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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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Guidelines to the value evaluation of water cultural heritage

水文化遗产价值评价指南

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents" Drafting. Please note that some content in this document may be subject to patents. The publisher of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents. This document is proposed and coordinated by the National Asset Management Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC583). This document was drafted by: China Institute of Standardization, China Academy of Water Resources and Hydropower, China Cultural Heritage Research Institute, Zhengzhou Water Conservancy Architectural Survey and Design Institute, Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Product Quality Standards Institute of the Ministry of Water Resources, Jiangsu Provincial Quality and Standards Chemical Research Institute, Henan Standardization Research Institute, Shaoxing Standardization Research Institute. The main drafters of this document. Gao Gao, Wan Jinhong, Kong Xiaohan, Geng Chuanyu, Dong Yongli, Jiang Shufeng, Li Yunpeng, Deng Jun, Zhou Bo, Yu Bing, Zheng Yu, Liu Jue, Li Jun, Zhu Yunqiang, Wang Shu, Zhu Huazhong, Shao Jie, Zhang Ying, Guo Peipei, Wan Li, Li Baichen, Liu Yuwei, Zhao Chaohui.

Water is the source of human civilization, and the Chinese nation's tradition of water control is as long-standing as Chinese civilization. In a certain sense, the Chinese nation The long history of civilization is also a history of eliminating water damage and promoting water conservancy. In the long-term practice of water control, the Chinese nation has created and left behind numerous Various types of precious water cultural heritage have given birth to a

unique and rich water culture. In 2021, the General Office of the State Council promulgated The "14th Five-Year Plan" Cultural Relics Protection and Scientific and Technological Innovation Plan (Guobanfa [2021] No. 43) clearly proposes to establish and improve a cultural relics resource management system and strengthen the protection of industrial heritage such as water conservancy heritage. In 2022, the Ministry of Water Resources issued the "14th Five-Year Plan for Water Culture Construction" (Official Publication [2022] No. 28) pointed out that it is necessary to give full play to the value guidance role of water culture and sublimate new understandings, new practices, and new experiences in water control practice into cultural aspects. Cognition. Actively promote the inclusion of water culture elements and related requirements in relevant norms, standards, quotas and evaluation index systems. water culture Focusing on protection, inheritance, promotion and utilization, we will strengthen systematic research on water culture and accelerate the systematic protection of water conservancy heritage. To this end, in analyzing the value of my country's water cultural heritage, discussing the protection strategies of water cultural heritage, and summarizing the protection, inheritance and development of my country's water cultural heritage Based on the experience accumulated from activities, standardize the value connotation and evaluation basis of water cultural heritage, and establish a complete water cultural heritage value evaluation Methods, scientific protection of water cultural heritage, inheritance and promotion of excellent water culture, this document is specially formulated. Guidelines for evaluating the value of water cultural heritage

1 Scope

GB/T 42934-2023 gives the guidelines for evaluating the value of water cultural heritage. China has irrigation systems, canals, dykes and wells that have been in continuous use for two thousand years, and they sit awkwardly between two regimes: as heritage they are protected, and as infrastructure they are still working assets that water authorities want to modernise. Deciding what may be altered requires the heritage value to be assessed in terms an engineer and an administrator can weigh, rather than asserted. The standard sets the evaluation principles, the indicator system for water cultural heritage value covering its historical, scientific, artistic, social and utilitarian dimensions, and the evaluation method with the calculation of the indicators and the evaluation process. It took effect on 6 August 2023.

This document establishes the evaluation principles for water cultural heritage value evaluation and provides guidance on the indicator system and evaluation methods. This document is suitable for multi-dimensional evaluation of water cultural heritage value.

2 Normative reference documents

This document has no normative references.

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 The cultural relics or cultural expressions left behind by human beings in the process of understanding, developing, utilizing, managing, protecting, and appreciating water form.

Note

1. Under normal circumstances, the construction or inheritance of historical culture of water cultural heritage is not less than 100 years, but for hydrological heritage with red revolutionary cultural attributes The age of the cultural heritage may not be less than 40 years. Note

2. Cultural relics focus on the material form of water cultural heritage, such as ancient water conservancy projects, water conservancy cultural relics, etc.; cultural expressions focus on the intangible form of water cultural heritage. Cultural heritage, such as traditional skills, art forms, institutions and knowledge systems, etc.

4 Evaluation Principles

The evaluation of water cultural heritage value follows the following principles.

- a) Systematic. Comprehensive and systematic collection of information on the evaluation object, based on accurate and reliable data, and a comprehensive, objective and fair value evaluation process Preface, evaluate the value of water cultural heritage;
- b) Scientificity. Maintain the scientific rationality of the selection of evaluation indicators and the rigor and effectiveness of the evaluation procedures;
- c) Operability. The evaluation indicators are in line with the actual situation of water cultural heritage, and the evaluation procedures are simple and feasible;
- d) Independence. The evaluation process is completed independently without interference from external factors.

5 Water cultural heritage value evaluation index system

5.1 Indicators and scores The water cultural heritage value evaluation index system consists of four first-level evaluation indexes. historical value, scientific and technological value, cultural value, and social value. The corresponding secondary evaluation index composition. The total water cultural heritage value evaluation score is 1000. The evaluation indicators and scores are shown in Table 1.