資產保存的努力，雖然不見得有立即的成效，但只要持續主動積極，一定會有成果的。

六天的大會時間安排的相當緊湊，每日上午八時就開始特邀講座，因著不同領域主題，在各分會場都有論文發表或工作坊，內容頗為豐富，我國此次共有三篇論文入選，但僅到會發表兩篇，中科大閻教授並應邀於 11 月 2 日下午擔任分會場主持人，為臺灣爭光不少。在大會期間也結識了多位來自各國的專家，他們認真研討的精神和豐富的研究成果，也令人留下深刻印象。

各種前瞻的技術和整合平台，在大會中被一一介紹，一個高水準的國際研討會揭示著未來世界文化遺產保存與數位技術整合的大方向，確實對國內和金門的努力，提供了良好的借鑑。

叁、心得與建議

一、心得

文化遺產的保存是全人類共同的使命。此種理念在本次大會上充分的展現，透過不同領域專家跨越國境區域的限制，積極具全方位的探討。除了基於價值優先的基準外，氣候變遷、防災、管理、教育、展示、呈現等，都是相當受重視的課題。支持的單位包括商業公司 Google、Autodesk 等，各種非營利組織的 NGO 如美國保羅蓋蒂基金會，也都大力支持此項活動。大學和研究機構是技術研發的主體，歐盟整合的各項平台如居禮夫人計畫、歐洲數位圖書館計畫，則提供充分的經費和交流平台，此種積極進取的趨勢值得注意。

另方面在文化主導權上，各國各項計畫均持續探討「資料標準」的課題。「標準」涉及如何詮釋並展示資料，掌握了標準，即取得訊息的主導地位。目前國際上雖已出現各項描述文化資料的標準，但皆未能取得共通的認可。為避免未來我國文化在「標準」中被曲解或稀釋，在訂定本身的標準以及參與國際社會「標準」的活動、計畫、討論等，都是一件重要的工作。

二、建議

本次行程的建議如下列四點：

(一)、積極掌握文化資產保存的國際趨勢

現階段文化資產保存在聯合國世界遺產計畫的支持下，早已成為國際上共通的行動。對金門希望以申遺作為檢視並提昇文化資產保存的政策而言，未來積極掌握國際趨勢，是一個必然且必要的行動。建議應配合各項計畫，邀請相關學術機構共同參加。除可以及時有效的吸收多元豐富資訊外，並可參採本次經驗，同步對外全方位的行銷金門文化，對增加金門的國際能見度將大有助益。

(二)、文化資產保存應建立中長期程的計畫與整合團隊

觀察此次大會各項重要計畫，多為三年以上的長期累積成果甚至有長達六年

以上的分期規劃。團隊更是普遍以跨學門的不同專業整合為趨勢。此種現象充分反映 21 世紀文化多樣性以及文化整合創意行銷的國際觀念。國內受限法規，較不易執行多年期的工作計畫。建議參採國際經驗與國內特色，未來建立中長期程的計畫與跨領域的整合團隊，作為重要文化資產保存的穩定支持力量。

(三)、文化資產活化和產業經濟積極整合

文化是創意的重要資源，更是 21 世紀文化觀光的主要基礎。國外在文化遺產保存、文化觀光以及在地經濟分享等方面已有多年經驗。賽國在各重要文化據點週邊，都能充分整合提供良好服務，並得到回觀光收益。各方面的景觀規劃、人員訓練、商品設施都顯得頗有條理，此種成功的整合經驗深值金門參考。

(四)、賽國島嶼積極特性的參考

賽國面積不大，人口不多，又隨時要面對島上另一半「土裔」的軍事威脅，其處境和金門相當類似，然而舉國上下積極進取，非但主動加入歐盟，並不止歐洲也涉及美洲、亞洲，爭取為輪值主席，對賽國爭取國際地位助益極大，另方面賽國亦大力鼓勵各政府機構、學術單位向外建立合作關係，推廣國際能見度，此點政策與作法頗值得金門參考。

肆、結論

推動世界遺產，是一種藉國際標準檢視並提昇地方文化資產保存的作為。金門自 2002 年列名國內 12 處申遺潛力點至今已近十年，在艱困的情況下，金門逐步有計畫逐步前進，累積了階段性的成果，並與民眾積極溝通爭取共同攜手合作；諸多作法，也都是援引聯合國的憲章準則，並參照國外成功先例所致。

此次感謝縣內長官給予此次參與國際盛會的機會，也將持續提出會議學習的各項資訊與同仁們分享。

金門的自然資源並不豐沛，唯有依循立縣目標，發展國際性的文化休閒觀光島嶼，才是永續之道。申遺過程的各項工作，正是此項政策的重要基礎。除了縣內落實各項準備之外，積極參與國際活動向外發聲，將金門的文化作有計畫的整體行銷，將是未來努力的方向，也是身為縣府團隊一分子的重要責任。

伍、附錄



10/28 大會報到



研討會現場-1



說明：研討會現場-2



大會主席 Marinos Ioannides 博士演講



貴賓 Daniel Thalmann 博士演講



閻亞寧教授發表論文



介紹金門申請世界遺產六張 A0 海報展示區



李錫隆局長介紹我國及金門申世成果



拜會賽普路斯科技大學 Andreas Anayiotos 副校長



10/30 Social Dinner



10/30 Social Dinner 並體驗當地文化和飲食



利慕索舊港區工業廠房文化空間保存再利用



Phasouri 遺址的重要公共浴場及馬賽克地坪以鋼、木構等做半坡護式保護



Phasouri 遺址的公共浴場



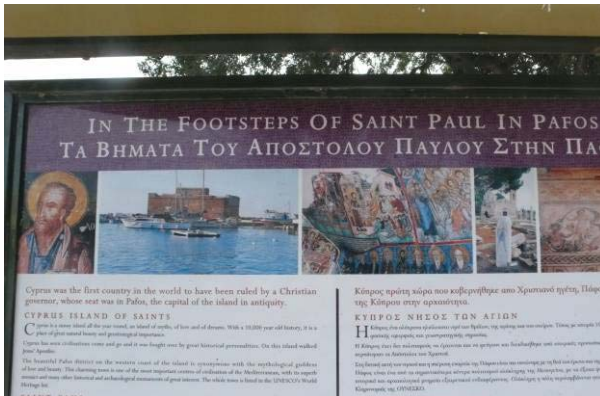
Phasouri 遺址內建木棧道方便遊客近距離觀賞馬賽克地坪



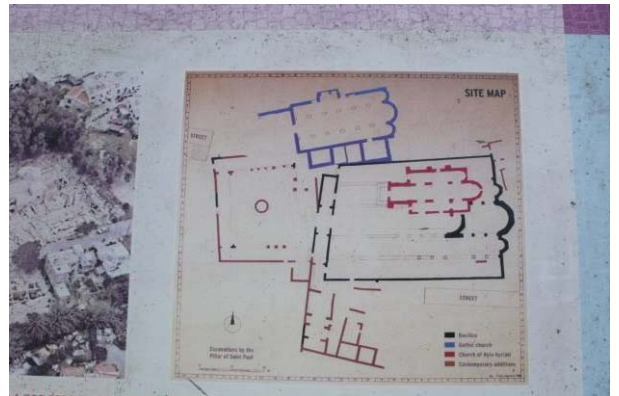
Phasouri 遺址



Pafos 遺址周邊設有完善的解說導覽資訊



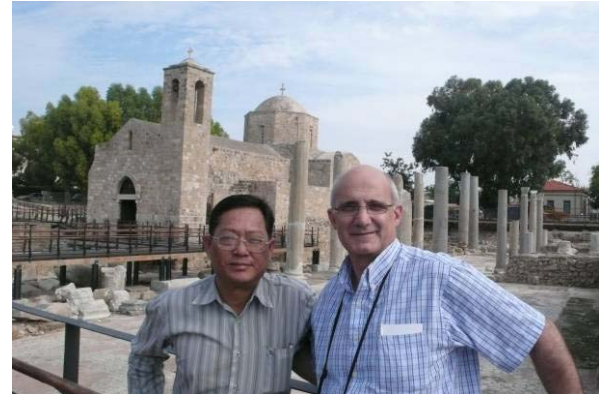
解說牌示-1



解說牌示-2



Pafos 遺址基地上各處遺址受到良好保護



與大會主席 Marinos 於 Pafos 舊城前合影



Pafos 遺址



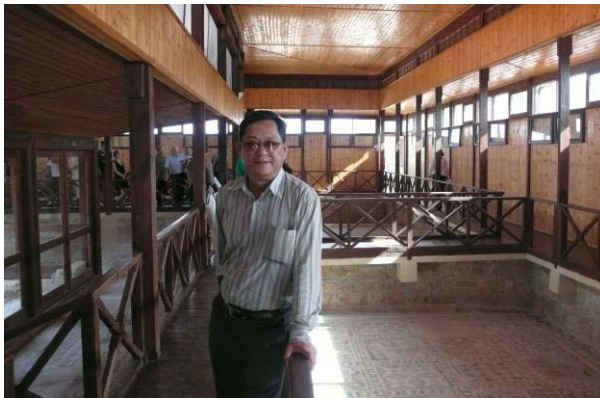
與日本專家河野教授於 Phasouri 遺址露天展示的 Phasouri 遺址前合影



世界遺產 Papos 入口



與中科大閻亞寧教授於 Papos 入口前合影



Papos 遺址內保存大量完整的馬賽克地坪-1



Papos 遺址內保存大量完整的馬賽克地坪-2



Papos 遺址保護馬賽克地坪的建築物



Papos 遺址外圍不超過三層的地中海式建築



Papos 遺址周邊環境



各種餐廳、紀念品店在 Papos 遺址外圍規劃的井然有序



Taiwan Actively promotes and preserves World Heritage

Potential World Heritage Sites in Taiwan

Preparations for being listed as a World Heritage site require a visionary approach to conservation. In order for Taiwan's approach to conservation to keep pace with the international community, in early 2002, the Ministry of Culture (formerly known as the Council for Cultural Affairs) invited local experts, historians, relevant authorities and agencies to recommend a list of potential World Heritage sites in Taiwan. At the end of the same year, experts from Japan and Australia, Yukio Nishimura, Shinto Sugio, and Bruce R. Pettman, were invited to Taiwan to canvass these potential sites. After several meetings and discussions, a working list of 12 potential world heritage sites in Taiwan was drawn up. In 2010 a meeting held by Taiwan's "World Heritage Committee" passed a resolution to add six more potential sites.



Location of potential sites

Why are we actively seeking nominations to the World Heritage List?

1. To bring local conservation concepts and practice up to international standards.
2. To highlight Taiwan's culturally specific features, while bringing Taiwan closer to the world stage.
3. To increase local residents' self-confidence and enhance their sense of pride in their own culture.
4. To improve the quality of life for local residents.
5. To develop cultural tourism, creative industries and other associated industries, as well as fostering economic development.



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Kinmen Chronology (Since B.C. to 19th)

World History

Ancient Greece	800-146
Military Expansion of Alexander the Great	334-323
Fall of the Western Roman Empire	476
Hundred Years' War starts	1337
Establishment of the Hanseatic League	1367
End of the Hundred Years' War	1453
Columbus discovers America, Age of Discovery starts	1492
Leonardo da Vinci finishes painting Mona Lisa	1506
Michelangelo finishes painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel	1512
Martin Luther launches the Reformation	1517
Accession of Elizabeth I, Queen of England	1559
East India Company established	1600
Dutch East India Company established	1602
Accession of Louis XIV, King of France	1654
Age of Enlightenment	1650-1804
United States declares independence	1776
James Watt improves the steam engine	1785
French Revolution	1789-1799
Napoleon I becomes Emperor of France	1802
Volume I of Karl Marx's Das Kapital is published	1867
Wilhelm I of Prussia is proclaimed German Emperor	1871

B.C

A.D

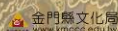


Kinmen History

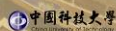
6000-3800	Fuguodun Culture in Kinmen
2000-1500	Pubian Culture in Kinmen
ca. 400	Six Clan immigration (Jin Dynasty, 4th century); Mainland culture transplanted to Kinmen, laying foundation for future development
803	Chen Yuan, head of Imperial Office For Horse Breeding and Raising, leads 12 Clans to settle in Kinmen.
978	Kinmen incorporated into Chinese imperial system: residents begin to pay head tax and are issued receipts.
1311	Yuan Dynasty sets up Salt Transportation Department in Fujian to oversee seven saltworks, including Wuzhou Saltworks in Kinmen
1387	(Ming Dynasty): Islands named Kinmen (= "Golden Gate", abbreviation of Chinese phrases: "a metal fortress surrounded by a moat filled with boiling water," and "an imposing gateway to the sea"). Thousand Household Defense Division is established.
1550-1588	Portuguese trade and load shipments on Kinmen; Kinmen appears on Spanish nautical charts
1650-1680	Koxinga takes Kinmen bases for resistance against Qing Dynasty. During this period, Qing government forces residents to move away from coastal areas (1661), and imposes shipping interdiction. Koxinga's forces move bases to Taiwan.
1680	Zheng Keshuang, Koxinga's grandson, surrenders to Qing Dynasty; Qing troops land in Taiwan; Taiwan is incorporated into Qing Empire
1682	Qing government sets up general military office at Congqingxuan (former home of Ming scholar Xu Xie). Political center moved to Houpu
1735	Beacons, artillery batteries, lookouts and water reservoirs built: Kinmen becomes officially recognized military base.
1866	General military office restructured: deputy general appointed as Kinmen chief, under jurisdiction of Fujian Admiral.



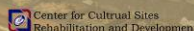
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Kinmen Chronology (Since 20th)

World History

World War I starts	1914
End of World War I, Weimar Republic established	1918
Athens Charter	1931
World War II starts	1939
World War II ends	1945
Korean War	1950-1953
Vietnam War	1959-1975
Venice Charter	1964
World Heritage Convention	1972
Unification of Germany	1990
Soviet Union is dissolved	1991
Nara Document on Authenticity	1994

20th



21th



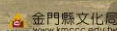
Revised Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (article 290)	2005
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Kinmen History

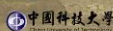
1911	After founding of Republic of China, Kinmen and Xiamen become part of Siming County.
1911-1940	Because of turmoil and economic difficulties, many men emigrate to Southeast Asia and Japan to earn a living. Remittances used to put up foreign style buildings.
1937	Three months after Marco Polo Bridge Incident (1937), Kinmen is occupied by Japanese troops for eight years.
1949	Civil war between Chinese Communists and Nationalists breaks out. Battle of Guningtou starts in Kinmen.
1956	Implementation of military administration: large number of troops stationed in Kinmen.
1958	Outbreak of 823 Artillery Barrage; Communists shell Kinmen on odd-numbered days; propaganda leaflet shells used by both sides; Kinmen becomes extended battlefield in Chinese civil war between Communist Party and Nationalist Party.
1971	Republic of China withdraws from United Nations.
1979	Establishment of diplomatic relations between Communist China and United States; Kinmen shelling stopped.
1982	Taiwan's Cultural Heritage Preservation Act promulgated.
1987	Lifting of martial law in Taiwan, Republic of China.
1992	Lifting of military administration, Kinmen opened up for domestic tourism.
2001	Mini Three Links (direct postal, transportation, and trade links) between Kinmen and Xiamen take effect.
2002	Council for Cultural Affairs of The Republic of China (now Ministry of Culture) designates Kinmen as potential World Heritage site.
2012	Kinmen prepares for World Heritage nomination.



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Cultural properties in Kinmen

Registered Tangible Cultural Properties

With a history over 1600 years, many Chinese dynasties have left distinctive traces on Kinmen. Construction and facilities sponsored by officialdom and by civil pioneers slowly shaped its landscape and appearance. Even though Kinmen was touched by various wars, it was very fortunate not to be unduly affected by them; the island is dotted with many ancient buildings. Many of the properties in Kinmen have been officially registered under Taiwan's Cultural Heritage Preservation Act. Kinmen's tangible cultural properties currently include 43 sites registered as monuments, 144 sites as historic buildings, and 1 site as a cultural landscape.



Registered Intangible Cultural Properties

With its long history, Southern Min traditions are deeply rooted in Kinmen. Ironically, because it was kept under military administration for so long, the pace of modernization in

Kinmen has been much slower than in Taiwan proper. As a result, many aspects of the Southern Min traditional lifestyle are alive and well. Taiwan's Cultural Heritage Preservation Act takes note of six traditions and ceremonies under the heading of "Folk culture and related artifacts": Mid-Autumn Festival Moon Cake Gambling, Universal Deliverance Lanterns, the reception of the City God on April 12, the Cai Clan ancestor worship ceremonies, Wind Lion Deities (that protect Kinmen against strong wind), and the Houhu Village Sacrifices (every 12 years). We hope that with the help of our national laws, this intangible cultural heritage will be preserved.

Other unregistered valuable cultural properties

Kinmen has many settlements that are composed of traditional Southern Min buildings; these buildings are faced with crises arising from the process of modernization. However, by working together, the county government, the National Parks Administration, and local residents are making a concerted effort to protect these traditional buildings in the settlements from being replaced by modern architecture. We hope that in the future, these traditional settlements can also come under the protection of national laws.



Settlement photos



Kinmen's Outstanding Universal Values

Kinmen's living Southern Min culture has been well preserved over the past 1600 years. While it is still evolving, this culture is tightly integrated with the everyday lives of Kinmen residents. Kinmen's culture manifests itself in various forms ranging from intangible traditions, philosophy, ceremonies, and arts to tangible entities such as buildings, settlements, ancestral shrines, and family temples, all of which intact and completely preserved. Although the island has suffered through countless wars, a longing for peace and stability has become the common people's basic belief. The defense systems established by civilian and government authorities, the cultural and educational facilities, the religious beliefs, talismans, and mascots all serve as manifestations of the people's longing for peace and stability.

Kinmen: living Southern Fujianese Culture satisfies criteria (ii) and (iii) for inclusion on the World Heritage list

Criterion (ii): Over the past 1600 years, Kinmen has suffered from constant threat of wars. Based on the strength of kinship ties and religious faith, Kinmen has evolved a multifaceted culture whose rich mix of Southern Fujianese culture, emigrant contributions and military artifacts provide physical evidence of the strength and authenticity of basic values in the face of war.

In Kinmen there are 170 ancestral shrines, 280 temples, and 130 clan-based settlements. The remains of military and civil defense facilities also serve as a testimony to Kinmen's values.

1. Qionglin Settlement

This settlement, which embodies living Southern Fujianese culture, has been developing for over 1000 years.

2. Zhushan Settlement

Laid out in accordance with Chinese traditional fengshui concepts, an ancestral shrine and a reservoir form the core of this settlement.

3. Shuitou Settlement

A large settlement which is a harmonious blend of Southern Fujianese and diaspora culture.

4. Shanhou Settlement

The overall planning of these villages was supported by overseas remittances.

5. Guningtou Settlement

This settlement bore the brunt of the violence of war.

6. Houpu Township Core Area

Historical, political, economic, cultural and educational center of Kinmen.

7. Zhaishan Tunnel

Military facilities and relics from the cross-strait Cold War confrontation.

Criterion (iii): Kinmen has a rich Southern Fujianese culture, a living breathing organic culture which continues to be nourished through the common people's houses and buildings, farms, fisheries, religious ceremonies and spiritual faith. For the tens of millions of Southern Fujianese people scattered throughout today's rapidly changing global society, Kinmen's unique, excellently preserved cultural artifacts and its particular form of Southern Fujianese culture reflect values of integrity and authenticity.

1. Traditional Southern Fujianese settlements and architecture.

2. Western style buildings.

3. Life, language and seasonal customs.

4. Spiritual faith and religious ceremonies.



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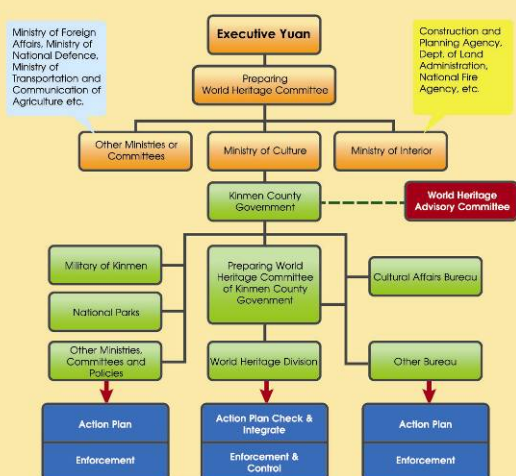


Preparation Work for Submission of Kinmen's Nomination as a World Heritage Site 2002-2012

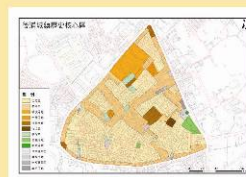
Although the Republic of China is not one of the member states of the United Nations, when the time is ripe, it is necessary for us to be thoroughly prepared. It has long been a global trend for state parties to preserve their heritage in accordance with the standards provided by the World Heritage Centre. The ROC should maintain pace with such trends, for by relying on such thoroughgoing standards, we can reexamine our efforts to maintain historic monuments and their environment in order to recognize failings and apply corrective measures.

By considering the many successful nominations, we have come to recognize that inscription on the World Heritage list is a very time-consuming process which entails continual reexamination and reflection on our culture, a cyclic learning process which leads to gradual change rather than revolution, seeking slow solutions rather than instant opportunities. We are still learning, and we hope that everyone can contribute to our mission.

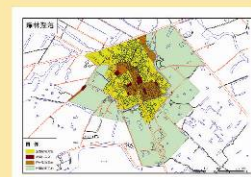
Administrative Hierarchy for the Submission of Kinmen's Nomination



2. Demarcation of the boundaries of the nominated properties



2011 The Core Area in Houpu Township



2012 The Qionglin Settlement

3. Regulations and Management

4. Participation of the public



5. Promotion and Publication

2011 Kinmen Progresses Towards World Heritage Listing published.

2012 Outstanding Universal Value of Kinmen's Battlefield Culture : in preparation.

2012 Tourism and Public Participation in Kinmen's Cultural Heritage : in preparation.

6. International Promotion



Visiting foreign experts

Visiting foreign experts

Exhibition in Macau

Workshop

1. Value Assessment

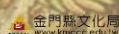
2011-2012 Investigation of cultural heritage in Kinmen.

2011-2012 Drafting of the dossier for submission of the nomination.

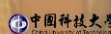
2011-2012 Database constructed for Kinmen's cultural properties.



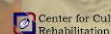
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