

Geography

Learning and Teaching Resources on Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area)



Cultural Heritage Conservation

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1 Introduction

Cultural heritage conservation usually serves two important purposes. On the one hand, it provides planned and effective protection of relics, sites, sceneries or customs with historical and cultural significance; on the other hand, it helps to raise people's awareness on the conservation of endangered cultural carriers. The purposes of protection and raising awareness are complementary and equally important, so neither can be neglected. Currently, the learning and understanding of Chinese culture and history is still not seriously taken by most people.

Cultural heritage records our living patterns in the past, reflects current culture and, demonstrates the development of the society and communities. The inheritance and conservation of cultural heritage helps people explore local practices and folk wisdom developed by people in the past. Cultural heritage conservation of our country has received unprecedented attention in society currently. On one hand, large-scale development projects during the reform and opening up of our country led to the discovery of more and more cultural heritages with historical, cultural and artistic values. On the other hand, during the process of urbanisation in the same period, many cultural heritage were severely damaged. Therefore, the benefits and impacts from urban development have created a dilemma for the conservation of cultural heritage in our country.

2 Current cultural heritage conservation policy of our country

2.1 Cultural heritage of our country is being threatened

The concept of culture has many definitions under various contexts, thus the meaning and understanding of culture varies a lot too. According to the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, cultural heritage is mainly divided into tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Tangible cultural heritage generally includes historical monuments, sites, buildings and cultural relics while intangible cultural heritage refers to objects or practices about the ancient and modern daily life of people, such as cuisines, supplies, restaurants, festivals, customs, and beliefs. Cultural heritage is rare and irreplaceable assets of human that is man-made and publicly recognised. Cultural heritage should also show significant meanings and universal values that are widely recognized by people. China has a large number of cultural heritages, which demonstrated not only the rich culture and traditions

of our country throughout its 5000 years of history and also reflected the national spirit and cultural significance of the Chinese nation. Since the reform and opening up of our country, efforts on cultural heritage conservation have improved greatly compared to the past. However, the destruction and other challenges on cultural heritage have also become more serious than ever, which is mainly caused by the following reasons:

Firstly, from the perspective of economic development, the economy of our country has been developing very rapidly in recent years. Both urban and industrial activities pose great threats to the conservation of cultural heritage. To speed up urbanisation, major cities in China have been redeveloping urban areas actively and widely in recent years. Old towns and old buildings have been demolished to develop commercial and residential areas. For example, Beijing took down a lot of courtyard houses (including ancient buildings in the Ming and Qing Dynasties) in the past for the needs of urban development. Furthermore, industrial development has led to the emission of massive amount of sulfur dioxide from electricity generation, which in turn causes acid rain that impacts up to one-third of the land area in China. Acid rain have caused severe corrosion and irreversible damages to monuments and cultural relics (mainly stone carvings and buildings).

Moreover, modern archaeological and site surveys have also caused certain levels of damages to cultural relics. Many cultural relics were originally buried and preserved underground since ancient times. Once these relics were excavated, they would be exposed to the air. Exposure to the outside environment would lead to rapid deterioration of these relics due to the influence from the changes in temperature and humidity. Due to the need to develop tourism, some local governments still insist to rapidly excavate historical sites which ultimately led to severe damages to many cultural relics.

Tourism is another major threat to cultural heritage. Due to insufficient awareness of cultural heritage conservation of people and the lack of conservation measures implemented by management units, serious damages on cultural relics and monuments are often caused by the development and activities of cultural tourism. For example, engraving and graffiti by tourists at the Badaling Great Wall in Beijing has been frequently reported.

Finally, illegal trade is also a major reason for the loss of some significant cultural relics. Tomb raiders often smuggle and sell relics stolen from historical tombs to collectors from other countries / regions for high prices, which also prevented many relics from being professionally conserved. Moreover, the processes of tomb raiding may also cause serious damages to cultural relics. For example, tomb raiders used explosives to blast open the tomb of Cao Cao in Anyang, Henan Province in 2005.

2.2 Overview of policies on cultural heritage conservation

China is one of the world's four ancient civilisations which makes it exceptionally rich in tangible cultural heritage. Since 1840, numerous precious cultural relics were taken abroad by different countries with various means, causing huge losses to the cultural heritage of our country. Moreover, during the Cultural Revolution in 1966-1976, a large number of relics were also destroyed. Systematic and large-scale conservation of cultural relics has only begun since the 1980s. In February 1982, the State Council announced that 24 National Famous Historical and Cultural Cities and 62 Major Historical and Cultural Sites would be conserved at the national level. The State Council also reviewed the positive and negative experiences in the previous conservation work of cultural heritage in our country, and drew on international experiences to revise the existing regulations on heritage conservation. In November 1982, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress promulgated the *Cultural Relics Protection Law of the People's Republic of China* to legally restrict activities that would damage cultural relics as well as to enhance the management of heritage conservation. The implementation of this law is a milestone to the conservation of cultural heritages in China. In 1985, China joined the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*. As of 2018, there were 53 UNESCO World Heritage sites in China (including 13 natural sites, 36 cultural sites and 4 mixed sites (Appendix I)), ranking second in the world (with Italy being rank first).

On July 1, 2003, the State Council revised the law and promulgated the *Regulation for the Implementation of the Cultural Relics Protection Law of the People's Republic of China*. . According to the law, the administrative management system of "territorial management" and "hierarchical responsibility" was adopted to protect the cultural relics. The State

Administration of Cultural Heritage, the administrative department of cultural relics of the State Council, is responsible for the management of cultural relics of the country while local governments at various administrative levels are responsible for the management of cultural relics within their respective administrative regions. The central government and governments of different provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, cities and counties have also established different museums, memorial halls and institutes of cultural heritage and archaeology as well as institutes on the conservation of ancient architecture. These establishments take on the responsibilities to investigate, excavate, research and conserve cultural heritages in the region as well as to collect, store, study and exhibit cultural relics.

In the practices of heritage conservation, heritage were classified into movable cultural relics¹ and unmovable cultural relics² and all relics are conserved by the cultural heritage departments at different administrative levels. Movable cultural relics are mainly conserved in state-established museums or research institutes. These museums and institutes are well-equipped with facilities and technologies to conserve cultural relics. Unmovable cultural relics mainly include world heritages, scenic and historic interest areas, national famous historical and cultural cities, towns and villages and they are managed by the respective cultural heritage departments at different administrative levels (see Table 1).

Table 1: Protection system of unmovable cultural relics

	Famous historical and cultural cities	Famous historical and cultural town (villages)	Scenic and historic interest area	World Heritage
Approval procedures	The list is jointly submitted by the Ministry of Construction	The list is jointly selected and published by the Ministry of Construction	The list is proposed by the Ministry of Construction and submitted	The list is proposed by the Ministry of Construction or the State

¹ **Movable cultural relics:** The movable cultural relics generally refers to the cultural relics collected in museums, i.e. important artifacts, artworks, documents, manuscripts, publication materials and representative artifacts of different historical periods. They are divided into valuable cultural relics and common cultural relics.

² **Unmovable cultural relics:** The unmovable cultural relics include historical and cultural monuments and historical sites, which are specific heritages or sites of the ancestors in terms of history, culture, architecture and arts. This kind of cultural relics mainly refers to ancient buildings, traditional settlements, ancient streets, archaeological sites and other historical and cultural relics, covering political, military, religious, sacrificial, residential, living, recreational, labour, social, economic and educational fields.

	and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, and submitted to the State Council for approval.	and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage.	to the State Council for approval.	Administration of Cultural Heritage. The Ministry of Education coordinates the list and makes application to the United Nations on behalf of the country.
Management	They are managed at national and provincial levels, by the departments of construction and cultural relics of the respective levels.	They are managed at national and provincial levels, by the departments of construction and cultural relics of the respective levels.	They are managed at national and provincial levels, by the departments of construction and cultural relics of the respective levels.	Generally, World Heritage sites declared by China include scenic and historic interest areas, famous historical and cultural cities and towns (villages) and, national key cultural relic protection units. They are managed by the original departments.
Quantity	By 1994, a total of 102 famous national historical and cultural cities have been approved.	By 2003, 10 famous historical and cultural towns and 12 famous historical and cultural villages have been approved.	By 2004, 177 national scenic and historic interest areas have been established.	By 2019, there are 53 World Heritage sites in China.

Source: Academy of Chinese Studies (2020)

The conservation of cultural relics is an important part in the management of heritage and is a major component in the inheritance of cultural heritage from our ancestors. However, heritage conservation work of our country still suffer from a few problems, for example, current legislations on cultural relics protection are still lagging behind, damages on cultural relics is

still common and fundings on heritage conservation is generally tight. Meanwhile, China is currently at the stage of rapid industrialisation and urbanisation, conflicts are often raised between the protection of cultural relics (e.g. celebrities' former residences and historical walls) and urban development. For example, among the published famous historical and cultural cities, only Pingyao and Lijiang have been holistically and effectively conserved. Urban construction projects mostly pay little attention on cultural relics protection, so many valuable neighborhoods and buildings in the old towns were taken down to provide space for large-scale constructions.

3 Overview of the protection of cultural heritage in Hong Kong and Macao

3.1 History of cultural heritage conservation in Macao

Macao, located at the west bank of the Zhujiang Delta, had been a Portuguese colony for more than 400 years. Being affected by both Eastern and Western culture, there are hundreds of historical and cultural attractions in the area of just 29 km². In 2005, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee announced that the Historic Centre of Macao was successfully listed on the World Heritage List. In fact, the protection of cultural relics in Macao can be traced back to the early 20th century when Macao followed the Portuguese policy to conserve monuments by public constructions projects. However, this practice was not carried out for the sake of heritage conservation, but to build valuable structures into attractions and landmarks of the city in order to level up the landscape, environment and cultural value of the city.

The Macao Government began to conserve cultural heritage since the 50s in the 20th century. In 1953, the Macao Government at that time (Joaquim Marques Esparteiro, the Governor of Macao) appointed a task force to handle the registrations of the monuments and buildings of public concern, which was the pioneer in official heritage conservation. The government later established another committee in 1960 to study cultural heritage conservation measures in Macao. At that time, the concept of built heritage was still limited to the protection of individual buildings and monuments, without considering the relationship between such buildings and monuments with the overall urban environment. Since the 1970s, the Macao Government started to pay increasing attention on heritage conservation. In 1974, the government appointed another task force to study the heritage conservation in Macao. The task force proposed to

adopt a holistic approach in heritage conservation and suggested that built heritage should be comprehensively classified and preserved, i.e. to include all individual buildings and historical buildings in the scope of heritage conservation (Hong Kong Legislative Council Secretariat, 2008).

In the mid-1970s, the Macao Government started the legislation and establishment of government departments for heritage conservation. In 1976, the Macao Government passed the *Statutory Order No. 34/76/M*, the first comprehensive law for heritage conservation, listing all important buildings and heritage sites in Macao. The Committee for the Defence of the Urban Environmental and Cultural Heritage, which is responsible for the identification and classification of cultural heritage, was established according to this statutory order. The committee also had other duties, such as documenting historical buildings and locations, and advising the development projects involving cultural heritage. As the cultural development of Macao became more and more concerned by the public, the Instituto Cultural de Macau, which was composed of three departments, was established in 1982. The Cultural Heritage Department was one of them which was responsible for promoting policies related to heritage conservation in Macao.

3.2 Strategies of cultural heritage conservation in Macao

In 2005, the Historic Centre of Macao was included into the *UNESCO World Heritage List*, and the Macao Government has increased its effort on the conservation of cultural heritage since then. Related strategies included the expansion of the scope of conservation, revitalisation of historical buildings, and the integration of heritage conservation and tourism policies.

The Macao Government has adopted a holistic approach in heritage conservation. Specifically, the scope of conservation is not limited to conserving individual historical buildings, but also the entire area surrounding the historic buildings, which is usually an area that is built around a central square or along a street. These historically valuable attractions are often connected by pavements for pedestrians to travel between sites. The Largo do Senado is an example of such kind of conservation practice where conservation is centered around a historically significant

attraction. The main public square, together with the surrounding buildings and streets, are all conserved and designated as a special area for culture and heritage.

Figure 1: Largo do Senado



Figure 2: Casa de Penhores Tak Seng



Figure 3: Interior of Casa de Penhores Tak Seng



Macao also converted several historic buildings into cultural or commercial uses. One of the famous examples is the revitalisation of Casa de Penhores Tak Seng, a pawnshop which was built in 1917. The revitalisation work was carried out by the Cultural Affairs Bureau in 2002, and Casa de Penhores Tak Seng was converted into a cultural hall that sells artworks, specialty foods and various tea products.

Tourism is vital to the economy of Macao. Therefore, the Macao SAR Government also integrated cultural heritage conservation with tourism. In recent years, the government formulated a number of policies to actively promote cultural heritage tourism in Macao. For example, the Macao Government Tourism Office held heritage tours and prepared free brochures to attract visitors to explore the historical and cultural heritage of Macao.

3.3 History of cultural heritage conservation in Hong Kong

The official cultural heritage conservation work of Hong Kong began in the early 1970s. Prior to that, the conservation of cultural heritage mainly relied on heritage enthusiasts, churches or academic units. In 1976, the Hong Kong Government formulated and implemented the *Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Chapter 53)* to protect historical sites and to enhance

the recognition of such cultural heritage. In the same year, the Antiquities Advisory Board³ and the Antiquities and Monuments Office were established to assist in the implementation of the ordinance. Even though the *Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance* was formulated, many historical buildings were still demolished in the mid-1970s and 1980s for the purpose of new development projects, including the old Kowloon-Canton Railway Station in Tsim Sha Tsui, the Murray House in Admiralty and the Hong Kong Club Building. The demolition of these historical buildings sparked strong opposition from some conservation groups, which successfully saved some but failed for the others. In response to the attitude of the public, the government has paid increasing attention on heritage conservation. Since the 1990s, especially after 1997, the Hong Kong Government has been focusing more on the conservation of cultural heritage. The 1998 Policy Address stated that the promotion of cultural heritage should be strengthened to foster a sense of belonging and identity among the public. The 1999 Policy Address reiterated the importance of cultural heritage conservation, and stated that the government would review the existing heritage conservation policies and related ordinances to enhance the protection of historical buildings and archaeological sites.

Currently, cultural heritage in Hong Kong are protected by the *Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance*, where objects of historical, archaeological and paleontological values are all within the scope of preservation. The Antiquities and Monuments Office and the Commissioner for Heritage's Office are responsible for implementing heritage conservation policies.

3.4 Challenges of cultural heritage conservation in Hong Kong

Hong Kong has been facing great challenges in the conservation of intangible cultural heritage. Hong Kong has experienced rapid socio-economic development in recent years, and many traditional cultures and customs have gradually been forgotten. Intangible cultural heritage usually remain in the inner city and rural areas of Hong Kong, but objects that carry traditional cultures and customs have been destroyed to various degrees due to urban construction.

³**Antiquities Advisory Board:** The Antiquities Advisory Board is a statutory board which was set up to advise the Antiquities Authority on any matters relating to antiquities and monuments. The board consists of professionals and scholars from different sectors of the society, and they are appointed by the Chief Executive, one of whom is appointed by the Chief Executive to be chairman.

Without proper conservation policies, these objects that mark the history and culture of the inner city may eventually die out.

4 Conservation of cultural heritage in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area)

4.1 Overview of the cultural heritage in the Greater Bay Area

The geographical environment of the Greater Bay Area has enabled the development of a unique regional culture that embodies multiple and diverse cultures, from traditional Lingnan culture, to other Eastern and Western cultures. The cities in the region also share similar language, customs, culture, and history. People have lived and thrived on this piece of land for thousands of years, creating a long and rich culture and history. According to statistics, the Greater Bay Area currently has 44 major historical and cultural sites protected at the national level, including 24 in Guangzhou, 5 in Dongguan, 4 in Foshan, 2 in Zhongshan, 5 in Zhaoqing, 2 in Jiangmen, 1 in Shenzhen and 1 in Huizhou, while there are 81 and 87 tangible cultural heritages in Hong Kong and Macao respectively (Annual Report of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Bay Area Construction, 2018). In terms of intangible cultural heritage, there are 432 representative items in Guangdong Province. There were 480 items listed in the first intangible cultural heritage inventory published in 2014, including a total of 39 performing arts (21 major items and 18 sub-items) and 137 traditional craftsmanship (101 major items and 36 sub-items) items (Appendix II).

In 1982, Guangzhou was approved by the State Council as the first batch of national famous historical and cultural cities. Zhaoqing and Foshan were approved as the third batch of national famous historical and cultural cities in 1994 while Zhongshan was added in the supplementary list on 17 March 2011. As a result, there are four national famous historical and cultural cities in the Greater Bay Area. There are also 6 national famous historical and cultural towns including Tangjiawan in Zhuhai, Shilong in Dongguan, Qiuchang in Huiyang, Huizhou, Huangpi in Zhongshan, Doumen in Zhuhai and Xiqiao in Foshan, and 11 national famous historical and cultural villages including Daqitou in Leping, Sanshui, Pengcheng in Dapeng, Longgang, Nanshe in Chashan, Dongguan, Bijiang in Beijiao, Shunde, Tangwei in Shipai, Dongguan, Cuiheng in Nanlang, Zhongshan, Xiema in Shengtang, Enping, Songtang in Xiqiao,

Nanhai, Langtou in Tanbu, Guangzhou, Liangxi in Tangxia, Jiangmen and Fushi in Doushan, Taishan.

4.2 Suggestions on the cooperation on cultural conservation in the Greater Bay Area

The cultural and historical resources in the Greater Bay Area are rich and diverse. In terms of history, the Greater Bay Area has developed farming culture, marine culture and cultures of overseas Chinese. In terms of geography, the Greater Bay Area has developed Lingnan culture, Hakka culture and culture of Cantonese merchants. The Greater Bay Area also has a large number of cultural spaces, including Lingnan ancestral halls, temples, halls and buildings, and arts and cultural resources include Lingnan School of painting and Cantonese embroidery, cuisine, classics and arts. After the reform and opening up, the Greater Bay Area has always been one of the centre for China's economy and has made great contributions to the country's economic and social development. However, the urban and economic development has also impacted the traditional culture of the Greater Bay Area, leading to rapid economic development yet poor progress on cultural conservation. As co-operations between cities in the Greater Bay Area increase, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao can further exchange their experiences on cultural conservation, to learn from each other, and to make full use of the rich cultural resources in the region in order to support the development of cultural industries in the region.

In recent years, “relic hospitals” and conservation laboratories (e.g. chromatography – mass spectrometry and organic conservation laboratories) have been established for heritage restoration. A large number of traditional Chinese craftsmen have been recruited to restore cultural relics using both traditional Chinese handicrafts and advanced technologies. The technology of heritage restoration in China is leading in the world, therefore, Hong Kong and Macao can totally learn from our country.

In terms of heritage conservation and revitalisation of historic buildings, Hong Kong also got some successful experiences that the Zhujiang Delta region can learn from. The revitalisation of historical heritage should not be done only to preserve the tangible architecture that symbolises and marks the history of the heritage. Instead, the conservation of local intangible

cultural heritage should also be integrated into the revitalisation process. The conservation of local culture is the key to inheritance. The Tai O Heritage Hotel in Lantau Island, which was formerly an old police station, is a successful example of heritage revitalisation. Even though it has been converted from a police station to a hotel, some local intangible cultural heritage such as local specialty food and water weddings practices in Tai O are preserved and presented in the hotel. Such intangible cultural heritage are very popular among hotel guests and tourists. The revitalisation of some historic buildings in the Zhujiang Delta region may take this hotel as a model, and to integrate the conservation of traditional cuisine, and local handicrafts with the utilisation of heritage and historic architectures.

Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao can take advantage of their respective characteristics in conserving cultural heritage. The Zhujiang Delta region in the Greater Bay Area has a large population and cultural demand which can bring numerous opportunities for cultural heritage tourism in Macao and Hong Kong. Macao and Hong Kong can make use of some of the distinctive cultures shared by the three places, such as Wing Chun Kuen, Herbal Tea and Cantonese Opera, to expand their cultural environment. Some unique traditional handicraft skills (intangible cultural heritage) in the Zhujiang Delta region can also be promoted through the cultural centres of Hong Kong and Macao to the world and to enhance the influence and popularity of such cultural heritage. In addition, NGOs that work on cultural conservation in Hong Kong and Macao can participate in cultural development works in the Zhujiang Delta region and help train cultural conservation workers in the Mainland. High schools and institutes on arts and culture in the Mainland can also serve as the think tanks for heritage conservation and cultural development for the three places, and take part in the conservation and inheritance of cultural heritage in the Greater Bay Area. The three places should work together on the conservation of heritage in the Greater Bay Area and provide intellectual support for the development of the bay area.

5 Conclusion

The conservation of cultural heritage is a part of the sustainable development of a city as these cultural heritages can interact with social development. Cultural heritage has unique social functions that they provide people not only with public space for daily life and uses, but also allow people to connect to their place of residence. In the past 30 years, the economy of

Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao developed rapidly, and many buildings with rich historical and cultural values and traditional cultures were demolished for the purpose of urban development. In recent years, people have been paying more attention to heritage conservation and started to understand the importance of conservation of historic buildings and cultural heritage. However, the conservation of cultural heritage is a long-term task. Sustainable development of the society and the inheritance of local culture can only be achieved with well-developed conservation policies and systems. In 2017, the *Framework Agreement on Deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation in the Development of the Bay Area* was signed in Hong Kong. The agreement clearly stated that Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao should jointly build a quality living environment that is suitable for living, working and travelling, which includes the development of an international cultural hub, the strengthening of cultural exchanges among the three places, the promotion of cultural development, the enhancement of regional tourism development, the improvement in the collaboration mechanism within the bay area, and to ultimately build a sustainable cultural environment in the bay area. In the future, the three places should carry out academic research and co-operations, encourage the exchange of cultural heritage conservation activities as well as promote cultural tourism and cultural and economic activities. These can strengthen the cultural identity of people among cities of the Greater Bay Area and promote the collaboration of their cultural industries and social integration.

Appendix 1: List of world heritage sites in China (as at 2018)

Code	Site	Year listed
1	Mount Taishan	1987
2	The Great Wall	1987
3	Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing and Shenyang	1987 (Imperial Palace in Beijing), 2004 (Imperial Palace in Shenyang)
4	Mogao Caves	1987
5	Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor	1987
6	Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian	1987
7	Mount Huangshan	1990
8	Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area	1992
9	Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area	1992
10	Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area	1992

11	Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde	1994
12	Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu	1994
13	Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains	1994
14	Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa	1994 (Potala Palace), 2000 (Jokhang), 2001 (Norbulingka)
15	Lushan National Park	1996
16	Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area	1996
17	Old Town of Lijiang	1997
18	Ancient City of Ping Yao	1997
19	Classical Gardens of Suzhou	1997 (Humble Administrator's Garden, Lingering Garden, Master of the Nets Garden and Mountain Villa with Embracing Beauty), 2000 (Great Wave Pavilion, Lion Grove Garden, Garden of Cultivation and Couple's Retreat Garden)
20	Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing	1998
21	Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing	1998
22	Dazu Rock Carvings	1999
23	Mount Wuyi	1999 (Mount Wuyi), 2017 (North Wuyishan)
24	Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System	2000
25	Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui – Xidi and Hongcun	2000
26	Longmen Grottoes	2000
27	Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties	2000 (Xianling Tomb, Eastern Qing Tombs and Western Qing Tombs), 2003 (Xiaoling Tomb and Ming Tombs), 2004 (three tombs of the Qing Dynasty)
28	Yungang Grottoes	2001
29	Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas	2003

30	Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom	2004
31	Historic Centre of Macao	2005
32	Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries – Wolong, Mt Siguniang and Jiayin Mountains	2006
33	Yin Xu	2006
34	South China Karst	2007 (Shilin Karst, Libo Karst and Wulong Karst), 2014 (Guilin Karst, Shibing Karst, Jinfoshan Karst and Huanjiang Karst)
35	Kaiping Diaolou and Villages	2007
36	Fujian Tulou	2008
37	Mount Sanqingshan National Park	2008
38	Mount Wutai	2009
39	Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in “The Centre of Heaven and Earth”	2010
40	China Danxia	2010
41	West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou	2011
42	Site of Xanadu	2012
43	Chengjiang Fossil Site	2012
44	Xinjiang Tianshan	2013
45	Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces	2013
46	The Grand Canal	2014
47	Silk Road: the Routes Network of Chang’an – Tianshan Corridor	2014
48	Tusi Sites	2015
49	Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape	2016
50	Hubei Shennongjia	2016
51	Qinghai Hoh Xil	2017
52	Kulangsu, a Historic International Settlement	2017
53	Fanjingshan	2018

Source: Academy of Chinese Studies (2020)

Figure 4: Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries



Figure 5: Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries



Figure 6: Fujian Tulou



Figure 7: Fujian Tulou



Appendix 2: Statistics of intangible cultural heritage in the Greater Bay Area

Zhujiang Delta Region				
Batch	Sequence no.	Category	Item name	Nominating unit
1	1	Traditional music	Zhongshan salt water song	Zhongshan
1	2	Traditional music	Guangdong music	Guangzhou and Taishan
1	3	Traditional dance	Shiwu, lion dance	Guangzhou and Foshan
1	4	Traditional opera / drama	Yueju (Cantonese opera)	Guangzhou and Foshan
1	5	Narrative / storytelling traditions	Longzhou Shuochang	Foshan
1	6	Traditional arts	Foshan New Year wood-block prints	Foshan
1	7	Traditional arts	Yuexiu (Guangdong embroidery)	Guangzhou
1	8	Traditional arts	Guangdong paper-cuts	Foshan
1	9	Traditional arts	Ivory carving	Guangzhou
1	10	Traditional arts	Dengcai, lanterns	Dongguan
1	11	Traditional handicraft skills	Shiwan pottery sculpture skills	Foshan
1	12	Traditional handicraft skills	Duan ink-stone making skills	Zhaoqing
1	13	Traditional handicraft skills	Liangcha (Chinese herb tea)	Guangdong
1	14	Folk customs	Chrysanthemum fair	Zhongshan
2	15	Traditional music	Huidong fisherman song	Huizhou
2	16	Traditional dance	Sha Tou Kok fish lantern dance	Shenzhen
2	17	Traditional sports, recreational activities and acrobatics	Choy Li Fut Quan	Foshan
2	18	Traditional arts	Guangzhou jade carving	Guangzhou
2	19	Traditional arts	Guangzhou olive pit carving	Guangzhou
2	20	Traditional arts	Foshan lion head	Foshan
2	21	Traditional arts	Hui Su	Guangzhou
2	22	Traditional arts	Xinhui Kuiyi	Jiangmen
2	23	Traditional handicraft skills	Guangcai ceramics firing skill	Guangzhou
2	24	Traditional handicraft skills	Xiangyun complete dyeing of muslin technique	Foshan

2	25	Traditional handicraft skills	Baisha mao (reed) dragon brush making skills	Jiangmen
2	26	Traditional handicraft skills	Dragon boat making skill	Dongguan
2	27	Traditional handicraft skills	Guang style mooncake	Guangzhou
2	28	Traditional medicine	Pangaoshou traditional Chinese medicine culture	Guangzhou
2	29	Traditional medicine	Chenliji traditional Chinese medicine culture	Guangzhou
2	30	Folk customs	Pancun Denghui	Jiangmen
2	31	Folk customs	Foshan Ancestral Temple Fair	Foshan
2	32	Folk customs	Nanlang yakou piaose	Zhongshan
2	33	Folk customs	Taishan Fushi piaose	Jiangmen
2	34	Folk customs	Wedding-on-the-Water of Doumen Town	Zhuhai
2	35	Traditional music	The art of guqin (Lingnan school)	Guangzhou
2	36	Traditional music	Foshan Shifan	Foshan
2	37	Traditional dance	Dragon dance	Foshan
2	38	Traditional dance	Hetang veiled dragon dance	Jiangmen
2	39	Traditional dance	Drunken dragon	Zhongshan
2	40	Traditional arts	Foshan colour lantern	Foshan
2	41	Traditional handicraft skills	Cantonese hardwood furniture making skill	Guangzhou
2	42	Folk customs	Foshan Qiuse	Foshan
3	43	Narrative / storytelling traditions	Cantonese opera songs performed in non-staged fashion	Guangzhou
3	44	Narrative / storytelling traditions	Wooden fish (mokugyo) songs	Dongguan
3	45	Traditional sports, recreational activities and acrobatics	Dragon boat racing	Dongguan
3	46	Folk customs	Catch mudfish	Zhuhai
4	47	Folk customs	Liaobu Fragrant Market	Dongguan

Source: Academy of Chinese Studies (2020)

Hong Kong		
Domains as specified by the <i>Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	Code	Items
Performing arts	1	Cantonese Opera
	2	Hakka Unicorn Dance in Hang Hau in Sai Kung
	3	Quanzhen Temples Taoist Ritual Music
	4	Nanyin (Southern Tunes)
Social practices, rituals and festive events	5	Cheung Chau Jiao Festival
	6	Tai O Dragon Boat Water Parade
	7	Yu Lan Ghost Festival of the Hong Kong Chiu Chow Community
	8	Mid-Autumn Festival – the Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance
	9	Wong Tai Sin Belief and Customs
	10	Spring and Autumn Ancestral Worships of Clans
	11	Tin Hau Festival in Hong Kong
	12	Mid-Autumn Festival – the Pok Fu Lam Fire Dragon Dance
	13	Taoist Ritual Tradition of the Zhengyi School
	14	Sek Pun (Basin Feast)
Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe	15	Herbal tea
Traditional craftsmanship	16	The Arts of the Guqin (The Craft of Qin Making)
	17	Hong Kong-style Milk Tea Making Technique
	18	Paper Crafting Technique
	19	The Sewing Techniques of Hong Kong-style Cheongsam and Kwan Kwa Wedding Costume
	20	Bamboo Theatre Building Technique

Source: Leisure and Cultural Service Department (2017)

Figure 8: Cheung Chau Jiao Festival



Figure 9: Sek Pun (Basin Feast)



Macao	
Serial Number	Name of Element
1	Yueju Opera (Cantonese Opera)
2	Herbal Tea Brewing
3	Cantonese Naamyam (Narrative Songs)
4	Woodwork – Religious Figure Carving
5	Taoist Ritual Music
6	Festival of the Drunken Dragon
7	Belief and Customs of A-Ma
8	Belief and Customs of Na Tcha
9	Macanese Gastronomy
10	Patuá Theatre
11	Belief and Customs of Tou Tei
12	Belief and Customs of Chu Tai Sin
13	Craft of Bamboo Scaffolding
14	Procession of the Passion of Our Lord, the God Jesus
15	Procession of Our Lady of Fatima

Source: Instituto Cultural, Macau (2017)

Appendix 3: List of major historical and cultural sites protected at the national level in the Zhujiang Delta

Batch	Site
1	Site of the Quell the British Corps at Sanyuanli
1	Tombs of the Seventy-Two Revolutionary Martyrs in Huanghuagang
1	Peasant Movement Training Institute
1	Site of the Canton Commune
1	Guangxiao Temple
2	Site of Lin Zexu's Opium Destruction and the Humen Batteries
3	Former Residence of Hong Xiuquan
3	Former Residence of Sun Yat-sen
3	Whampoa Military Academy
3	Site of All-China Federation of Trade Unions
3	Chen Clan Ancestral Hall
4	Site of the Qin Shipyard
4	Sites of Nanyue Kingdom Palace and Mausoleum of the Nanyue King
4	Huasheng Mosque
4	Mei'an Temple
4	Deqing Academy
4	Foshan Ancestral Temple
4	Architecture of Shamian
4	Former Residence of Kang Youwei
4	Former Residence of Liang Qichao
4	Former Seat of the Leader of the Military Government in Guangzhou
4	Sacred Heart Cathedral of Guangzhou
5	Lianhuashan Quarry
5	Dongguan Keyuan
5	Old Buildings of Donghuali
5	Dapeng Fort
5	Temple of the Mother Dragon in Yuecheng
5	City Wall of Zhaoqing
5	Stone inscriptions of the Seven Star Crag
5	Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall
5	Yuyin Garden
5	Kaiping Diaolou
6	Chen Fang Family Residence
6	Dalingshan Base in the War of Resistance against the Japanese
6	Site of Guangdong Provincial Assembly
6	Old Buildings of Nanshe Village and Tangwei Village
6	Canton Customs House
6	Former Residence of Ye Ting
6	Quejin Ting Stele
6	Pagoda of the Temple of the Six Banyan Trees
6	Guangyu Temple
6	Southern Han Mausoleums
7	Guye Shell Mound Site
7	Haogang Shell Mound Site

7	Xianxian Mosque
7	Temple of the Five Immortals and Lingnan First Building
7	Zhenhai Tower and Guangzhou Ancient City Wall
7	Qinghui Garden
7	Nanhai Temple
7	Early Construction of Shunde Sugar Factory
7	Site of the Third National Congress of the Communist Party of China
7	Sanzao Island Japanese Invasion Ruins
7	South Bridge of Canton-Kowloon Railway in Shilong
7	Site of Sun Yat-sen Memorial Middle School
7	Chen Clan Ancestral Hall in Chadong

Source: The Conservancy Association Centre for Heritage (2003)

List of Figures

Figure 1: Largo do Senado.....	9
Figure 2: Casa de Penhores Tak Seng.....	9
Figure 3: Interior of Casa de Penhores Tak Seng	10
Figure 4: Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries	18
Figure 5: Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries	18
Figure 6: Fujian Tulou	19
Figure 7: Fujian Tulou	19
Figure 8: Cheung Chau Jiao Festival	22
Figure 9: Sek Pun (Basin Feast)	23

List of Tables

Table 1: Protection system of unmovable cultural relics.....	5-6
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List of Appendices

Appendix 1: List of world heritage sites in China	15-17
Appendix 2: Statistics of intangible cultural heritage in the Greater Bay Area.....	20-23
Appendix 3: List of major historical and cultural sites protected at the national level in the Zhujiang Delta	24-25

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