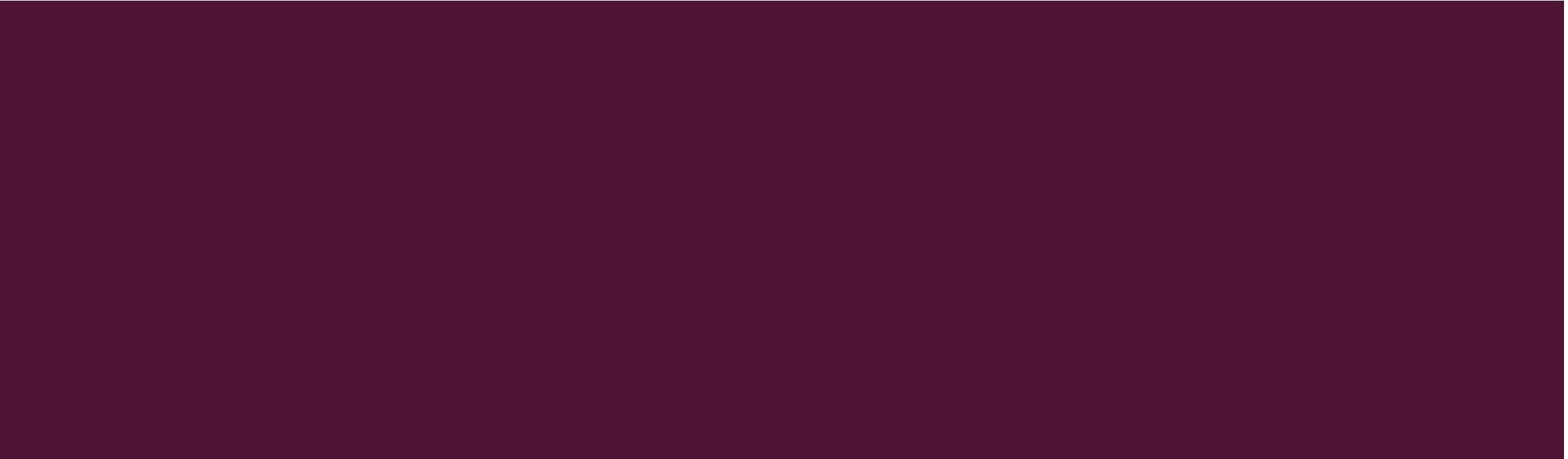




KONSERVASI #02

# PIAGAM PELESTARIAN DAN WARISAN DUNIA



# ***Pelestarian Bangunan***

Pelestarian bangunan (cagar budaya) secara umum telah menjadi wacana internasional selama beberapa dasawarsa ini, dapat dilihat pada beberapa piagam pelestarian, diantaranya

- The Venice Charter (1964-1965),
- The Burra Charter (1979),
- Rekomendas iUNESCO (1972),
- Piagam Washington (1987),
- The World Heritage Cities Management Guide (1991).
- Piagam dari International Council of Monuments and Site (ICOMOS, 1981),  
Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance

**Burra Carter (1981)** makna pelestarian merupakan suatu proses pengelolaan suatu tempat agar makna kultural yang ada tetap terpelihara dengan baik sesuai situasi & kondisi setempat.

**Piagam Pelestarian Pusaka Indonesia (2003)** pelestarian adalah upaya pengelolaan pusaka melalui kegiatan penelitian, perencanaan, perlindungan, pemeliharaan, pemanfaatan, pengawasan, dan/atau pengembangan secara selektif untuk menjaga kesinambungan, keserasian, dan daya dukungnya dalam menjawab dinamika jaman untuk membangun kehidupan bangsa yang lebih berkualitas.

**UU Cagar Budaya No.11 Tahun 2010**, pelestarian merupakan upaya dinamis untuk mempertahankan cagar budaya dan nilainya dengan cara melindungi, mengembangkan dan memanfaatkannya.

# PELESTARIAN

Secara umum istilah pelestarian merupakan proses dalam memelihara, menjaga maupun melindungi sesuatu yang bernilai dipandang dari segala aspek baik ekonomi, politik, sosial dan budaya agar hal tersebut tidak menghilang.

## KONSERVASI

istilah umum dari semua kegiatan pelestarian sesuai dengan kesepakatan internasional yang telah dirumuskan dalam piagam tersebut.

Selain itu menurut Danisworo (2005) pelestarian sebagai konservasi adalah upaya untuk melestarikan melindungi serta memanfaatkan sumber daya suatu tempat. Dari pengertian pelestarian di atas maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa pelestarian merupakan suatu upaya untuk melindungi dan menjaga bangunan dan lingkungan dari kerusakan ataupun mencegah terjadinya kerusakan sehingga makna kulturalnya yang mengandung nilai sejarah arsitektural keindahan nilai keilmuan dan nilai social tetap dapat terpelihara untuk generasi mendatang.

## World Heritage

Heritage is our legacy from the past, what we live with today, and what we pass on to future generations. Our cultural and natural heritage are both irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration.



The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) seeks to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. This is embodied in an international treaty called the **Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage** , adopted by UNESCO in 1972.

## Mission

UNESCO's World Heritage mission is to

Encourage countries to sign the World Heritage Convention and to ensure the protection of their natural and cultural heritage;

Encourage States Parties to establish management plans and set up reporting systems on the state of conservation of their World Heritage sites;

Provide emergency assistance for World Heritage sites in immediate danger;

Encourage participation of the local population in the preservation of their cultural and natural heritage;

Encourage States Parties to the Convention to nominate sites within their national territory for inclusion on the World Heritage List;

Help States Parties safeguard World Heritage properties by providing technical assistance and professional training;

Support States Parties' public awareness-building activities for World Heritage conservation;

Encourage international cooperation in the conservation of our world's cultural and natural heritage.



# THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE IN DANGER LIST



## BEBERAPA DALAM LIST “DANGER”

### Afghanistan

- ◆ Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (2003)
- ◆ Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (2002)

### Austria

- ◆ Historic Centre of Vienna (2017)

### Belize

- Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (2009)

### Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

- ◆ City of Potosí (2014)

### Central African Republic

- Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park (1997)

### Chile

- ◆ Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (2005)

### Côte d'Ivoire

- Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (1992) \*

### Democratic Republic of the Congo

- Garamba National Park (1996)
- Kahuzi-Biega National Park (1997)
- Okapi Wildlife Reserve (1997)
- Salonga National Park (1999)
- Virunga National Park (1994)

### Egypt

- ◆ Abu Mena (2001)

### Guinea

- Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (1992) \*

### Honduras

- Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (2011)

### Indonesia

- Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (2011)

### Iraq

- ◆ Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (2003)
- ◆ Hatra (2015)
- ◆ Samarra Archaeological City (2007)

# WORLD HERITAGE LIST

## The Criteria for Selection

To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria.

These criteria are explained in the [Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention](#) which, besides the text of the Convention, is the main working tool on World Heritage. The criteria are regularly revised by the Committee to reflect the evolution of the World Heritage concept itself.

Until the end of 2004, World Heritage sites were selected on the basis of six cultural and four natural criteria. With the adoption of the revised [Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention](#), only one set of ten criteria exists.



(i)

to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;

(ii)

to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;

(iii)

to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;

(iv)

to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates  
(a) significant stage(s) in human history;

(v)

to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;

(vi)

to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);

(vii)

to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;

(viii)

to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;

(ix)

to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;

(x)

to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

Operational Guidelines (year)	Cultural criteria						Natural criteria			
2002	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
2005	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(viii)	(ix)	(vii)	(x)

## Significant modifications to the boundaries Cultural properties

### Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar, Dessau and Bernau

Germany

Criteria: (ii)(iv)(vi)

Between 1919 and 1933 the Bauhaus movement revolutionized architectural and aesthetic thinking and practice in the 20th century. The Bauhaus buildings in Weimar, Dessau and Bernau are fundamental representatives of Classical Modernism, directed towards a radical renewal of architecture and design. This property, which was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1996, originally comprised buildings located in Weimar (Former Art School, the Applied Art School and the Haus Am Horn) and Dessau (Bauhaus Building, the group of seven Masters' Houses). The 2017 extension includes the Houses with Balcony Access in Dessau and the ADGB Trade Union School in Bernau as important contributions to the Bauhaus ideas of austere design, functionalism and



### Venetian Works of Defence between the 16th and 17th Centuries: *Stato da Terra* – Western *Stato da Mar*

Croatia, Italy, Montenegro

Criteria: (iii)(iv)

This property consists of 6 components of defence works in Italy, Croatia and Montenegro, spanning more than 1,000 km between the Lombard region of Italy and the eastern Adriatic Coast. The fortifications throughout the *Stato da Terra* protected the Republic of Venice from other European powers to the northwest and those of the *Stato da Mar* protected the sea routes and ports in the Adriatic Sea to the Levant. They were necessary to support the expansion and authority of the *Serenissima*. The introduction of gunpowder led to significant shifts in military techniques and architecture that are reflected in the design of so-called *alla moderna* / bastioned, fortifications, which were to spread throughout Europe.





## Aphrodisias

Turkey

Criteria: (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

Located in southwestern Turkey, in the upper valley of the Morsynus River, the site consists of two components: the archaeological site of Aphrodisias and the marble quarries northeast of the city. The temple of Aphrodite dates from the 3rd century BC and the city was built one century later. The wealth of Aphrodisias came from the marble quarries and the art produced by its sculptors. The city streets are arranged around several large civic structures, which include temples, a theatre, an agora and two bath complexes.



## Caves and Ice Age Art in the Swabian Jura

Germany

Criteria: (iii)

Modern humans first arrived in Europe 43,000 years ago during the last ice age. One of the areas where they took up residence was the Swabian Jura in southern Germany. Excavated from the 1860s, six caves have revealed items dating from 43,000 to 33,000 years ago. Among them are carved figurines of animals (including cave lions, mammoths, horses and bovids), musical instruments and items of personal adornment. Other figurines depict creatures that are half animal, half human and there is one statuette of a woman. These archaeological sites feature some of the oldest figurative art worldwide and help shed light on the origins of human artistic development.





## Kujataa Greenland: Norse and Inuit Farming at the Edge of the Ice Cap

Denmark  
Criteria: (v)

Kujataa is a subarctic farming landscape located in the southern region of Greenland. It bears witness to the cultural histories of the Norse farmer-hunters who started arriving from Iceland in the 10th century and of the Inuit hunters and Inuit farming communities that developed from the end of the 18th century. Despite their differences, the two cultures, European Norse and Inuit, created a cultural landscape based on farming, grazing and marine mammal hunting. The landscape represents the earliest introduction of farming to the Arctic, and the Norse expansion of settlement beyond Europe.



## Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk, Archaeological Site of Ancient Ishanapura

Cambodia  
Criteria: (ii)(iii)(vi)

The archaeological site of Sambor Prei Kuk, "the temple in the richness of the forest" in the Khmer language, has been identified as Ishanapura, the capital of the Chenla Empire that flourished in the late 6th and early 7th centuries AD. The property comprises more than a hundred temples, ten of which are octagonal, unique specimens of their genre in South-East Asia. Decorated sandstone elements in the site are characteristic of the pre-Angkor decorative idiom, known as the Sambor Prei Kuk Style. Some of these elements, including lintels, pediments and colonnades, are true masterpieces. The art and architecture developed here became models for other parts of the region and lay the ground for the unique Khmer style of the Angkor period.





## #Khomani Cultural Landscape

South Africa

Criteria: (v)(vi)

The #Khomani Cultural Landscape is located at the border with Botswana and Namibia in the northern part of the country, coinciding with the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park (KGNP). The large expanse of sand contains evidence of human occupation from the Stone Age to the present and is associated with the culture of the formerly nomadic #Khomani San people and the strategies that allowed them to adapt to harsh desert conditions. They developed a specific ethnobotanical knowledge, cultural practices and a worldview related to the geographical features of their environment. The #Khomani Cultural Landscape bears testimony to the way of life that prevailed in the region and shaped the site over thousands of years.



Bagaimana dengan Borobudur

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/592>

## Borobudur Temple Compounds

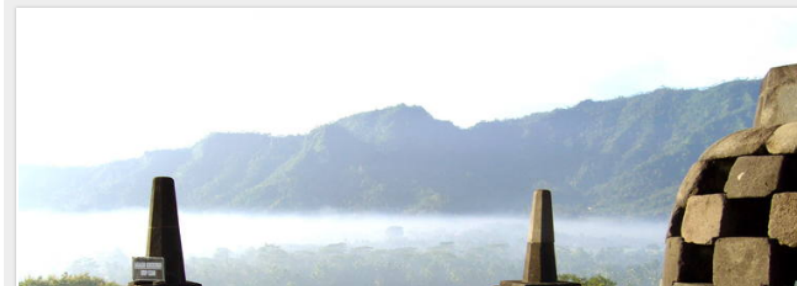
Description Maps Documents Gallery Video Indicators Assistance

### Borobudur Temple Compounds

This famous Buddhist temple, dating from the 8th and 9th centuries, is located in central Java. It was built in three tiers: a pyramidal base with five concentric square terraces, the trunk of a cone with three circular platforms and, at the top, a monumental stupa. The walls and balustrades are decorated with fine low reliefs, covering a total surface area of 2,500 m<sup>2</sup>. Around the circular platforms are 72 openwork stupas, each containing a statue of the Buddha. The monument was restored with UNESCO's help in the 1970s.

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English French Arabic Chinese Russian Spanish Japanese Dutch



Indonesia

Regency of Magelang, Province of Central Java

S7 36 28.008 E110 12 12.996

Date of Inscription: 1991

Criteria: (i)(ii)(vi)

Property : 25.51 ha

Buffer zone: 64.31 ha

Ref: 592



sat  
Relief



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This page didn't load Google Maps correctly. See the JavaScript console for technical details.

