

What is a “Cultural Heritage Site”?

Article 1 of the Convention defines Cultural Heritage Sites as follows:

- *Monuments*: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting of universal value. Example: the Pyramids of Egypt.
- *Groups of buildings*: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science. Example: The Naval City of Karlskrona.
- *Sites*: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological point of view. Example: the terraced rice-fields of the Philippines cordillera.

Article 2 stipulates similar conditions in regard to Natural Heritage Sites.

The World Heritage Convention and the protection of cultural and natural sites

Article 3 states that it is the responsibility of each State party to the Convention to identify and delineate the cultural and natural properties situated on its territory.

The World Heritage Committee is made up of members from 15 States, and its responsibilities include:

- The World Heritage List
- The World Heritage Fund, which underwrites the various expenses related to work with World Heritage projects and the protection of World Heritage Sites.

In Sweden the Central Board of National Antiquities is responsible for the Cultural Heritage Sites and the National Environmental Protection Agency for the Natural Heritage Sites.

Education and information

The Convention requires that States “shall endeavour by all appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples of their cultural and natural heritage” and furthermore in article 27 that “they shall undertake to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening this heritage....”.

Increased awareness by the general public of World Heritage Sites will serve to strengthen their position and enable them to meet the threat posed to their preservation for future generations.



In Sweden UNESCO is represented by the Swedish National Commission for UNESCO, which falls under the Ministry of Education and Science (www.unesco-sweden.org).



In 1998 Karlskrona became item no. 560 on UNESCO's list of irreplaceable World Heritage Sites. In an international context, the city is of major importance, representing as it does an unrivalled illustration of how a fortified naval town and base from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was planned and established.

In the eighteenth century developments in Karlskrona in the fields of shipbuilding, architecture, town planning, military construction and engineering, attracted widespread notice and recognition from the continent.

For more than a century the distinctive architecture and specialised installations at the Navy yard served as a hub of military technology and industry in the Baltic region. Both the naval base and the dockyard have been in continuous operation from the time they were first established until the present day.

