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ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage Its history, work and role in preservation and conservation of transcultural heritage

How did it start?

The initiative for the foundation of an ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on this issue came for the predominant part from the colleagues of ICOMOS Netherlands.ⁱ

Why the Netherlands?

The colonial time figures prominently the history of the Netherlands and founded the prosperity and development of the country today in all aspects but mainly economic, social and cultural. The dealing with this heritage and its relics in all aspects of public and private life in the Netherlands affects to a great extent social life, politics and also science of history. The raising globalization might have been a motivation for the colleagues in the Netherlands to try to share their experience and practice with others, who are dealing with the same issue, mainly of former colonial powers and colonies in the world. The first activities of the Netherlands had been carried out by a (governmental) institution for the improvement of building and planning in developing countries.ⁱⁱ

In this regard and against this background this Institute was constantly looking for new action fields, activities and jobs. It turned out that a research and training course on “Integrated Urban Revitalization and Heritage in Sri Lanka” was organized in cooperation with the State Conservation Authority (Netherlands Department for Conservation (NDC)) and various Building-, Planning and Heritage Authorities in Sri Lanka (1995).ⁱⁱⁱ

Parallel a technical assistance project, “Galle Heritage Project” was started by the Government of the Netherlands and an International Seminar “European Architecture and Town Planning outside Europe (Dutch Period)” took place in Colombo (24.-28.02.1995) As an outcome of this seminar the “Declaration of Colombo on safeguarding of physical heritage deriving from Dutch contact with Asia” was given. As a part of it one will find the “Recommendation for ICOMOS to form an International Committee on Colonial Settlements/ Buildings of Dual Parentage/Mutual Heritage under ICOMOS Scientific Committees”^{iv}

Development policy and economic interest issues met interest of science of history and together were looking for an international scientific awareness. ICOMOS Netherlands and ICOMOS Sri Lanka (*at that time incumbent of ICOMOS world presidency*) worked together under the leadership of the colleagues of the Netherlands and initiated the founding of a new ICOMOS International Scientific Committee in 1998.^v In its first statutes, the committee formulate the objectives and tasks.^{vi}

1998 – 2001



The committee grew quickly and for the next meeting in Cape Town, South Africa 15.-17.01.1999 14 participants could be welcome. One of the main issue for this meeting was the discussion of the research on a development plan for the oldest mission station and settlement of the Moravian Society in the Cape, Genadendal. This project turned out to become one of the most important development projects of the Netherlands for the next 20 years.

In 2011 the members of ISC SBH could visit Genadendal again and discuss the success of an outstanding urban

conservation project.

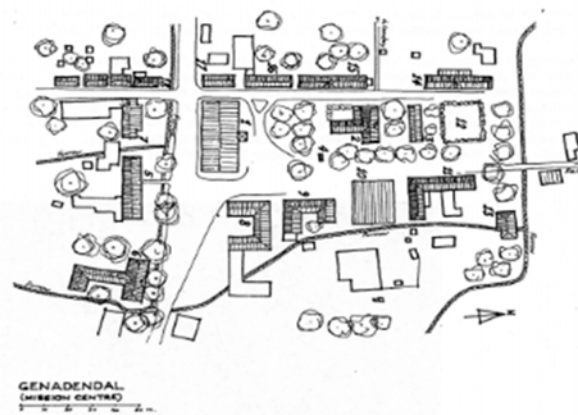


Figure 3: Groundplan of the centre. (1) Church, (4) Clocktower, (12) Georg Schmidt's grave, founder of the first settlement in 1737, (14 - 18) and (5 - 11) dwellings, (2) and (3) working places, (13) water mill, and (6) museum. (Source: Franssen & Cook, p.339)



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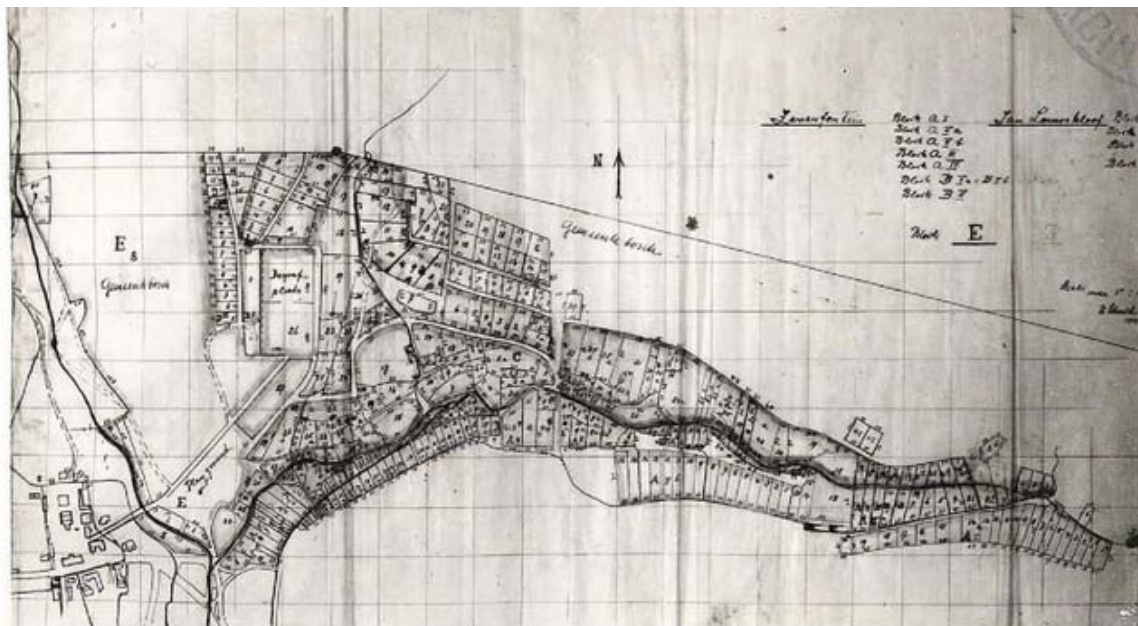


Figure 4 Old surveyor's map of Genadendal (Western Cape Archives E 7372)

In 1999 (16.-23.10.1999) during the ICOMOS General Assembly in Mexico (Mexico City and Guadalajara) the committee met again and decided besides other organizational issues to “start a new series of biennial publication (a Journal) on mutual heritage”. The scientific approach to the issue was already formulate in the first statutes (... *Publish and present the results of research, design and advisory work, and... Participate in the development of libraries, archives and documentation services in this field,*) If one look at the membership list of 1999 this scientific approach is understandable and it seems that the planned journal was designed to be a publishing forum for the scholars in this field. Besides the Faculty of Architecture of the TU Delft as an institutional member 10 out of 35 members have been professors (Nov.1999).

In 2000, an International Workshop in Galle, Sri Lanka 04.-07.05.2000 was a first attempt to find a proper balance between lectures and advisory work. The workshop focused on the discussion of the treatment of a protected site of Galle which became later a UNESCO WH site, the Fort and Harbor. It was very well described and analyzed but the local government seemed to need other means for the implementation of conservation schemes. Main item of the agenda of the meeting was therefore the drafting of a master plan and the discussion about how to organize political commitment, identification of pilot projects, public awareness and economic feasibility.



In 2000 ICOMOS Argentina and the University of Buenos Aires have taken the initiative to introduce the activities of the Scientific Committee to student and scholars in South America. On September 1st 2000 lectures were given for graduate and post-graduate students in the Faculty of Architecture.

In 2000^{vii} some members of the committee tried to establish a biennial *Journal on Mutual Heritage*. The journal was supposed “*to be composed of essays, practical experiences and guidelines from different regions – urban as well as rural – and more theoretical contributions such as scientific articles, description of archives and other source material and historic documents, such as historic maps and drawings. The journal was planned to serve as a podium for seminars and workshops and as a platform for specialized institutes and agencies.*” It was designed to be a “*strategic vehicle for experts, professionals as well as students and authorities who play an active part in processes of identification, preservation and renewal of buildings, sites and landscapes which derive from the period of colonial expansion.*”

The scientific board was formed of Professors and staff members of universities with qualified training and research programs in different fields of architectural and urban conservation from The Netherlands, Sri Lanka, Argentina, South Africa, Spain and Japan,^{viii}.

For 2001 there have been planned meetings in Genadendal, South Africa, Yogyakarta or Bandung, Indonesia, and in 2002 in Zimbabwe.

The Report of the Chair of SCAT indicate in 2000 53 members, 10 from Asia and Australia, 16 from Europe, 11 from Africa and 15 from America and the Caribbean's.

The destiny of a scientific committee is very often much linked with the engagement of a single person. In the case of the International Scientific Committee on Shared Colonial Architecture and Town Planning this was Prof.dr.ir. Frits van Voorden, a Professor of the Faculty of Architecture, TU Delft, the late President of the Netherlands National Committee of ICOMOS and the President of the Cultural Department of the Dutch National UNESCO Commission.

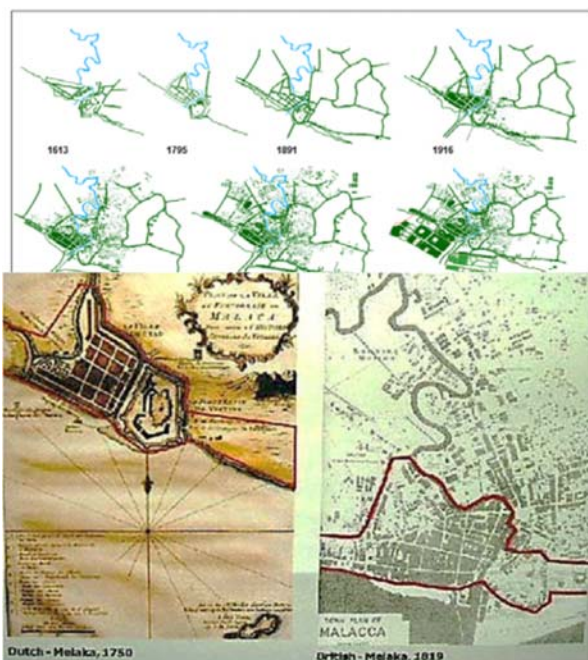
Unfortunately, and very sadly Prof.dr.ir. Frits van Voorden passed unexpected away on November 27th 2001 and all the activities of the committee came to a stop.

2002 – 2005

It took nearly one year to find and elect a new President which happened at the annual meeting December 4th 2002 at the ICOMOS General Assembly in Madrid. 10 members joined the meeting and discussed the future of the scientific committee. The name of the committee was changed to “International Scientific Committee on SHARED COLONIAL Architecture”, At that time there was already some resistance against the word colonial^{ix} specially from the members of Indonesia and South Africa. The new chairman proposed for the action plan of the committee a so called “Round Table Professional Forum” in order to use the expertise of the ICOMOS members to discuss the treatment of shared colonial heritage with the local representatives and decision makers and stake holders. ^x

In 2003, the board changed the name of the committee from SHARED COLONIAL to SHARED BUILT HERITAGE without consulting the members. The main reason was an application of the board of the committee for subsidy from the Dutch government who required to delete the word COLONIAL in the name of the committee as a condition for any subsidy.^{xi}

The first-Round Table Forum, which was planned to take place in Elmina, Ghana October 22 – 24th 2003 had to be cancelled (postponed) due to the lack of funds. Instead the board was able to initiate and organize one in Melaka (Malacca)^{xii} Malaysia 12 – 19th February, 2004. Melaka, a town in Malaysia with very interesting shared built heritage is a melting pot of culture, architecture and cuisine. It has Malay, Chinese,



Portuguese, Dutch and British built heritage. Melaka a harbor city in the Straits of Malacca between Malaysia and Sumatra (Indonesia) was ruled by Malays (1396 – 1511), Portuguese (1511 – 1641), Dutch (1641 – 1795 and 1818 – 1824), British (1824 – 1941), Japanese (1941 – 1945) and again British (1945 – 1957) and is blessed to have, within its city, buildings and parts of buildings, left by the Portuguese, Dutch, British, as well as buildings with Islamic, Indian and Chinese characters.^{xiii}

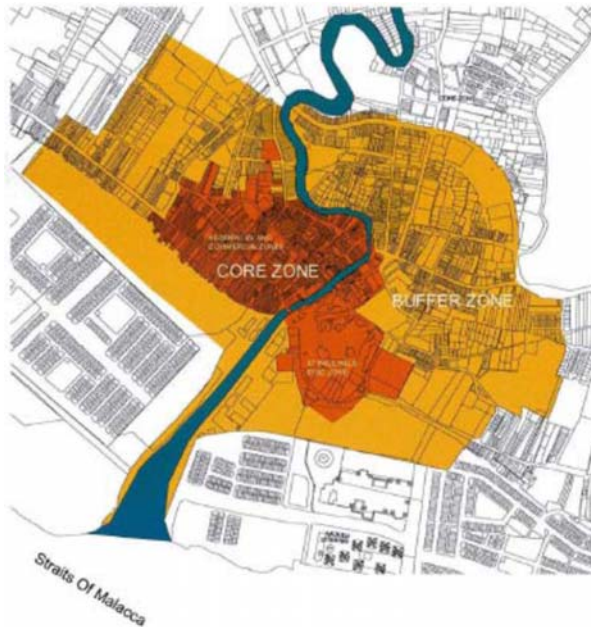


The idea of organizing a Round Table Forum in Melaka was born at a lecture of a Dutch colleague Diederick L. Six (who became later ICOMOS Netherland President in 2011) on his experience of the restoration of the Dutch Fort in Sao Jorge da Mina of Elmina in Ghana on 13th April 2003 in Kuala Lumpur and a Workshop on Dutch Period Buildings, (Melaka 26-29 Sept 2003) organized by Historic Melaka City Council. The head of the State Conservation Authority of the State of Melaka approached the board of SBH committee and invited the committee to conduct a SBH Forum in Asia in Melaka in 2004. The background for this invitation was the application initiative of Melaka and George Town (Penang) to be listed on the UNESCO WH List, which needs an international scientific awareness for and within the application process.

At that time, there was a very active Dutch National Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage acting with about 13 members, preparing the Forum in Melaka. They formulate “Aspects for discussion” for the forum^{xiv} in which the main issues for an urban conservation project and the preservation and conservation of shared built heritage was highlighted and handed it over to the Forum.

79 colleagues participated in the Forum, 24 international ICOMOS members^{xv} (13 SBH members), 39 from Government Agencies a 17 from private Agencies. After the introduction of the history of Melaka and a site visit to the heritage buildings, the foreign experts had a one-and-a-half-day Round Table discussion with the Malay colleagues. The findings and suggestions of the SHB Forum, which have been discussed and formulated by and with the ICOMOS SBH members and the local colleagues, were presented on the fourth day to the public, the decision makers and stakeholders.^{xvi} Within the urban conservation project the issues of urban conservation, physical on the urban structure and buildings, economic, cultural and social have been discussed and strategies were built up. Issues like the prosperity and adversity of tourism, the development of the waterfront and Melaka River and the traffic, but also the living heritage and

finally the funding have been discussed. It looks like that the suggestions of The Shared Built Heritage Forum found a certain consideration in the application dossier for the world heritage list.



In 2008 Melaka was inscribed together with George Town, Penang in the UNESCO World Heritage List.^{xvii} The SHARED aspect in the 'living multi-cultural heritage and tradition of Asia' is a main issue of the OUV.

In 2014, ten years after the forum, members of a study tour of ICOMOS ISC SBH could allow themselves to be convinced about the success of the urban conservation process in Melaka. The impression of the historic part of the city is excellent. Most of the heritage building have been renovated and restored and got an adapted new use. The infrastructure seems to work well. However ten-year urban development led also to the well-known problems tourism could create.

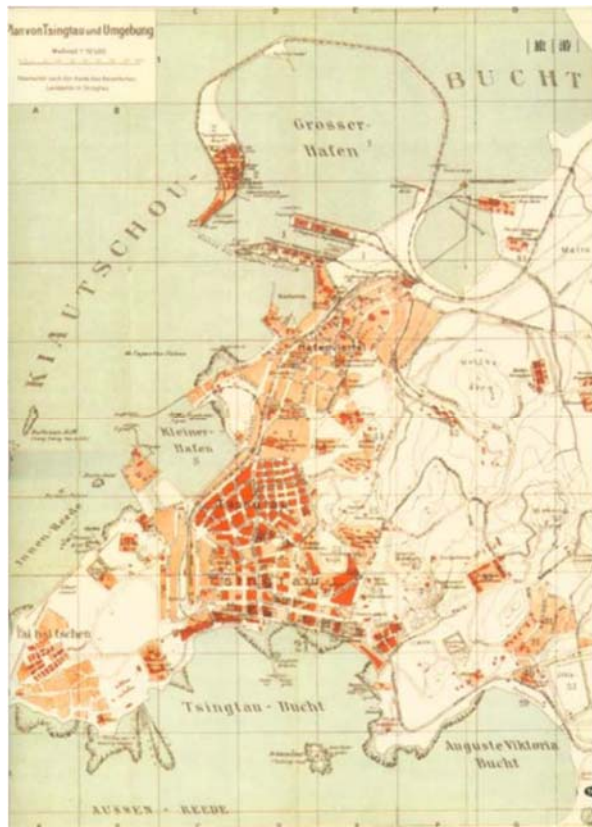
"Briefly, one particular concern of the Shared Built Heritage ISC to be included in the report will relate to the conservation of both of the tangible

and intangible aspects of Melaka's shared built heritage, ranging from shophouses, townhouses, religious sites, schools, to the various communities with their traditional lifestyles, trades and cultures. Currently, this heritage appears threatened by the recent rapid changes being experienced in the city, both inside and in close proximity to the designated UNESCO World Heritage Core and Buffer districts. For many, this appears to have the unfortunate impact of encouraging many inhabitants in the historic district to move to other parts of the city. This in turn gives way to tourism related businesses including shops, boutiques and budget hotels. If too many local residents leave the historic city, the consequence may be that while the built heritage may be largely preserved, that the city may however risk losing much of its unique special character due to the decline of its traditional residential communities." (Susan Jackson-Stepkowski, Vice President ISC SBH)

In 2005, the next Shared Built Heritage Forum was proposed to happen in Qingdao, China.^{xviii}



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Qingdao is a city in eastern Shandong Province on the east coast of China, a major seaport, naval base, and industrial center (population around 9 Mio.). Its historic part was planned and built in the German colonial time 1891–1914 and the Japanese occupation 1914–1922 and 1938–1945. Because of the topography and other reason the new urban development with high raise buildings didn't mix so much and destroyed the historic urban structure like in other Chinese Cities and took place next to the former colonial city. Most of the German colonial architecture and the urban structure could be preserved and developed to a tourist attraction. Besides

religious and administrative buildings, hotels, barracks, hospitals, Schools and Universities, railway stations and infrastructure many residential houses from the German and Japanese time are still around.

It was planned to study this shared built heritage and discuss the treatment with the Chinese colleagues in a Forum on Shared Built Heritage. Unfortunately, this couldn't be officially organized by the Chinese partners. However, about 10 members of the SHB committee managed to visit the place "private" on their way to the General Assembly in Xi'an and made a study tour to the shared built heritage in Qingdao with the help of the guidance of some Chinese ICOMOS members. Obviously, one could recognize a growing interest in "colonial" buildings of the German colonial time. Many buildings have been well restored and were in good shape. There was also an urban conservation zone next to the former catholic church in which "shared built heritage" and the urban pattern and scale had to be considered. ^{xix}

2006 – 2009

In the years between 2006 and 2009 the activities of the committee focused more on the theoretical part and the discussion for the future of the committee. Organizing forums, workshops, symposia or study tours turned out to be not successful. (A meeting/forum in Pretoria and Cape Town, South Africa in 2007 and 2008 miscarried due to poor interest of the members and partners and lack of funding.) Many members lost interest in the committee including the chairman, who disappeared to other commitments. A new chairman from the Netherlands, Peter van Dun was appointed and encouraged the members to continue in their work. On two (annual) meetings during the General Assemblies (Xi'an 2005, Quebec 2008) and several Bureau, Strategical meetings and workshops (Amsterdam 2005, 03.04.05, 2006, 14.-17. 04.2006, Darmstadt 2007 04.-05.06.2006, Wiesbaden 2008 25.-27.01.2008, Amsterdam 2009 17.-18. 01.2009) the main

issue of the discussion was the definition of the name of the committee in context with the “mission” and task and its formulation in the statutes.

This discussion about the mission and the task of the committee began with the “definition” in the first statutes of the committee in 1998, and could be found in the formulation of the “Objectives” ...to » identify and value/revalue monuments, sites, and landscapes of mutual heritage. “Colonial Architecture and Town Planning” was considered to be mutual heritage. The statutes were not changed and reviewed until 2006. In 2002, when the name of the committee was changed first to: “Shared Colonial Heritage” Committee and later to “Shared Built Heritage” the definition was added in formulations like...” it focuses on the shared or mutual colonial heritage around the world” or in the Mission The committee “wishes to assist...in safeguarding, management and documentation of (shared) heritage to promote the integration of the (shared) heritage in today’s social and economic life”.

In the meantime, the idea of “shared” (built) “heritage” appeared in the scientific as well in the political world. Obviously one lesson of the wars of the 20th century (including the cold war). was to look for common issues, values and responsibilities which could be “shared”. European integration was seen as an antidote to the extreme nationalism which had devastated the continent. The growing globalism came along with the foundation of many international institutions like UN, UNESCO, political and economic unions like the Council of Europe, European Union, ASEAN, Mercosur etc. Although the economic and political aspect is the main issue of those organizations, the cultural aspect is getting more and more an important issue.

As a result of the change of the political situation after the cold war in Middle and East and South-East Europe in the 1990’s and the decay of the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc, the built heritage community like conservationist, restorer, architects and planners and art historians of the countries involved had to look for new ways of cooperation with their colleagues in the neighboring countries. They had to deal with conservation of built heritage which they inherited from their neighbors and felt the need to discuss with them how to treat this heritage which was considered as a shared one.

In 2005, the Council of Europe formulate in the Faro Convention (a Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society) many “shared” aspects and how to deal with heritage inherited from other countries, e.g. by shifting the borders. ^{xx}



The treatment of shared built heritage became a special issue for the Polish colleagues since Poland has to deal in all of its border region with built heritage which was shared with Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldavia, Rumania, Slovakia and Germany. The Polish National Committee of ICOMOS established a “Scientific Commission on Common (Joint) Heritage” to meet the rising needs of discussion and approached the ISC SBH to request the implementation of this issue into the task of the committee on an international level. ICOMOS Poland conducted many activities on research and exchange of experts in close cooperation with the ICOMOS National Committees of Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania and Germany.



2008, ICOMOS Poland and Ukraine organized a seminar on Shared Built Heritage entitled 'Preservation and restoration of Multicultural Heritage' in Lvov, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the inscription of L'viv historic center on the World Heritage List. This seminar, discussed the disputable ownership of the built heritage of a city of Polish-Lithuanian origin that was called Lemberg during the Austrian-Hungarian era, changed to Polish, Nazi-German, Soviet occupation to be finally Ukraine. The discussion includes not only monument

conservation but primarily the social and even demographic backgrounds. With this seminar, the importance and urgency of the issue of European common heritage was illustrated and proved for the first time. Participation of experts from many Eastern European countries and Germany and the Netherlands showed how current the discussion is in various countries.

In 2006, the statutes of ISC SBH had to be reviewed according to the Eger-Xi-an Principles of ICOMOS and a given context for all scientific committees had to be followed. A draft of the statutes was circulated among the members.

The first point of all statutes for the ICOMOS scientific committees was the “definition” of their issue, in the case of ISC SBH:

- *“Shared Built Heritage includes historic urban and rural structures or elements, resulting from multi-cultural influence”.*

On a Workshop in Wiesbaden 2008 the draft of the statutes was final discussed and adopted. ^{xxi}

In 2009, ISC SBH returned to organize conferences and study tours and to build up an international network of experts working on or with shared built heritage.

In cooperation with ICOMOS Poland and the Gdansk University of Technology an international conference on shared built heritage was organized, which included three different aspects or objects of shared built heritage,

- a historic cultural landscape,
- *Vistula-delta region, draining of a marsh landscape and development*
- historic cities
- *the reconstruction of the old city of Gdansk and*
- *urban conservation in Pasłęk and*
- a single shared heritage object,
- *Frescoes and Wall Paintings in the Gothic Church in Marianka – the present condition and*

future perspectives.

Study Tour to Vistula-delta region, a historic cultural landscape, which was sculptured by the draining of invited Dutch people. After the Teutonic Order started in the 14th century to protect the marsh landscape in the delta area of Vistula River by dams, the Dutch Mennonites continued since the 15th century and constructed channels and dams and made the land to a fertile plane. After that also Scottish and Scandinavian settlers participated in the development.

"Centuries of human activities are visible in the thousands of kilometers of canals and drainage ditches, a dense drainage network, the banking up of the rivers, pumping stations and the formation of a system of polders. In effect, the natural environment underwent such transformation that it would be difficult to find any fragments, which remain unchanged." xxii



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The study tour to Vistula-delta region showed interesting aspects, how to concern about the shared aspect of the elements of the historic cultural landscapes in history and today in the landscape planning process and in the growing tourism.



The reconstruction of the old city of Gdansk was an interesting issue of discussion. It turned out that most of it was a rebuilt and not a reconstruction in the sense that the buildings and urban structure were exactly reconstructed according of an exact documentation and with the same material and skills. Most of the old city was rebuilt, using the former urban structure and scale. The inner part of the blocks has been completely changed to open space with gardens, new buildings etc. Even there are completely different people living now in the place shared aspect is livable.

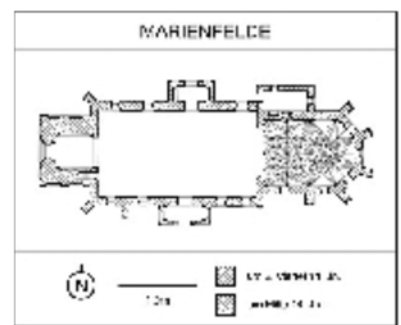


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Paslek^{xxiii} urban conservation project

Photo by Sławomir Milejski - , CC BY-SA 3.0 pl,

The town of Paslek was as well completely destroyed in the 2nd WW. It shares German (Prussian) Dutch and Polish history, which was obviously respected in the reconstruction of the most important buildings for the history of the town. With the change of urban planning policy from a



“socialist” view to a more capitalistic one, the discussion was now: how to integrate the shared built heritage into a modern urban planning.

The discussion about the restoration of gothic wall-paintings in the church of Marianka^{xxiv}, showed how important an international exchange of knowledge on history and technical restoration skills and concepts for this kind of shared heritage is to find a good and acceptable resolutions.

2010 – 2017

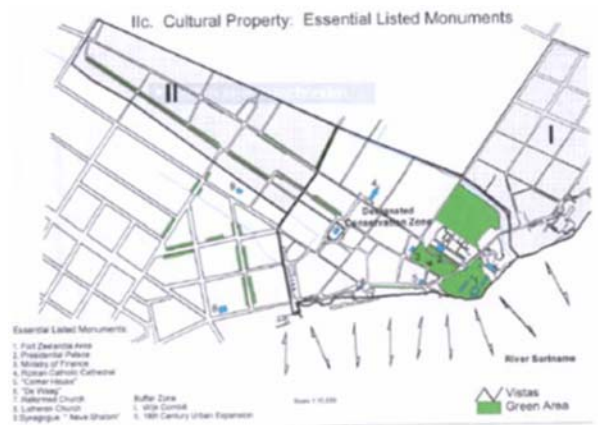
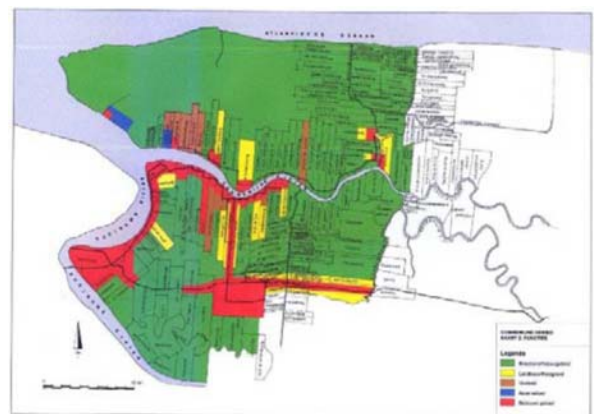
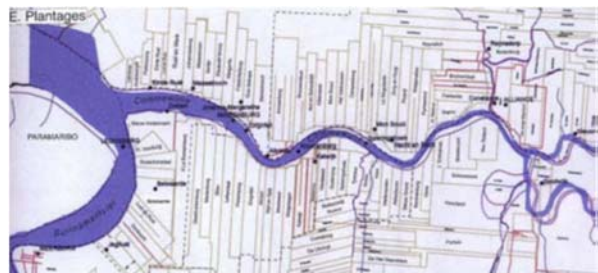
2010 Surinam

International Conference of ICOMOS SBH on Shared Heritage in Historic Cultural Landscapes (18.-23.October 2010)

A new life for historic cultural landscapes: examples of creative policy plans



Commewijne, Suriname



Paramaribo UNESCO WH



The conference focused on the treatment of shared built heritage in a historic cultural landscape and their possible integration in the planning process for the regional and land use planning, as well on outstanding conservation

and restoration work on heritage buildings within the UNESCO World Heritage site of Paramaribo.



Restoration of the biggest wooden church in Latin America

The issue of the treatment of historic cultural landscape with a shared heritage aspect could be helpful to discuss the upcoming problem for the preservation of the elements of historic cultural landscapes of former plantations, which lost their function due to the change of economic development around the world.

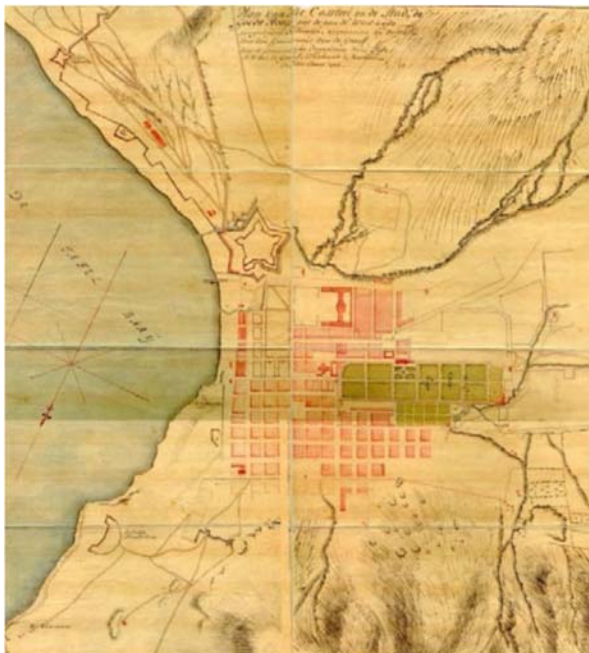
The comments and recommendation given by the conference and ISC SBH were quite helpful for the decision makers and stakeholders.^{xxv}

2011 Cape Town, South Africa

ISC SHARED BUILT HERITAGE CONFERENCE: 4– 8 JULY 2011, CAPE TOWN

ICOMOS South Africa and ICOMOS ISC SBH organized an International Conference on Shared Built Heritage in Cape Town with partners like South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA), Heritage Western Cape (HWC), Cape Town Heritage Trust (CTHT), City of Cape Town (CoCT) and Castle Control Board - Casteel de Goede Hoop.

The conference addressed issues concerning the treatment of shared built heritage in theory and praxis on heritage buildings, urban and rural patterns and historic cultural landscape in Africa. A significant concern focused on intangible heritage, which turned out to be a very essential part of heritage in Africa.





some images for the symposium and excursion



Cape Town



CT Presidential palace



winelands



Genadendal church

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A Conclusion of the Meeting on Shared Built heritage in Africa was worked out by the participants in the symposium and published.^{xxvi}

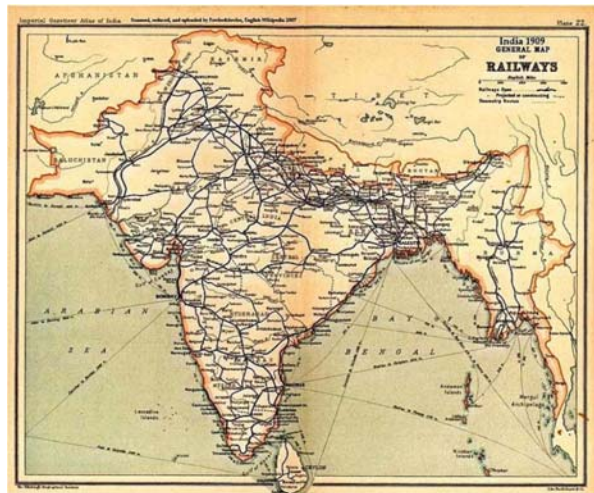
2011

mAAN _Seoul Conference: Our Living Heritage: Modern Industrial Buildings and Sites of ASIA (25.-27. August 2011)

With regard to the mission of ISC SBH... *to support public and private organizations world-wide in raising awareness, safeguarding, management and documentation of shared built heritage* ISC SBH is to strive to cooperate and participate in activities of other scientific committees of ICOMOS, Universities and Institutions for the preservation of shared built heritage. ISC SBH was invited by mAAN (Modern Asian Architecture Network, an association of Architectural Faculties of Asian Universities) to highlight in a keynote the shared aspect of industrial heritage on its annual conference in Seoul, Korea: *“mAAN 2011_Seoul Conference: Our Living Heritage: Modern Industrial Buildings and Sites of ASIA “* As an example for shared industrial heritage the railway network in Asia from India until Japan with its industrial infrastructure and buildings (station buildings etc.) was presented in the keynote.^{xxvii}



Indian railroad network 1871



1909



1928-1930 Kanpur Central Station



1901 Qingdao



1914 Tokyo



1901 Gokteik Viaduct
Nawngkhio, Shan, Myanmar



Hanoi, Vietnam



Nami-Ti Gorge bridge, Vietnam

A declaration on Industrial Heritage in Asia was the first time announced in the mAAN Seoul 2011 International Conference on “Our Living Heritage: Industrial Buildings and Sites of Asia” organized by mAAN International and mAAN Korea, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Korea, Seoul Museum of History, ICOMOS Korea, ICOMOS Shared Built Heritage Committee, and TICCIH (International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage), in Seoul, 25-27 August, 2011.

In 2012 ISC SBH focused its activities on China.



In the 2nd half of 19th and beginning of the 20th century there have been 38 foreign enclaves (*Austria-Hungary 1, Belgium 1, France 6, Germany 3, Italy 1, Japan 8, Portugal 1, Russia 4, UK 11, US 2*) and 3 international enclaves (*Shanghai, Beijing, Gulangyu*) in form of colonies and concessions in China. The last colony, Macao, was handed over in 1999.

Consequent to the history there is a lot of built heritage with a shared aspect in China, which is getting more and more in the focus of conservationist, architect, planners and developers.

ISC SBH was invited by ICOMOS China and some local government, NGO's and Universities to visit some of those former foreign enclaves and share its view with the local colleagues on the treatment of the shared built heritage.

Workshop in Gulangyu (Kulangsu), Xiamen, China, 20.-23. October 2012



ISC SBH was invited by the local government of Xiamen and ICOMOS China for a seminar and to pay a visit on this island next to Xiamen and discuss the preservation of the shared built heritage. This was also due to the application for listing Gulangyu on the UNESCO WH List.

Gulangyu is a little island next to the island and city of Xiamen (Amoy) and has a lot of shared built heritage with a mixture of Western and traditional Chinese culture.

Xiamen, is a city in southeastern Fujian, China, beside the Taiwan Strait. It became an important harbor due to the siltification of Quanzhou's harbor, which used to be besides Guangzhou in Guangdong the most important harbor for Fujian's international trade for centuries. The British insisted in the treaty that ended the First Opium War in 1842 that Xiamen be opened to foreign trade and opened up a concession. As the primary international port for Fujian, Xiamen became a center of China's tea trade in the 19th century, with hundreds of thousands of tons shipped yearly to Europe and the Americas. Its principal exports besides tea were porcelain and paper, its imported sugar, rice, cotton, and opium, as well as some manufactured goods. Xiamen was also a center of Protestant missionaries in China.

Gulanyu was chosen by the European who became attracted by the sea port of Xiamen, to be their settlement in the port. Its distinctive development began in 1909. Different from international communities in Shanghai, Dalian and Qingdao, the island was an official international settlement jointly managed by more than 10 countries. Western culture brought by foreigners soon combined with traditional Chinese ways of life. Eventually 13 countries, including Great Britain, France, The Netherlands, Japan, United States, Italy and Germany, were to enjoy extraterritorial privileges there and took part in the Kulangsu Municipal Council that administered the settlement. The British played a predominant role in the administration.

The consulates, churches, hospitals, schools, police stations, etc. built by those foreign communities explain the predominantly Victorian-era style architecture that can still be seen throughout Gulangyu. Japanese occupation of the island began in 1942, and lasted until the end of World War II.

In the 1920s and 1930s, a lot of rich Chinese and foreign merchants, cultural elites and returned overseas Chinese, who left Fujian Province and became rich in South East Asia and America came back to settle down on Kulangsu. Thus the construction of foreign buildings by Chinese people reached its summit. After 1927, an united national state government was established in Nanjing, nationalism began to have positive and profound influence among overseas Chinese and local elites. In the 1920s and 1930s, Art Nouveau Movement ended and Western Classical Revival and Art Deco flourished. This was the period when Chinese Traditional Revival style, represented by the church buildings in China and the grandeur Nanjing Government buildings, gradually became popular.

The overseas Chinese developed a mixed Chinese-Western Architecture-Style, which has outstanding examples on the island. This influence went to other parts of China and South-East Asia.

In a seminar foreign examples for preservation of shared built heritage in other parts of the world was presented by the members of ISC SBH. The presentation of the draft for the UNESCO WH application of Gulanyu connected with an intensive field study gave the members a good impression of the value of the architecture and landscape. The discussion led to a paper of proposal by ISC SBH to the local decision makers and stake holders.



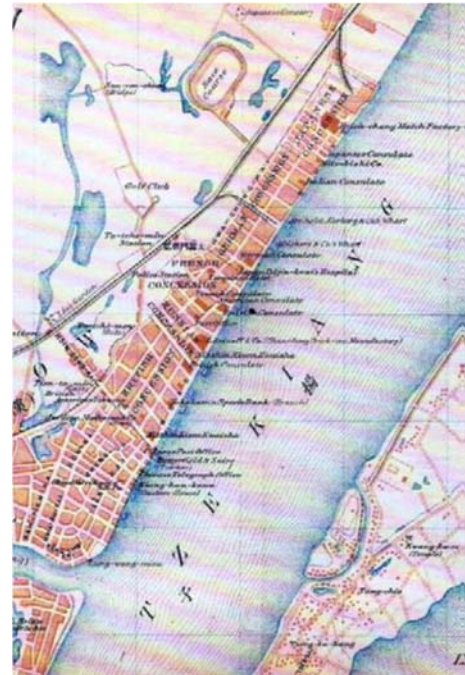
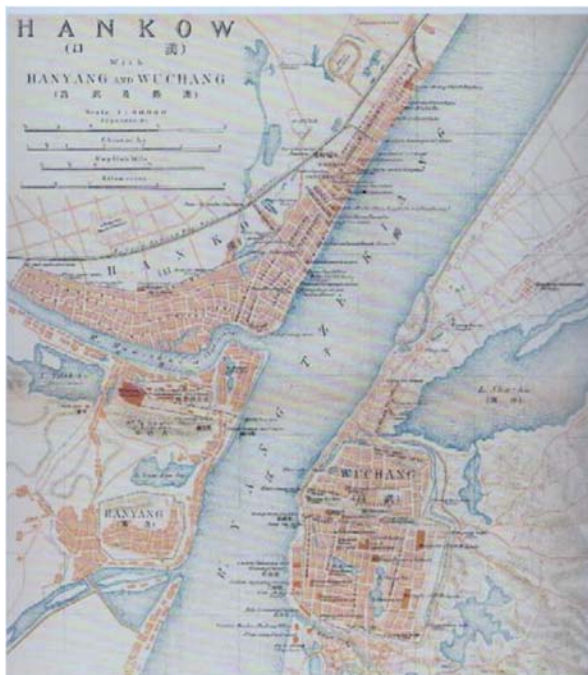
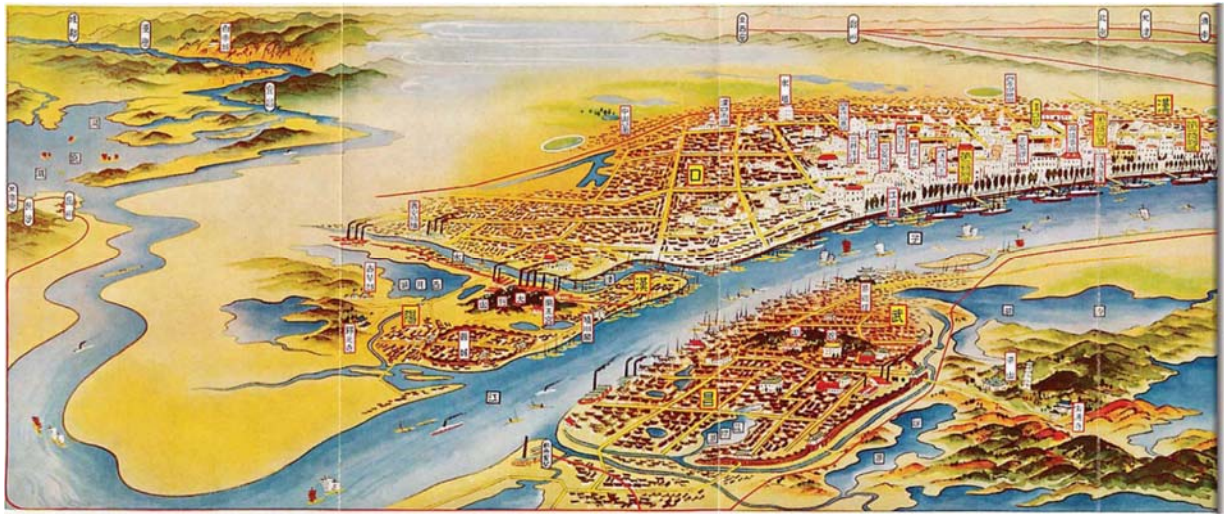
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Workshop and study tour in Wuhan 23.-25. October 2012

ISC SBH was invited by ICOMOS China, Huazhong University of Science and Technology to participate in a workshop concerning the shared built heritage in the City of Wuhan.



Wuhan at the Yangtze River, nearly in the geographical middle of China, is a city with a long history, consisting of three towns, i.e. Wuchang, Hankou and Hanyang, separated by the Changjiang river and Han river.



Concession areas in Hankow (Wuhan)

During the Second Opium War (1856–1860), the government of the Qing dynasty was defeated by the western powers and signed the Treaties of Tianjin and the Convention of Peking, which stipulated eleven cities or regions as trading ports. Among them Hankou became an open trading port. In 1861 Britain was permitted to set up its British Concession with a consulate. France, Russia, Germany and Japan followed.^{xxviii}

During the 2nd WW Wuhan was a key center on the Yangtze and an important base for Japanese operations in China. Although Wuhan was heavily bombed by American bombers, most of the colonial architecture survived in the former concessions, except in the Japanese one. Besides the historic urban structure in its street pattern and infrastructure, many typical buildings in a quite outstanding architectural design have been survived. Unfortunately high rise buildings invaded

with the urban development the historic urban structure in some parts of the former concession area.

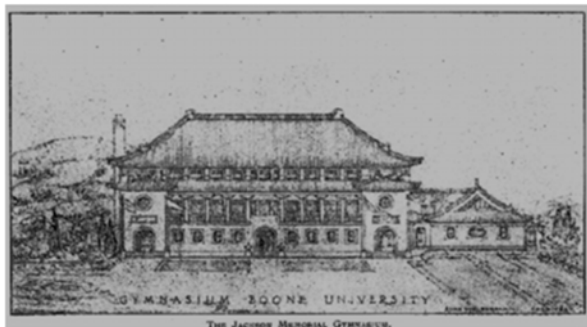
In the rapid urban development of Wuhan to a 10 Mio. modern metropolis since 1990, planners, architects, historians and decision makers were looking for some significance and got aware of the former concessions. The Architectural Faculty of Huazhong University of Science and Technology started to address the preservation of this shared built heritage and its integration into the urban planning process of the growing metropolis. In so called Crossover Forums five Symposium were organized in which the preservation of heritage architecture, industrial heritage, historic cultural landscape and the establishment of a cultural route was discussed on an international level.

Since 2012 every year (2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016) a crossover forum was organized with the help of ISC SBH and two more universities of Wuhan, The Central China Normal University and Wuhan University and the city administration.

To organize and manage these crossover forum a Research Center for Shared Built Heritage was founded in 2013 by the help of ISC SBH, ICOMOS China, three Universities in Wuhan and the municipal government: ICOMOS Wuhan Research Center on Shared Built Heritage (ICOMOS-WRCSBH) Under the auspices of ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage (ICOMOS ISC-SBH).^{xxix}

Besides the organizing of the crossover forums, international and Chinese colleagues have been involved in consulting the city government and other institutions in heritage issues. The restoration and conservation of James Jackson Gymnasium, designed by an American Missionary Architect, John van Wie Bergamini, an unique shared built heritage which combines Chinese and western architecture, as is demonstrated by the traditional curved roof, and Western architecture, which can be seen clearly in its interior design was supervised by the colleagues of the research center.

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The Symposium in Beijing, 26.-27. October 2012

organized by ICOMOS China and ISC SBH focused on the heritage conservation management of the campus of Tsinghua University.



The foundation and development of Tsinghua University is very much linked with the United States of America. President Theodore

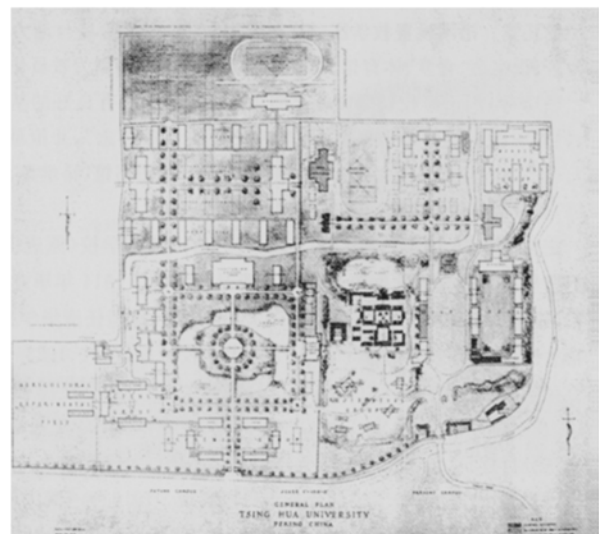
Roosevelt obtained congressional approval in 1909 to reduce the Qing dynasty Boxer indemnity of US \$30 million plus payment by US\$10.8 million, on the condition that these funds would be used as scholarships for Chinese students to study in the United States.

Using this fund, the Tsinghua College was established in Beijing, on 29 April 1911 on the site of a former royal garden Xichunyuan, to serve as a preparatory school for students to be

sent by the government to study in the United States. The first lay out for the college and the buildings were designed by an Austrian Architect in 1909, next to the former garden of the prince, including the royal pavilion buildings.



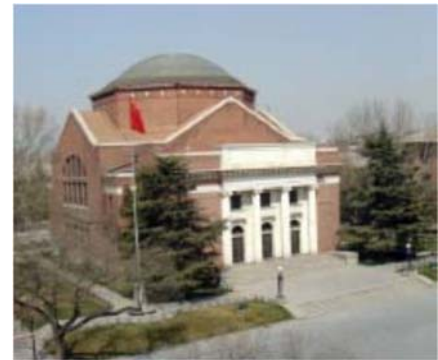
Campus Planning in 1909~1911



Campus Planning in 1914

In 1914, the size of the lay out was tribble by a masterplan of an American planner, designing a typical American University Campus like in Yale or Princeton.

Henry Killam Murphy (1877–1954) was an American architect who was hired by Chiang Kaishek for a variety of projects. He was an advocate of traditional Chinese architectural styles, adapted to modern uses. In the early 1920s, Murphy designed several landmark buildings for Tsinghua University, Beijing, including The Grand Auditorium and the Main Library. T. Chuang, a 1914 graduate of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, helped design the campus grounds of the Tsinghua University with influences of American architectural style and architectures. The University grew to one of the most important one in China with about 50.000 students. The numerous extensions brought many building with a shared aspect to foreign architecture.

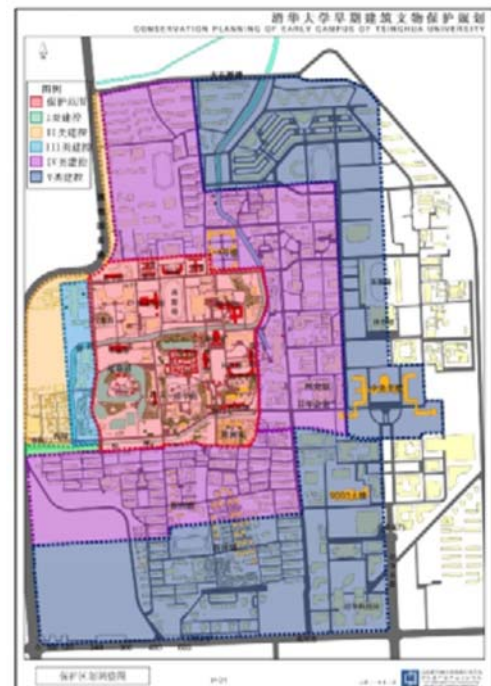


The planning authority of the University and the faculty of architecture set up a conservation masterplan in order to preserve the most distinguished buildings and the historic lay out. In the seminar this master- and management plan was discussed after a site visit among the members of ISC SBH and the local decision makers and planners.

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Conservation planning of early campus

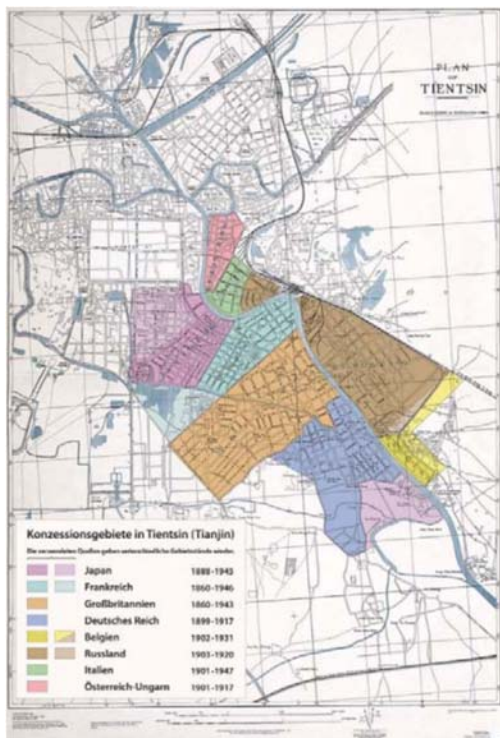


Protection Zoning

Study tour to Tianjin. 31.October 2012

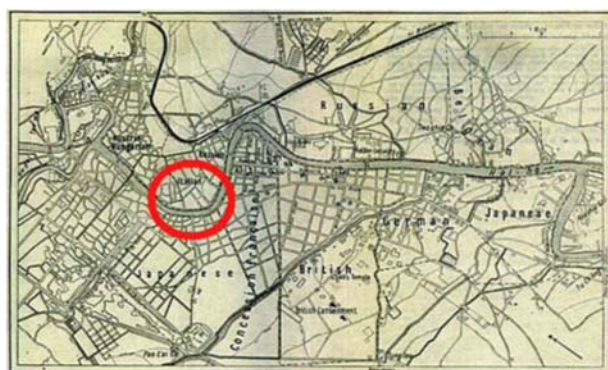
ICOMOS China kindly organized a day trip to Tianjin, the harbor city of Beijing.

In the late 19th century, Tianjin was besides Shanghai the most important treaty port of China and hosted seven concessions (Britain, France, Japan, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, US and Belgium) These nations left many architectural reminders of their rule, notably churches and thousands of villas. Today those villas provide an exotic flavor to Tianjin.

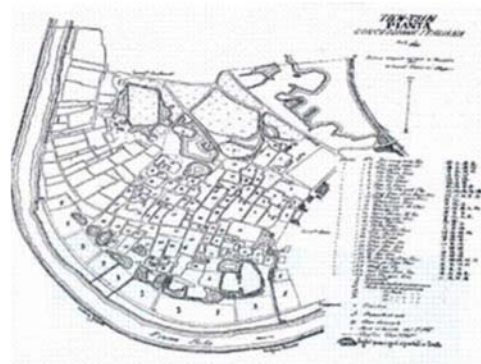


23

The focus for the excursion was the former Italian concession, which was recently transformed to a huge theme park and became a tourist attraction.



The 'New I-Style Town' the former Italian Concession Motto: 'to restore the old to make it look old'



History: 7 Sept.1901, Kingdom of Italy received 5.91% of the Boxer Indemnity and the concession of an area of 447,647 square meters on the northern bank of the Haihe River in Tianjin. After World War I the Austro-Hungarian section was added to the Italian, 1935, population about 6,261, incl. 536 foreigners. Sept.10, 1943, occupied by the Imperial Japanese Army. Febr.10, 1947, Italian concession was formally ceded by Italy to Chiang Kaishek's Republic of China.

Around 2000 development planning for the former Italian Concession started. The inhabitants were forced to move out to other places. Since 2004 there was a cooperation with Italian architects and restorers. I-Town was given to the coordinated control of the Tianjin Haihe Developing Investment Co. Ltd.,= HEDO or Haihe, (Haihe being the river symbol of what is vaunted as Tianjin's 'global charm and spirit'.)

2009 the former Italian concession was re-branded as Xin Yi Jie, the 'New I/Yi-style Area' where 'I/Yi' stands for Italy. New I-Town is promoted by HEDO as 'the only [scenic Italian-style neighborhood] in Asia' and it is promoted as an instant success, an example of 'consumable cultural heritage of a foreign country'. Tianjin boasts what is promoted as 'alien architectural stylistic', 'the scenery of foreign/uncanny locales', 'Italian-Style



Scenic Neighborhood' (Yishi fengqingqu—a formulation that is also often translated as 'Italian Business Park'.

Historic pictures



After a brief site visit the discussion on this "conservation" project was quite controversy. The commercial impact in this urban conservation project was obvious and the different view on international conservation principles like the Venice charter as well.

An Italian scholar, Maurizio Marinelli analyzed the issue very well and the publication of his view was shared by most of the participants, even after a short visit there.^{xxx}

some images



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Since the commercial impact of this “conservation” project was grounded to promote tourism with the result that the emphasis in the restoration and conservation was given only to the outward appearance, the issue was taken by ISC SBH to a joint seminar of ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Committee and ICOMOS Philippines “Cultural Tourism for Community Development: 40 Years of the World Heritage Convention” (Manila and Vigan, Philippines (November 5-10, 2012)).

The discussion there showed that there are quite different views on this issue among the experts of ICOMOS around the world.

2013 Cuba: Military Heritage in the Americas: Research, Preservation and valuing

ICOMOS Cuba, Cuban National Council of Cultural Patrimony with the International Scientific Committees for Fortifications and Military Heritage (ICoFort) and ICOMOS ISC Shared Built Heritage (11-15 February 2013)





The period between 1400 up to 1950 was an era of European empire expansion. Traders sailed around the globe and built trading posts, fortresses, administrative buildings, churches, new towns etc. East Indian companies were the first multinationals in the world. They have left behind heritage, both tangible and intangible, of which we are witnesses today.

Fortresses are one of the oldest evidence of this expansion. The castles, fortresses and fortified cities along the West Coast of Africa, in Asia and in Latin America are unique examples of mankind's heritage. They tell us the varied stories of the past.

Forts, fortifications, walled and fortified urban structures with a „shared heritage“ background are all over the world, mainly in the former colonies of North- Middle and South America, Africa, Middle East, Asia and Australia.

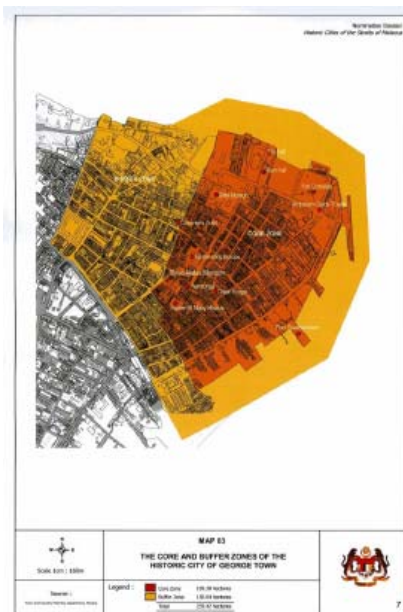
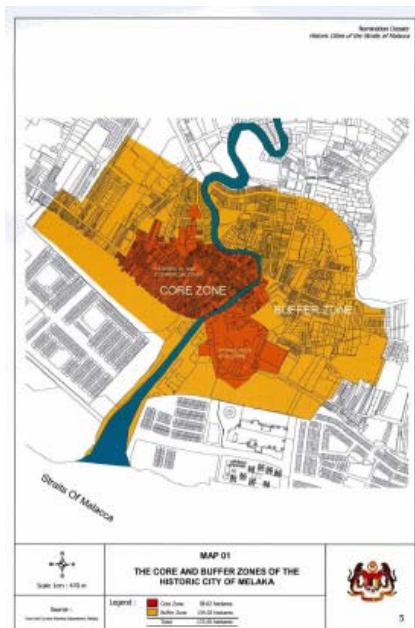
This architecture and urban structure is characterized by diversity of European influence (Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, British, French, German, Swedish,) and profited of the skills, techniques and design of the local and indigenous people when it was constructed.

2014 Study Tour to South-East Asia (Melaka, George Town (Penang), Malaysia and Bandung, Indonesia) 12.- 24. April 2014

In close cooperation with the newly founded Malaysian ICOMOS National Committee and the ICOMOS National Committee of Indonesia, local heritage administration and World Heritage Offices (Departments), Universities and NGO's a study tour and seminars were organized to discuss and learn about the treatment of Shared Built Heritage in the region of South East Asia,

The South East Asia cities' visits were organized in cooperation with ICOMOS Malaysia, State of Melaka, State of Penang, City of George Town, ICOMOS Indonesia and the City of Bandung, as assisted by several 'not-for-profit' associations.

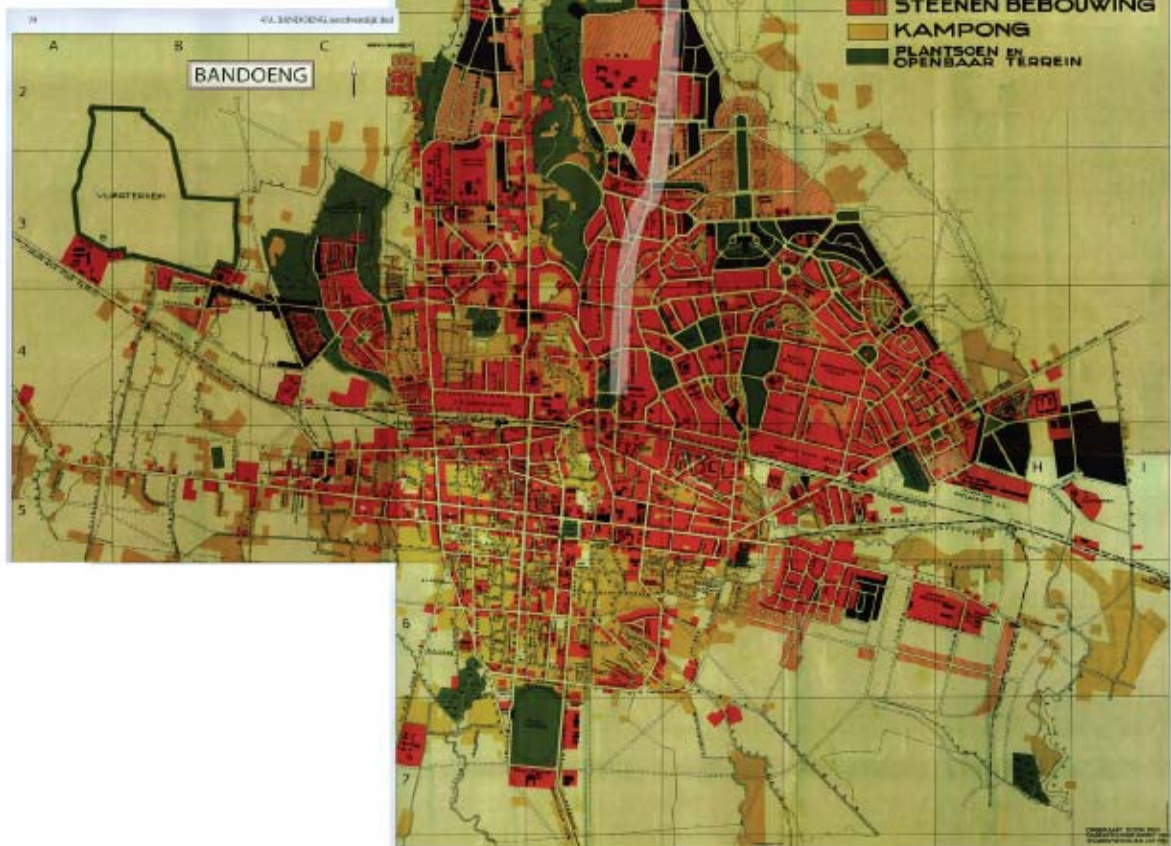
Historic cities visited were UNESCO World Heritage “Melaka Straights Settlements” jointly inscription of George Town (16th April – 20th April 2014)^{xxxj} and Melaka (13th April – 16th April 2014)^{xxxii} in Malaysia, and Bandung (20th April – 23rd April 2014)^{xxxiii} in the Java highlands of Indonesia.



left: Melaka WH area

right: George Town, Penang WH area

BANDUNG 1938



In addition to representatives from each host country, delegates came from Australia, Canada, China, Germany, Japan and Poland.

The symposia and meetings sought to reflect on the treatment and conservation of Shared Built Heritage in these historic cities and for Shared Built Heritage generally in Asia, Australia, and the Pacific region. The management of heritage precincts in the face of globalized development pressures became the principal theme of the symposia and meetings. A key question was “How is it possible to keep heritage precincts alive?” The challenge is to engender local pride, to encourage the next generation to take the lead, to incorporate new “start-up entrepreneurship”, and how to raise skill levels for maintenance and repairs. Another key issue was to keep the historic cities and precincts livable for the local people and not become dead places due to over concentration of, or over-reliance upon, tourism to drive local economies.

Presentations were given by Siegfried Enders on *'The Role of ICOMOS ISC SBH' and on a case study: Swakopmund, Namibia'*, Susan Jackson-Stepowski spoke about the case study *'Broken Hill. The 'hill' that refused to break: cultural tourism – renaissance of a mining town'*, and Claus-Peter Echter provided an update on *'World Cultural Properties and Preventive Monitoring. Preventive Monitoring, a task of ICOMOS in the consulting engagement for the World Heritage Committee'*. During the symposia the audience listened to presentations related to several types of shared built heritage, urban conservation and program underway in Melaka, George Town, Penang, Bandung and Wuhan, plus in other continents: in Lunenburg Canada (John Ward) and in Europe in Torun, Warsaw and Gdansk (Romana Cielatkowska). The host cities expressed the need for advisory participation in planning and asked the group of ICOMOS experts to provide advice about the state of conservation and management of World Heritage Sites, historic precincts and buildings.

The Study Tour in the three cities concluded with discussions: in Melaka with the Heritage Commissioner and Malaysia representative on the World Heritage Committee, Professor Emeritus Datin Paduka Zuraina Majid; in George Town with the Chief Minister of Penang State, Mr Lim Guan Eng; and in Bandung with the City Mayor, Mr Ridwan Kamil, and city officials formulating historic precincts' guidelines - we express our gratitude for their meeting with us.

The Study Tour was made possible by everyone involved. We acknowledge their energetic participation, and thank the various sponsors, organizations and NGOs whose co-operation and inputs culminated in making the Study Tour so positive and successful.

2014 Florence Workshop: “Shared Built Heritage” reconsidered 14–15 November 2014

Joint Workshop of ICOMOS ISC Shared Built Heritage, ICOMOS ISC Theory & Philosophy of Conservation and Preservation, Chair of Global Art History, Heidelberg University, Institute of Art History, Max-Planck-Institute, Florence.

This two-day workshop aims to discuss the challenges, approaches and methods, and the multilayered value structures involved which are grouped around term that has given a specific ICOMOS Scientific Committee (ISC) its name: “Shared Built Heritage” (SBH). As a result of the workshop, specific recommendations will be formulated, which are to be added to the Committee's actual Statutes.

Context and Goals

Originally named “Committee on Shared Colonial Architecture and Town Planning” up to 2002, to cover the heritage of former European colonial structures in overseas Non-Europe from the viewpoint of today’s post-colonial and globalized world, the Committee was renamed with its current name through a process of internal debate. As the Committee now defines this in its current statutes, “Shared Built Heritage includes historical urban and rural structures or elements, resulting from multi-cultural and/or colonial influence”. From this larger perspective, inner-European heritage configurations resulting from the violent process of national frontiers changing and forced migration from North- and South America to Asia and Australia were additionally included in the Committee’s agenda.

After the Committee’s impressive series of international meetings around the planet to visit ex-colonial heritage sites from South America to Asia, it is time now to sit down and summarize the insights and to define with new expertise the challenges of, and approaches to, this multi-layered heritage configuration from a more theoretical and methodological point of view.

The workshop was designed as a collaboration between the ICOMOS ISC “Shared Built Heritage” and the ICOMOS ISC “Theory and Philosophy of Conservation and Restoration”, together with the Chair of Global Art History of Heidelberg University, and the Max-Planck-Institute of Art History at Florence, as the host of the event.

The discussion was structured by 4 headlines under which a theoretical discussion on shared built heritage was supposed to take place.^{xxxiv}

A.1 “Shared” – “Built” – “Heritage”: Reflections of Difficult Terms

This section re-evaluates the internal development of the Committee as regards terms, definitions, workshops, and meetings; investigates the general issue of heritage “participation” in (inter)national doctrines, charters, and conventions; and discusses the crucial terms “Shared” (inclusive, pluralistic vs colonial, hegemonic, top-down?), “Built” (tangible vs. intangible?), and “Heritage” (who inherits, who is excluded before/during and after the changes of regimes and their ideologies?).

A.2 Negotiating Periods of Significance(s)

Not only on the national level, but also on the global level of UNESCO’s World Heritage guidelines, strictly assigned determinations of a so-called period of significance create especially heavy conflicts within “Shared Built Heritage” configurations. Is it the original (colonial) monument as a historic source of architectural history or this monument’s ongoing and dynamic increase in (various?) significance(s) through post-colonial appropriation and contemporary use values which should define protection and preservation guidelines?

A.3 Balancing Stakeholders’ Interests

Especially within “Shared Built Heritage” structures and ensembles after regime/ideology changes, the different interests of local stakeholders, of regional cultural traditions and peculiarities, of national administration and (economic, touristic) exploitation, and finally (short-term) international expertise following globalized heritage doctrines all create a multi-layered and often heavily contested complex.

Balancing these different interests is an enormous challenge and requires long experience of cultural and political mediation, such as community hearings to workshops and conferences. Do we need other, more subtle instruments in this specific case?

A.4 Building Strategies – Structural Interventions – Short/Long-term Effects

Local knowledge, regional traditions of craftsmanship, the user’s site-specific strategies of use and ongoing structural add-on interventions are increasingly acknowledged in internationalist ‘living heritage’ policies, but in reality often clash with museological ‘embalming’ strategies of historic monuments. Additionally, commercialization and ‘heritagization’ processes (especially in declared National Protected Monuments up to the level of World Heritage Sites) often create social segregation on site. Do “Shared Built Heritage”

monuments and sites need a specific sensibility and an open-process mentality with regard to structural interventions and long-term effects?

The papers given under the four sections, mostly based on case studies to the treatment of shared built heritage around the globe, gave a lot of impulse and showed that the discussion has to go on.

2015 ISC SBH Japan Study Tour to Shared Built Heritage, 15 – 24 October 2015

After the Meiji Restoration in 1868, Japan adopted a lot of foreign (western) influences on almost all aspects of life, in science and industrialization and from clothes to food, entertainment to architecture.

The fast growing industry, the new administration of the new government, the schools and universities, the army and the growing population needed many new buildings, which was impossible to be handled in the traditional Japanese way by traditional carpenters and craftsmen. The rebuilding phase in this social change created a very interesting architecture at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th (Meiji, Taisho and Showa Period) century, which was designed by invited foreign architects or by Japanese architects and engineers who returned to Japan after being sent to foreign countries to study. The buildings were carried out by Japanese craftsmen, who used their Japanese skills and construction/material. A real Shared Built Heritage!

Among art- and architecture historians, this kind of architecture was scientifically neglected until the 90th of last century. In 1996 an amendment to the cultural property act was added with a new category of built heritage: Registered Cultural Properties. The two-tier system of National Treasures and Important Cultural Properties was supplemented with a new class of Registered Cultural Properties, meant for items in great need of preservation and use, initially limited to buildings and acting as a waiting list for the list of designated Important Cultural Properties. A large number of mainly industrial and historic residential from the late Edo to the Shōwa period were registered and protected under this system.

The study tour helped us to learn about the Japanese way to protect and treat this built heritage which has a lot of shared aspects. We could meet those colleagues, who were in charge of the conservation jobs and discuss with them their concepts and work. A special concern was given to the churches around Nagasaki. There was an interesting discussion about their OUV for the application for UNESCO WHL as witnesses for an unique heritage issue: The hiding or survival of living Christianity in feudal Buddhist and Shintoist Japan for more than 200 years.

30



The tour: Tokyo – Yokohama – Inuyama (Meiji Mura) – Kyoto – Osaka – Ashia – Kobe - Nagasaki

TOKYO



YOKOHAMA



MEIJI MURA, INUYAMA



KYOTO



OSAKA



KOBE & ASHIA

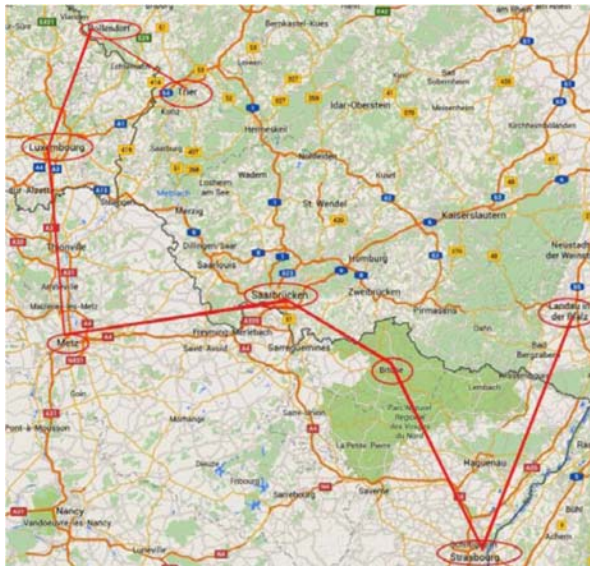




2016 ISC SBH Study Tour

„2000 year Shared Built Heritage in Central Europe – Border Region Germany-France-Luxemburg.“ 04 - 12 September 2016

ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage, German National Committee in cooperation with the national committees of ICOMOS Germany, France and Luxemburg.



This region developed a rich and interesting shared built heritage with respect to the transfer of built heritage from one state to another due to the moving of national/territorial borders and movement of peoples arising from international treaties due to wars and conflicts in the last 2000 years.

Originally populated by the Celts, the region was conquered by the Romans under the leadership of Julius Caesar 50 B.C. in the famous Gallic War. The cities of Trier, Metz and Verdun were founded according to the Roman Town Charter and developed to prosperous economical and centers of power in the new province Gallia Belgica.

After the demise of the Roman Empire the region which was shaped by the Gallo-Roman culture was captured by Germanic peoples and the eastern part was overlay by Germanic influences. The language border between French and German developed gradually during the Carolingians Reich. The existence of the border between the Romanic and Germanic language was for the first time documented in the partition treaty of Verdun 842/43 with the form of oath in two languages, French and German. Since this time there no century passed by without war and conflicts, countries were divided and newly sorted. The proud victors built striking buildings, some of them are listed today in the UNESCO WHL.



The study tour started in Trier, where besides the Roman relicts (Porta Nigra, Basilica, roman bridge) the history of the restoration and conservation of the cathedral attracted the experts, went on to the late Baroque style palace and smelter Weilerbach, a relic of German, French, Luxembourg history and continued to the Vauban fortifications in Luxembourg.



Porta Nigra,



Trier Cathedral, Trier



Weilerbach



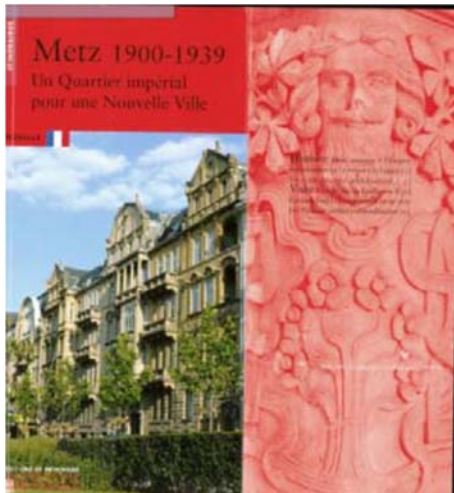
Luxembourg

Shared Built Heritage of the 20th century was visited in Berus, at the French- German border: a former French Radio Station for Europe and in Saarbrücken, former French Administration Buildings (former French Embassy) relicts of the post 2nd WW history.



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In Metz and Strasburg, the focus of the study tour was on the German urban extension areas of the late 19th beginning 20th century with outstanding Architecture, designed by French, German and other European architects. The German Empire was anxious to send the best architects at that time to the “new territories” after 1871, which explains the high quality of the architectural design.



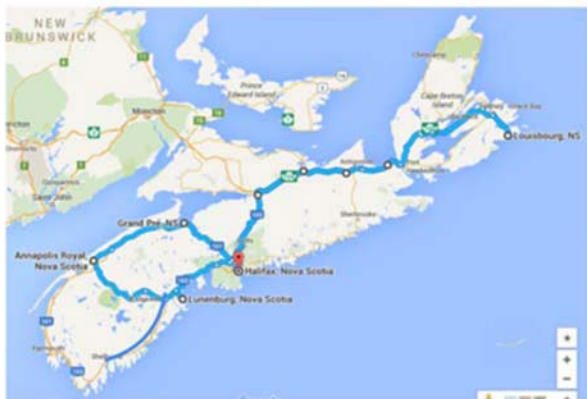
Conservation map of Metz

The European unification movement might be responsible for the growing acceptance of the shared aspect in this built heritage and was very exciting for us to discuss the application dossier for UNESCO WHL with the colleagues.

Strasbourg urban extension areas



2016 ISC SBH Study Tour to Nova Scotia, Canada, 15-24 September 2016



Nova Scotia is an area in Canada where different immigrants from Europe, America and through the US also Africa settled. They created a built heritage which consists of elements which initially came from their country they migrated from, adjusted to the climate here and mixed with the one others brought with them.

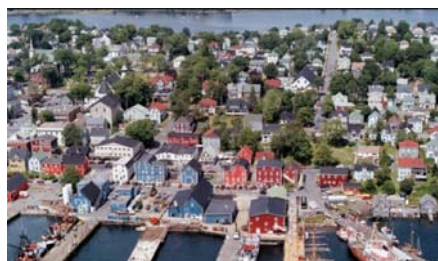
This made it interesting to organize together with ICOMOS Canada a study tour to shared built heritage in Nova Scotia.

The 10-day study tour began in southern Nova Scotia's area, where Acadian and early British / loyalist / protestant German immigration started, then moved northwards to Cape Breton to visit the 19thC Scottish and Irish communities and finished with a one-day visit to the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site, a French colonial early-mid 18thC fortified port which has been partially reconstructed.

Places which have been visited: Halifax, Annapolis, Fort Edward, Uniacke Estate, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Lunenburg, Mahone Bay, Louisbourg, Sydney



Halifax



Lunenburg



Louisbourg

In 2017 ISC SBH is organizing together ICOMOS Portugal, Universidade de Lisboa an International Congress: Preserving Transcultural Heritage: Your Way or My Way in Lisbon, Portugal 05-08 July 2017.^{xxxv}

In connection with the General Assembly of ICOMOS, the Indian NSC on SBH is organizing together with ISC SBH a study tour and seminar to shared built heritage in West Bengal and Calcutta. (01-08 December 2017).^{xxxvi}

ⁱ Dutch initiative:

1995 2 months before: pre-course at the Centre for Housing, Colombo

1995 3-month training and research training course at the HIS Rotterdam:

“Integrated Urban Revitalization and Heritage in Sri Lanka”

ⁱⁱ The Bouwcentrum (Construction Center) was founded 1948 in Rotterdam to guide and coordinate the reconstruction of Rotterdam and the country after WW2 war damage and provided for years the most renowned, independent information on building and living.

In 1958 Jan van Ettinger Snr., managing director of the Rotterdam-based Bouwcentrum established the first International Course on Building (ICB). The objective was to acquaint planners, engineers and architects from developing countries with systematic methods to meet building requirements. In June 1972 ICB's educational activities were transferred to Bouwcentrum International Education (BIE). In addition to the standard course available, more and more specialized courses were added to the teaching program, aimed at mid-career professionals.

In 1982 the BIE changed its name to the Institute for Housing Studies (IHS). The institute redesigned its courses to promote the development of skills to solve problems in their local context. In 1990 the name changed once more to the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies, but the acronym IHS remained. At the same time the institute began linking its short courses to a new Master's program entitled Urban Management. This program was a collaboration with the Economic Faculty of the Erasmus University Rotterdam and was later replaced by the present Master's Urban Management and Development (UMD). The Master's program was re-designed as a one-year Master's degree with six specializations.

During the 90s activities, overseas intensified. Longer-term institutional development programs were fostered. IHS established or strengthened more than a dozen international institutions abroad for training, research, and capacity-building. There was also a significant increase in projects involving multilateral and bilateral organizations, including the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. Cooperation with UN-HABITAT and its various programs brought the parties involved especially.

ⁱⁱⁱ Cooperation of:

- the Institute of Housing and Urban Development Studies, Rotterdam (HIS)
 - Netherlands Department for Conservation (NDC)
 - Urban Development Authority Sri Lanka
 - Centre for Housing Planning and Building, Colombo, Sri Lanka
 - Central Province Authority, Sri Lanka,
 - Department of Archaeological Survey, Sri Lanka,
 - Central Cultural Fund Sri Lanka
-

^{iv} Dutch Technical assistance: Galle Heritage Project

International Seminar a Meeting of Delegates from countries with “European Architecture and Town Planning outside Europe (Dutch Period)” in Colombo 24.-28.02.1995

28.02.1995 Declaration of Colombo on safeguarding of physical heritage deriving from Dutch contact with Asia

☐ Recommendation to ICOMOS to form an International Committee on Colonial Settlements/ Buildings of Dual Parentage/Mutual Heritage under ICOMOS Scientific Committees.

^v 13.09.1998 1. Meeting of the Scientific Committee on Mutual Heritage in Stockholm and founding of the ICOMOS Scientific Committee on Shared Colonial Architecture and town Planning (SCAT) by the ICOMOS Executive Committee: 10 participants from Netherlands, Sri Lanka, Great Britain, Australia, USA, Portugal and Spain.

^{vi} **Statutes of SCAT**

....

1. The objectives of SCAT are, with the aims of the interregional and international co-operation in accordance with the Colombo 1995 declaration on mutual heritage, to:

- Identify and value/revalue monuments, sites and landscapes of mutual heritage
- Stimulate and pioneer preservation and restoration/renewal projects,
- Encourage integration into planning and development programs,
- Publish and present the results of research, design and advisory work,
- Participate in the development of libraries, archives and documentation services in this field, and to
- Provide technical assistance in relevant territories and sites.

2. The activities to accomplish its objectives shall be conducted in accordance with a triennial program and shall include in particular but not limited to:

- Seminars and expert meetings,
 - Study visits,
 - Design and research workshops, advisory work and technical assistance,
 - Documentation and publication.
-

^{vii} 25.04.2000 call for papers

^{viii} University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina,
University of Pretoria, South Africa,
Universidades de Alcl y Valladolid, Spain,
University of Kyoto, Japan,
Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands.

^{ix} ⁱ “Some members did not like the word COLONIAL. After a discussion, it was decided to keep the word colonial in because it describes the type of heritage. Shared or mutual heritage is too vague. The committee will focus on heritage from around 14000 till the 1950s.” Minutes of the meeting of IOMOS SCAT 04.12.2002 Madrid

^x The FORUM will entail the following:

- Identification of the FORUM Theme and key issues to be discussed. These will be selected systematically with the private and public sector in the town.
- Preparation and dissemination of background papers. Background papers will be prepared by the **Shared Colonial Heritage Committee (SCH)** in close collaboration with the **host town**. Having these materials ready well in advance can contribute significantly to the quality of the discussions in the FORUM.
- On-site analysis of local situation and present state of build heritage to be organized in collaboration with the host town.
- On-site round table dialogue. The SCH members will discuss the key issues with the public and private local experts. The FORUM provides a focal point for three days discussion.
- Shared Colonial Heritage Committee will prepare a report shortly after the FORUM the main aspects of the heritage in the town and with the results of the discussions and the main advices given.

Based on his experience, the new chairman stresses that the heritage should be given an economic function in the local society to be safeguarded on the long term. The new chairman is able and prepared to organize such workshops on a number of cities he has working experience and good contacts. (The new chairman is specialized in Inner City Revitalization and Urban Heritage. During his 25-year employment in the Institute for Housing and Urban Development HIS Rotterdam (1976-2001) he organized and taught in special tailor-made courses on Inner City Revitalization for East European countries, Indonesia, India, Yemen and Ghana.

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^{xi} Newsletter 17.04.2003:

We are progressing well with obtaining a subsidy from the Dutch Government, which will enable the Committee to work actively on its program of activities for the following three years. The Dutch government has the policy of active help to developing countries, in which culture and in particular heritage can play an important role. The term 'colonial' has been rejected for many years now by the Dutch Department of Foreign Affairs. The officials made it clear that no subsidy will be given to a committee with the word 'COLONIAL' in its name.

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Melaka a harbor city in the Straits of Malacca between Malaysia and Sumatra (Indonesia) was ruled by Malays (1396 – 1511), Portuguese (1511 – 1641), Dutch (1641 – 1795 and 1818 – 1824), British (1824 – 1941), Japanese (1941 – 1945) and again British (1945 – 1957) and is blessed to have, within its city, whole buildings and parts of buildings, left by the Portuguese, Dutch, British, as well as buildings with Islamic, Indian and Chinese characters.

The idea of organizing a Round Table Forum in Melaka was born at a lecture of a Dutch colleague Mr. Diederick L. Six (who became ICOMOS Netherlands President in 2011) about his experience of the restoration of the Dutch Fort in Sao Jorge da Mina of Elmina in Ghana on 13th April 2003 in Kuala Lumpur and a Workshop on Dutch Period Buildings, Melaka 26-29 Sept 2003 organized by Historic Melaka City Council.

The head of the State Conservation Authority of the State of Melaka approached the board of the SBH and invited the committee to conduct the SBH Forum in Asia in Melaka in 2004. The background for this invitation was the application initiative of Melaka and George Town (Penang) to be listed on the UNESCO WH List, which needs an international scientific awareness for and within the application process.

Ref. Invitation letter 25th April 2003 by Dr. Badriyah Btehj. Salleh, General Manager Melaka Museums Corporation and Secretarial for Preservation and Conservation for the State of Melaka, Malaysia

Melaka: „Forum Discussion on Shared Built Heritage, the Melaka Example “

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SIAM, VINCENZO CORONELLI / JEAN BAPTISTE NOLIN, 1687. (RODERICK M. BARRON)

^{xiv} **Aspects for discussion in Melaka**

Forum 14-18 February 2004

Peter van Dun (ICOMOS Netherlands) / Cor Dijkgraaf (chairman)

Introduction

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Melaka (English spelling Malacca), a town in Malaysia with very interesting shared built heritage, has offered to host the first Round Table Forum of the ICOMOS Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage in 2004. Melaka city is a melting pot of culture, architecture and cuisine. It has Malay, Chinese, Portuguese, Dutch and British built heritage. It will be very interesting and instructive to discuss the way the Melaka Government is planning to manage and maintain the heritage, especial because the Malaysian Government is intending to nominate Melaka (together with Georgetown, Penang) on the World Heritage List of the UNESCO. On behalf of this action and in favor of a fruitful Round Table discussion, **several aspects on conservation and heritage management** are mentioned in this chapter.

Some good reasons to care for Shared Built Heritage

Shared Built Heritage is heritage we should protect because **it tells us the history**, but also it shows that **we are living in a multi-cultural world**. Not only today when we are talking about globalization. Globalization existed already hundreds of years ago, for instance in Melaka.

The Malay population, the Chinese, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the British, they **all left their traces** and **formed a multi-cultural architecture** on which Melaka rightly could be proud of.

Architects who travelled with the merchant ships during months on small sailing boats from one part of the world to the other, and somewhere in a different environment, with different traditions, in a different climate, started not only to design and built, but also analyzed the local building techniques and traditions.

If we look back at the history of the 17th century of my own country the Netherlands, at the time of the VOC (the United East Indian Company), it is difficult to imagine that there were only 2 million people living in the Netherlands at that time. With trading posts, as far as South Africa, Brazil, Ghana, Japan, Indonesia and here in Melaka. The VOC was one of the first Limited Companies with shareholders, with a huge fleet of vessels, but also with architects, builders, biologists, medical doctors and ministers of the Dutch reformed church.

Why should we protect this heritage? This is of course a key question!

I name three reasons to protect this heritage.

1. Cultural reasons

- As professionals in monument conservation we share the love for old buildings and towns with many colleagues and historians. But we are a minority. **It is however the culture** - even if it is shared – **of the local population**, it is **their history** and it is **their town**. **It is worth keeping up this history for the sake of the cultural identity of the locals, now and in the future.**

2. Economic reasons.

- **Urban cultural heritage is an economic asset** which should be **capitalized** as part of the **economic development plan**.
- A well preserved inner city will attract investors and tourists and thus **generating employment** and **contributing to the GNP**.
- The renovation process itself is generating employment: direct in the construction sector and indirect in the micro enterprises, tourist and construction related.
- Recent studies have shown that through renovation of built heritage more jobs can be generated than through new industries.

3. Social reasons

- **Improvement of the infrastructure and housing will improve the quality of life.**
- **Improvement of the heritage will create jobs and thus the income of the inhabitants.**
- **Participation in the urban cultural improvement process will stimulate the awareness and the sense of belonging to.**
- **Improvement of the heritage will stimulate the people to improve their properties and remain in the historic city.**

Therefore, the Forum should be held in a city in which the local opportunities and risks can be seen and discussed.

The Melaka situation is now the theme of the Forum, a panel of international experts will discuss it.

World Heritage List

The UNESCO invites national states to nominate cultural and/or natural sites on the World Heritage List. As is generally known, the acceptance of a proposal by the UNESCO means among others that the National Government guarantees national legal protection of the proposed site and will take the historic dimension (of the site) into account in drafting a development plan. The draft nomination dossier by the government of Melaka is already in its final stage.

In favor of a significant exchange of views in the Forum, it will be of great advantage **to get information on the Melakan documentation** of the historic perspective. Furthermore, the Forum will be interested in the **dimension of the proposed area** and **if social economic and functional aspects are identified**.

Although a nomination dossier might function as the guiding document for the (spatial) development of Melaka town, it seems more attractive that the nomination is a confirmation of an existing long-term, sustainable conservation policy and heritage management.

Heritage management

In heritage management, one might distinguish two aspects.

1 The most classical approach is **the preservation of the individual appearance of the monuments**. The background to this approach is the need to upgrade the **technical condition** of the building in such a way that the **authenticity of the construction and the building materials stays in tact** as much as possible. Afterwards, the careful restored building needs specific and continues **attention to prevent it from future degradation**.

Preservation deals with the **materialistic and visual aspects** of the building. The main instrument is **knowledge of cultural history and architecture**; the main goal is **a scientific sound preservation of historic features**.

The (economic) functional aspect of the building is mostly considered as being of minor importance. **Preservation in such a way might end up in a growing amount of uneconomical unmovable good of which the authenticity, due to preservation techniques, is more and more declining.**

2 On the other hand there is **the aspect of so-called urban conservation**. In such cases one aims at the **creation of favorable conditions** for the **reintroduction of historic buildings in today's society** in a functional and (of course historic) architectural way. This is a broader scope than the preservation of an individual building, because one has to have insight in future development opportunities. If, besides that, historic buildings are part of an urban structure (which is often the case, as in Melaka), **a clear policy on (economic) development of the whole (historic) site is a must.**

These mentioned aspects, on which not every conservationist or conservation authority agrees, might be **interesting points of discussion for the Forum**. It will be of great importance to other plans on heritage management elsewhere in the world. Especial the vision of the Melakan authorities on this subject is of great importance.

Conservation policy

Conservation of a historical site is a **political decision**, it is not a professional game of planners, intellectuals and government officials. **Conservation relates to the society at large, it reflects the people's history and cultural beliefs and it affects their**

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daily lives and their future existence. The conservation of a site should, apart from the preservation of historic buildings **cover all the aspects** considering the **quality of living** of a settlement in a **social** and in an **economic** sense. Moreover, the regular inhabitants of the site should also **profit of a nomination on the World Heritage List**. In the international scene, a conservation policy that takes the mentioned aspects into consideration is referred to as 'integrated conservation'.

A policy on integrated conservation aims at revitalizing dilapidated (historic valuable) build up areas by reusing the existing building stock and infrastructure in a solid social economic way and covers the process on behalf of political commitment, public awareness and economic feasibility.

In the Melakan situation an amount of activities in the field of integrated conservation have probably already taken care of, **but specific aspects might form interesting** (and instructive) **points of discussion** for the Forum. As there are possible development options for the site. Since students of the Department of Architecture of the University Teknologi Malaysia are on behalf of their study doing identification work on the historic site they might show some of their ideas on future development. This has many advantages; young professionals get a practical training at (re) designing existing or historic areas and it encourages non-prejudiced creativity.

Attracting the attention of the general public for integrated conservation might also be an interesting point. The authorities of Melaka should have experience in this field, looking at the conservation results of the past. But how to convince the public that the nomination on the World Heritage List is also on their behalf, and that they profit from the necessary planning in a social and economic sense. Perhaps added value to their property due to conservation activities, or for instance opportunities for financial support in participating in the planning scheme? It might be a powerful point of discussion for the Forum.

Last but not least the Forum will be very interested in the **Melakan view on economic feasibility** of an **integrated planning scheme**. Do your intent to get (international) funding a how are you intending to encourage private owners and investors to collaborate. How to organize and monitor all these activities. Should it be done by the Government, or should a special implementation body be constructed? The authorities must already have an idea about these aspects, but it might be brought to the attention of the Forum

Conclusion

These are some of the aspects which can be discussed during the Round Table Forum. By presenting a broad scope of 'problems and issues' and 'policy making' to the group of international experts in the field of urban and integrated conservation, the Government of Melaka might benefit the most, in favor of the maintenance and development of historic Melaka and the living conditions of its inhabitants.

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(9 Netherlands, 3 South Africa, 1 Indonesia, 1 India, 2 Germany, 1 Argentinian, 1 UK, 2 Philippines, 1 Hong Kong, 3 Penang, Malaysia)

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Forum on Shared Built Heritage City of Melaka, Malaysia

A living Testimony to the Multicultural Heritage and Tradition of Asia

Publ. by Melaka State Government, Melaka Museum Corporation, ICOMOS 14.-19.02.2004

5 Findings of the Shared Built Heritage Forum

General Observations

SBH is impressed by the efforts of the Federal Government of Malaysia and the State Government of Melaka, PERZIM and the local community to restore several historically significant buildings.

SBH notes a commitment from the local authorities that is restrictive to erection of inappropriate new structures. This shows a great commitment and initiative at all policy levels and the private sector to the case of conservation. Melaka was a settlement of traders long before the Europeans arrived. The area proposed for nomination on the World Heritage list has a Dutch urban plan which is a reflection of its function as a trading post. Its unique pattern of development makes the area a showcase of living heritage of multicultural Asia that is of great local, national and international significance.

Conservation efforts of this historic area take place under the following conditions:

- City has expanded around the original Dutch/Portuguese town in the British period and after independence
- Port/trading function has declined

• Large area of land reclamation

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- Large numbers of tourists (4 million) come to the State of Melaka as a result of conscious effort of government Yet the SBH Committee has observed that a dear vision & analysis of role of inner city in greater Melaka is absent:
- A need to integrate conservation planning with social, economic, physical processes taking into account the typologies of the built form.
- Insufficient specific gazette of all historic buildings, under the Melaka enactment, with appropriate enforcement.
- Lack of comprehensive design guidelines accompanying policy plans resulting in separation between policy and some design proposals.
- In the plans identification of existing design lines, corridors and urban fabric is insufficient.
- Policies for immediate surrounding areas are complementary to policies for inner city but at times ad hoc implementation is not in line with policies.

Basic Strategy Decisions

Is it the bricks and mortar one wants to preserve or the relationships between the buildings and the social fabric?

Strategy one:

Function of inner city as tourist attraction

Original function of housing/community will be lost. Main source of employment will be antique shops, entertainment, museums and restaurants.

No link to original population.

Tourism is main source of income.

Strategy two:

Function of inner city as mixed living area/ tourist attraction.

Integrated approach:

necessary alignment between socio economic policy, urban vision and design practice to benefit from economic potential of tourism but protect inner city. Bring back essential public functions to inner city:

school, university, g'ment buildings.

Create tailor-made public transport system. Make it a living working area. Divert tourists and offer them alternatives.

Heritage Ownership

Heritage is alive at all levels. It is suggested that people are not interested, but efforts and results suggest otherwise. Yet evidence suggests that decision makers at times let the economic interest prevail.

Waterfront & Melaka River

The city has developed as a port/trading city and the city was bustling with fisherman/trading activities.

Now these functions have largely disappeared, leading to a new role for the inner city.

With the exception of the Melaka river, water has completely disappeared from the urban fabric. Even green open space representing the Open water and functioning as a buffer between the old city and new developments is about to be developed into commercial buildings.

Government is pursuing river mouth development and hopes that the revitalization of both banks of the river takes into account the historical and heritage environment.

Traffic

Historic core sees increasing amount of traffic (through traffic & destination traffic).

For pedestrians Melaka is not convenient and at times even dangerous. This is in conflict with the government policy to attract more tourists. Experiments with sidewalks have created mixed reactions from residents and tourists alike.

Living Heritage & Reinvestment

Reinvestment leads inevitably to gentrification and therefore to basic strategy decision one.

Many original inhabitants of historic core have left and traditional businesses are disappearing from the area. Many properties in historic core are not occupied by owners (tenants, ancestral homes or Vacant).

Investors in properties usually are typically not from Melaka but from Singapore, Kuala Lumpur or elsewhere.

Owners were not encouraged to invest in property because of rent control. Since de-control much development has taken place but not accompanied by conservation bill leading to some uncontrolled development. Meanwhile rents have gone up and many tenants have moved out.

Legislation to encourage homeowners to maintain the homes is difficult to enforce because limited number of

buildings have been gazetted. Rebusgasse 3, 64291 Darmstadt, Germany e-mail rct.enders@t-online.de, m+49 176 7877 3227

Funding

State & federal fund is in place both for public and private sector. Fund provides 100% financing for selected private restoration projects under the condition that the owners sign an agreement not to make alterations. Upon purchase the new owner should also abide by these rules.

Although the majority of the many renovation projects in Melaka are funded by the state, restoration of Cheng Hoon Teng temple is self-funded, SBH forum also witnessed impressive private (funded) restoration projects in Heerenstreet.

6 Suggestions of The Shared Built Heritage Forum

Conservation programs directed at the inner city will benefit from integration with broader plans and urban landscape design proposals.

Such an integrated plan would align development on adjacent reclaimed land with inner city plans. The overall proposals should be subject to public.

Understanding Melaka

- Well documented preliminary analysis of inner city historic area. The SBH has noted that further survey and analysis is necessary

- Inventory of all properties in historic core based on internal as well as external evidence

- Assessment of documentary evidence for historic property holdings

- Archaeological research into the early development of the historic core

- Establishing the analysis of historic settlement patterns as well as responses to the environment as a basis for three-dimensional urban design and development planning.

- Inclusion of intangible history as informant for further change

- Archaeological, architectural analysis and historical research should underpin discussions on strategies for the restoration of historic buildings and sites.

Depending on strategic decision one or two, more specific urban design proposals are necessary for the buffer zones as well as more rigorous enforcement and/or legislation necessary.

Enforcement of National legalization will offer legal security to the inhabitants and continuity of policy to investors.

Heritage Ownership

- Open Heritage Day, organized walking tours, involve built heritage in school curriculum. Reach and educate parents through children's exhibitions.

- Training programs for residents and house owners, politicians, young professionals, businessman and Chamber of Commerce.

- Preparation and dissemination of concise publication on various aspects of heritage to both inhabitants and tourists.

- Research into pre-colonial built heritage.

Waterfront

- Potential for revitalization of both riverbanks (in and outside of historic core) as well as waterfront. These areas should be included in policies for economic development and could be developed as alternative tourist destinations to reduce pressure on historic core.

- Water should be accessible. To use analysis of historic form and space of the river to form new designs.

- Revitalize trading activities on the river.

- Maintain the function as ferry harbor.

- Establish strong pedestrian linkage along the river under the fly-over.

- Interesting archaeological findings documented to be made public to create greater interest and awareness.

Traffic

- Provision of small scale public transport

- Discourage through traffic by establishing re-routing of traffic around historic core. Take speed reduction measures (pave roads with natural stone, speed bumps, one-way traffic).

- To provide facilities for disabled and special groups in the historic core.

- Provide easy and safe pedestrian access to historic core such as pedestrian crossings over minor and major highways.

Provide simple but appropriately scaled and designed parking space with [int walking distance of historic](#)

- Provide pick-up and drop off points for tour buses at strategic locations in town but outside the core area.
- Develop tree shaded walkways as pedestrian links between city to historic core.
- Greater provision should be made for cycling.
- Linking traffic strategy to strategic decisions one and two:

Strategy one: pedestrian areas

Historic core will become pedestrianized zone. Cars will be parked outside of the area. At limited time access is allowed for loading/ unloading.

Strategy two: adapted car accessibility

Limit the number of cars and through traffic while allowing destination traffic. Residents will get parking permits.

Living Heritage & reinvestment

- Assistance to long term tenants to compensate for de-control and price increases.
- Some form of targeted grant or subsidy should be in place to keep the mixed-use nature of the area and stimulate owners to restore houses.
- Set up a municipal housing management office to centralize issues related to building use, landownership and restoration.
- • To provide financial and tax incentives for ownership, restoration and maintenance of historic structures.
- Re-use vacant buildings for traditional trading activities.

Funding

- Assign diverse new functions to public buildings to generate revenue for maintenance.
- Encourage public private partnerships in conservation to reach a larger number of home owners. This could be in the form of Heritage Trusts or Foundations to encourage private donations.
- Tap international funding.
- Introduce local tourist tax.
- Increase Melaka's share from Federal fund.
- Redesign municipal budgeting to allow for a greater portion to be used for conservation efforts.

xvii ix UNESCO WH List 2008

Melaka and George Town, Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca

Melaka and George Town, historic cities of the Straits of Malacca have developed over 500 years of trading and cultural exchanges between East and West in the Straits of Malacca. The influences of Asia and Europe have endowed the towns with a specific multicultural heritage that is both tangible and intangible. With its government buildings, churches, squares and fortifications, Melaka demonstrates the early stages of this history originating in the 15th-century Malay sultanate and the Portuguese and Dutch periods beginning in the early 16th century.

Featuring residential and commercial buildings, George Town represents the British era from the end of the 18th century. The two towns constitute a unique architectural and cultural townscape without parallel anywhere in East and Southeast Asia.

Outstanding Universal Value

Melaka and George Town, Malaysia, are remarkable examples of historic colonial towns on the Straits of Malacca that demonstrate a succession of historical and cultural influences arising from their former function as trading ports linking East and West. These are the most complete surviving historic city centers on the Straits of Malacca with a multi-cultural living heritage originating from the trade routes from Great Britain and Europe through the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent and the Malay Archipelago to China. Both towns bear testimony to a living multi-cultural heritage and tradition of Asia, where the many religions and cultures met and coexisted. They reflect the coming together of cultural elements from the Malay Archipelago, India and China with those of Europe, to create a unique architecture, culture and townscape.

Criterion (ii): Melaka and George Town represent exceptional examples of multi-cultural trading towns in East and Southeast Asia, forged from the mercantile and exchanges of Malay, Chinese, and Indian cultures and three successive European colonial powers for almost 500 years, each with its imprints on the architecture and urban form, technology and monumental art. Both towns show different stages of development and the successive changes over a long span of time and are thus complementary.

Criterion (iii): Melaka and George Town are living testimony to the multi-cultural heritage and tradition of Asia, and European colonial influences. This multi-cultural tangible and intangible heritage is expressed in the great variety of religious buildings of different faiths, ethnic quarters, the many languages, worship and religious festivals, dances, costumes, art and music, food, and daily life.

Criterion (iv): Melaka and George Town reflect a mixture of influences which have created a unique architecture, culture and townscape without parallel anywhere in East and South Asia. In particular, they demonstrate an exceptional range of

shophouses and townhouses. These buildings show many different types and stages of development of the building type, some originating in the Dutch or Portuguese periods.

The integrity of the nominated areas in both towns is related to the presence of all the elements necessary to express their Outstanding Universal Value. The properties have retained their authenticity; listed monuments and sites have been restored with appropriate treatments regarding design, materials, methodologies, techniques and workmanship, in accordance with conservation guidelines and principles.

The protective measures for the properties are adequate. Both towns exhibit a generally acceptable state of conservation, although efforts are required to ensure the conservation of shophouses. The management plans and structures are adequate, and can be enhanced through the continuing conservation programs of the State Party.

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(draft) 2nd ICOMOS International Scientific Committee for Shared Built Heritage Forum in Qingdao, China

10. – 14. October 2005

Program (agenda)

Oct. 10th Arrival of the participants

Oct., 11th first day: introduction

excursion in Qingdao: investigation of the shared built heritage.

Lectures:

- short introduction of the **history of Qingdao** and the Province of Shandong
- **History of town planning, urban development**
- **History of architecture** in Qingdao and the province
- Foreign (German and Japanese) and local (Chinese) architecture, shared parts in design, function, typology

Oct., 12 – 14th second – fourth day:

SHB Forum:

OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY

ROUND TABLE FORUM

- agenda:

- **cultural heritage in Qingdao**
- - inventory, protection law, cultural heritage administration
- **the recent urban development and city planning of Qingdao**
- - infrastructure, land use, traffic planning, zoning,
- - information about the Chinese planning system, instruments, actors- national and local planning policy
- **the challenges and potentials for the historic parts within urban planning of Qingdao**
- - the role of the stakeholder within this process
- - the role of the city, province and central government
- - the role of the economic development in Qingdao
- - the role of tourism
- **actual conservation and planning projects in the field of the shared built heritage**
- **the role of the national partners China, (Province Shandong and City of Qingdao) Germany and Japan within the protection and preservation of the shared built heritage**
- **participation:**
- **the awareness and the role of the local people, NGO's, owners, tenants, etc. within the protection and preservation of shared built heritage.**

- **Conclusion and recommendation**

Participants:

- ICOMOS SBH members
- ICOMOS China members
- City officials of Qingdao and the Shandong Province
- People of Qingdao, stakeholders, owners, tenants, etc.
- Students and scholars from Chinese and International Universities

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xi

Peter van Dun:

QINGDAO PROGRAM FOR FORUM 2005

During the Forum Round Table meeting in Melaka suggestions were made to look at Qingdao in the Peoples Republic China as a possible place for the next Forum.

Cor Dijkgraaf the chairman of ICOMOS SBH paid a visit to the city of Qingdao and came back enthusiastically. The Forum meeting will take place in October 2005 prior to the ICOMOS General Assembly in Xi'an.

The provisional programmed is as follows:

10 October: arrival of participants in Qingdao

11 October: excursion in the city, investigation of the existing shared built heritage

12-14 Oct.: SBH Forum, in discussion with local site managers, owners, civil officers, etc.

15-16 Oct.: travel to Xi'an for the ICOMOS General Assembly

Qingdao, The most charming Coastal City in China.

Qingdao is located on the South coast of the Shandong peninsula, which is surrounded by the Yellow Sea. In the end of the 19th century the Germans occupied the small fishermen's town of Tsintao and build German style houses churches, offices and a brewery in 1903. Tsingtao beer is still the most famous beer in China.

The Germans left in 1915, but the typical style of building continued, mixed with local elements.

Qingdao is now a bustling harbor city with 2.5 million inhabitants. It has beautiful beaches and the large amount of heritage is in a relatively good shape. It is really unique to see so many German buildings in China.

The questions to ICOMOS SBH will be: How to protect? How to stimulate private house owners to renovate their property, and how to make this unique site more known in the world?

The local Authorities and the ministry of Culture in Beijing are very much interested to co-operate with ICOMOS SBH to make the Forum successful.

The international secretariat is happy for any relevant information and documentation on the built heritage of Quindío, published and unpublished. Please inform us about any information you have that can help in the preparations of the Forum.

Wikipedia:

History of Qingdao

German colonial time and Japanese Occupation

1891–1914

The development of Tsingtao urban space during German-colonial period (1891–1914) originated from the port area. Large scale urban construction began in 1898 with the relocation of Chinese dwellers along the coast. With the completion of such series of projects as wharves, Tsingtao-Jinan Railway Line, Tsingtao Railway Station and locomotive works, a city was starting to take shape. The area had the highest school's density and highest per capita student enrollment in all of China, with primary, secondary and vocational schools funded by the Berlin treasury and Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. In the year of 1910, the Germans drew up for the second time the city planning of Tsingtao (Warner 2001, p. 33). As a result, the former urban area was extended for four times highlighted by the emphasis on the development of commerce and trade. Sun Yat-sen visited the Tsingtao area and stated in 1912, "I am impressed. The city is a true model for China's future."

1914–1922

The development of Tsingtao urban space during the first Japan-occupation period (1914–1922). In 1914, Tsingtao was taken over by Japanese and served as a base for the exploitation of natural resources of Shandong and northern China. With the development of industry and commerce, a "New City District" was established to furnish the Japanese colonists with commercial sections and living quarters, which suggested a striking contrast to the shabby houses in the local Chinese zones (Li 2007, p. 133). In the meantime, a number of schools, hospitals and public buildings were constructed, followed by urban streets and intercity highways as well. The urban spatial layout continued to expand northward along the eastern bay area.

^{xx} ; **Council of Europe Treaty Series - No. 199**

Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society *

Faro, 27.X.2005

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Article 3 – The common heritage of Europe

The Parties agree to promote an **understanding of the common heritage of Europe**, which consists of:

· **A all forms of cultural heritage in Europe which together constitute a shared source of remembrance, understanding, identity, cohesion and creativity, and**

· **B the ideals, principles and values, derived from the experience gained through progress and past**

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conflicts, which foster the development of a peaceful and stable society, founded on respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

Article 4 – Rights and responsibilities relating to cultural heritage

The Parties recognize that:

A everyone, alone or collectively, has the right to benefit from the cultural heritage and to contribute towards its enrichment;

B everyone, alone or collectively, has the responsibility to respect the cultural heritage of others as much as their own heritage, and consequently the common heritage of Europe;

C exercise of the right to cultural heritage may be subject only to those restrictions which are necessary in a democratic society for the protection of the public interest and the rights and freedoms of others.

xxi ii **2008 Minutes of Wiesbaden Workshop, 25.-27. 01.08**

c) Discussion on the definition of Shared Built Heritage

Peter van Dun (chairman): the statutes are the starting point: built heritage, historical structures, resulting from multi-cultural influence. Our committee started initially from the European colonial point of view. The foundation of SCAT was preceded by Colombo-declaration: co-operation of European and Asian countries.

Some members are in favor of the restriction to colonial, others aren't.

The genuine colonial group was the nucleus of SBH. This implies a time restriction: roughly 1400-1950. This focus could also be described as:

- shared/cultural heritage from the colonial past
- heritage from the European times of great explorations
- shared heritage from the period 1400-1950

A short impression of the discussion:

Irmela: the same discussion was held in the Council of Europe. The summit in Krakow followed by Helsinki, resulted in the statement that the country where the monument is located is responsible in the first place; with an international body for recommendations. Compare also the Faro-Convention: how to deal with heritage inherited from other countries, e.g. by changing the borders.

Anand: before Europeans came to India, there was already a long history of influences from other countries.

In fact, colonial doesn't cover the Dutch connection in India, for it was only a trading relation. Scientifically there are no objection to colonial, but politically not used any more. Only very small amounts of land-surface in the colonies were influenced by European countries.

Colonial heritage is imposed from one country to another, only after decades it becomes a shared heritage because the built heritage is located for long time in a given country.

Stimulating the local people to evaluate the heritage which they inherited from people from abroad, is one of the goals of SBH: integrating heritage into today's society or 'integrated conservation'.

There is an ongoing demand from the (ex)colonized countries to the former colonizers, for advice on built heritage.

In the situations of colonies there is a specific typology of buildings, on which some of our members have special expertise. In general, ex-colonized countries have no problems with the word 'colonial', it is the political correctness of western countries that feeds the anxiety of using 'colonial'.

A different approach is to focus on common or shared heritage in regions where no colonialism is involved, but where reception and reaction of intercultural influence is the issue, for instance because of changing borders. This occurs on many occasions in Eastern Europe. This effects the social situation and implies political problems in conservation. The same mechanism of imposed cultural influence, accepted or not, occurs in these situations. The same need for valuation of the heritage which they inherited from people from abroad, can be the aim: integrating heritage into today's society or 'integrated conservation'.

If we open up to the whole world, it gets difficult to manage. This must be avoided.

And another point to consider: after 1950, the situation is totally different and can get politically dangerous.

Question is whether the political/social shift in heritage appropriation is covered by other committees, such as the Historic City Committee.

The chairman imposes that name should not be changed, it was changed once after 1998. In that time, it needed to be changed for political reasons. The definition can be adapted, if there is a need to.

Possible subgroups to accommodate all members and their respective interests:

- European colonial many countries involved, on a global scale
- inter European Poland-Germany, Poland-Ukraine-Lithuania-Slovakia-Check Republic
- Hungarian – Romania, Austria- Hungarian, -Croatian, -Slovenia, -

Serbia, etc.

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- inter Asian Japan-China-Korea, Thailand-Laos-Miramar-Cambodia

-

A. shorter definition:

Shared built heritage consists of historical architecture and town planning, any built structures resulting from multi-cultural influence.

./.

B. elaborate definition:

Shared built heritage consists of historical urban and rural structures or elements, focusing on shared or mutual heritage from the colonial past around the world specially from the 15th century to the middle of the 20th century.

Chairman: to conclude the discussion, we stay to the existing definition, sending it to all participants, ask all to give a reaction within 4 weeks. The two options will be send around. open for discussions / comments.

xxii iii (B. Augusto ski, Żuławy Wiślane, Gdańskie Towarzystwo Naukowe, Gdańsk 1976)

iv **Pasłęk** (German: Preußisch Holland, "Prussian Holland") is a town in the Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship, Poland, with 12,195 inhabitants (2004). The town was founded by Dutchmen during the middle Ages. It is located in the Prussian historical region of Hockerland, and was the stage of "The Great Sleigh Drive", a military operation in 1678. Beginning 14th century: a castle was constructed by Teutonic Order next to a small settlement called Pazluk 1288 Dutch workers and constructors were asked to come and start the embankment of the Vistula River delta. They settled in Pazluk and built up an urban settlement.

1297 town privilege according the Kulmer Law, the name was changed to „Holland “. Castle and town were surrounded by walls. Strongest medieval Fortification in the „Oberland“.

1404 first hospital. 1534 first Latin School. 1543 big fire destroyed the city.

In the 16th century Dutch and later French and Scottish religious refugees arrived in Prussian Holland

1780 2900 inhabitants

1884 city was connected with railway line Berlin–Königsberg

22. 01.1945 Pr. Holland was occupied by the Soviet army. A fire destroyed most of the city and castle.

1945 the name was changed according to the medieval routes to Paslek. Castle, Church, City Hall, City Wall and lots of houses were reconstructed

xxiv **Marianka**

is a village in the administrative district of Gmina Skarszewy, within Starogard County, Pomeranian Voivodeship, in northern Poland. It lies approximately 10 kilometers (6 mi) east of Skarszewy, 15 km (9 mi) north of Starogard Gdański, and 31 km (19 mi) south of the regional capital Gdańsk. Around 50 inhabitants.

Catholic Gothic Church

Constructed around 1325 and after 1350 in the small village Marianka (germ. Marienfelde)

1515 construction of cell vault ceiling in the choir like in the churches in Gdansk. The extra ordinary architecture of the rural church is based on its function as a pilgrimage church for Holy Mary. Extraordinary mural paintings. 1723 new wooden ceiling in the nave, 1839 enlargement of the windows, 1892 first restoration 1893 exposure of mural paintings.

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International Scientific Conference: Frescoes and Wall Paintings in the Gothic Church in Marianka – the present condition and future perspectives.

Pasłęk – Marianka, Poland, 16-17 October 2009

xxv 1. Suriname Conference Summary

On 5th October 2009 the Secretariat of ICOMOS Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage (SBH in short) received an invitation of ICOMOS Suriname to organize an annual meeting and a conference on aspects of the cultural landscape of the Commewijne Region in Suriname.

Due to the fact that many cultural landscapes in different parts of the world experience difficulties in staying 'alive' in a socio-economic and cultural way, this invitation was accepted with approval. The cultural landscape in Suriname, limited in this case to the lower reaches of Commewijne River, is quite special. Knowledge of water management, brought in by Dutch colonists during the 18th Century, made it feasible to create mostly sugar plantations, not only in Suriname but also along the Atlantic coast from Guyana all the way westwards to Pommeroon. A specific kind of cultural landscape, perhaps unique in the world, was created. This cultural landscape, with its building stock and necessary sluices, is very much in decay in

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Suriname. Whatever the causes of this deterioration might be, the goal of the SBH conference was to look into possibilities to bring the Region back in an economic productive situation, without neglecting or equally important making use of the 'classical agriculture' and its historic components.

The Committee on Shared Built Heritage (SBH) is one of the International Scientific Committees of ICOMOS: the world-wide network of professionals in archaeology, monument conservation and management. ICOMOS plays a major role as the official advisor to UNESCO on World Heritage matters. Additionally, ICOMOS International Committees focus their expertise on specific themes in order to conserve monuments. Since its focus is on the vulnerable colonial and other shared heritage, SBH has explicitly extended its aims into management in order to integrate heritage into today's society in a socio-economic and functionally feasible way. The invitation to look into the situation of the Commewijne Region became a welcomed opportunity for SBH to assemble experts for such a relevant case.

The SBH meeting and conference took place from 18th to 22nd October 2010. On 19th October the SBH President opened the conference, followed by addresses by speakers from the Suriname government, the National Archive, ICOMOS Suriname and the Dutch Ambassador to Suriname. Specialists of the specific Suriname cultural landscape reiterated the aims of the conference. The opening day concluded with a tour of the historic city of Paramaribo for overseas delegates lead by Cynthia Macleod, and included a tour of the wooden neo-Gothic cathedral which is undergoing restoration.

On Wednesday 20th October conference participants visited the Commewijne area. Special attention was focused on plantations still in use, whether as 'classical' agricultural enterprises, like the plantations Katwijk en Spieringhoek, or as a tourist attraction, such as plantation Frederiksdorp. The Commissioner of the Fortress Nieuw Amsterdam presented a case for the future of this settlement as a governmental centre of the Commissariat Commewijne.

The field trip concluded at the plantation Rust en Werk where its owner told of the success of this huge enterprise focusing on cattle and fish breeding. This 'modern plantation' shows a healthy socio-economic base in an area which, in general, is still very much in decay.

During the following days of the conference, papers of different perspectives and from areas around the world were presented and discussed. Presentations on surviving plantations on Curaçao, in South Africa and in the United States were compared with the situation in Suriname; as were overviews Ghana and the work of heritage trusts in Indonesia. Students from the Netherlands, Belgium and Suriname showed their interest on the topic by presenting their ideas for revitalisation of plantation landscapes.

As Mr Standley Sidoel, Director of Culture of the Suriname Government, declared pleasure with the international interest in Suriname's heritage, the conference presented its findings and recommendations to the Suriname Government. At the end of the last working day, the preliminary recommendations based upon the findings gathered during the field trip, from presentations and in discussions, were presented to the Director. In this report the preliminary recommendations are progressed in a more structured way.

The aim of the Suriname conference

A key objective of the SBH Committee is to support worldwide public and private organisations to raise awareness to safeguard, manage and document "shared built heritage". All these activities have the overall goal to promote the integration of heritage into today's societies in a socio-economic and functionally feasible way. This is the only guarantee for future maintenance or even for the very existence of heritage places.

The conference took this goal as the starting point for fact finding and field work inspections of the Commewijne Region, including meetings and discussions with several stakeholders. Subsequent discussions with local experts were had on future perspectives for social and economic feasible re-uses within the Region, and by acknowledging examples and best practices of plantations in other parts of the world.

2. Program and papers

Visit the Commewijne area

Tour to and through the Commewijne plantation region, by car and boat.

Including visits to the former sugar factory of 'Mariënborg', former police station 'Frederiksdorp' and the planter's village 'Alliance'.

We'll go to the Commewijne river area, a side river of the Suriname River. This excursion will be made by the foreign participants and a small group of locals to accompany us. We will visit two working plantations.

one with growing vegetables and other crop – having a hard time since the infrastructure for transport to and from the site is most difficult; the other is a huge farm with an alternative use of the land: cows and fish/shrimps breeding. Both farmers will explain us their experiences, problems and wishes. Apart from that we will visit two touristic sites: a former settlement of about six houses, originally used by some policemen, the doctor and a chief for the whole region. The houses are restored and in use now as a tourist bed-and-breakfast, in the middle of a kind of plantation landscape. The other site is Fort New Amsterdam, a earthen fortification on the junction of Suriname and Commewijne Rivers. This site is converted in an open air museum, popular for Sunday outings from Paramaribo just opposite the river.

We will need this experience in the conference where we will discuss the situation, make comparisons with other plantations around the world and give ideas on the future needs.

Lectures

Alternative and intangible sources for cultural research

Prof. Dr. Stephen Small, UC, Berkeley, Sociology

Key-note lecture: Representing Black Voices and Visions at Plantation Museum Heritage Sites
Methodological Insights and Alternate Sources of Evidence from the USA and Great Britain

Michel Doortmont

Rethinking the physical and mental architecture of the Atlantic slave trade and slavery: Lessons from Ghana

Frank Dragtenstein

The Representation of Human Relationship on the Surinam Plantation during Chattel Slavery

Artwell Cain

Management of Collective Memories

Physical remains of the Built Heritage

Key-note lecture:

Philip Dikland

Research into abandoned plantations in Suriname

Stephen Fokke

Plan for revaluating vernacular houses in Paramaribo

Peter van Dun

Quick-scan Commewijne region: use and challenges

Annelien Kapper

Recent research on the history of plantations in Suriname

Michael Newton

Landhuis Savonet, Curacao reborn

Workshop 1

on needs and possibility to re-use the heritage assets

Workshop 2

on the requirements for planning and infrastructure

Presentation of conclusions and recommendations:

The Suriname conference noted that:

1 The plantations and agricultural activities have been a constituent part of the development of Suriname (and Guyana) resulting in a specific cultural landscape. Given the extensiveness of this plantation landscape along the Atlantic coast, this is very special within a world-wide perspective.

2 By 2010 about 80% of the Commewijne Region is not in use (see green area in the map).

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3 The Suriname Government has a keen interest in heritage and monument conservation, as demonstrated by the nomination of Paramaribo inner city for the UNESCO World Heritage List (inscribed in 2002), the preparation of the next cultural nomination of Jodensavanne, the allocation of a budget for maintenance of governmental historic buildings, and by the installation of a monument board to advise the Minister.

4 The Suriname Government's attention to non-urban heritage is still weak. All attempts to locate, describe and register monuments of historic buildings and elements remain the initiative of private parties.

Recommendations

The Suriname SBH Conference came to the following recommendations, to be divided under five themes:

1 Political commitment is needed, as it concerns the future of the Commewijne Region.

SBH sympathises that use and re-use of the existing cultural patterns needs to be integrated into today's society.

The historic landscape of the Commewijne should be the starting point of any improvement plan for the Region. To safeguard the historic and cultural aspects of the landscape, it is necessary to consider these elements early in any planning process. If the Government would adopt such a vision by establishing a policy and land-use plan, it will be able to create favourable conditions for private investments. Such a scenario may be compared with eighteenth century instances where the colonial government provided safety for plantation developments by erecting fortifications at the mouth of the Commewijne River (at Fortress of Nieuw Amsterdam) and at the upper reaches of the same River (Fortress of Sommelsdijk). Based on a clear policy on preferred landuse,

the Government can provide infrastructure, such as accessible roads, electricity, etc., and encourage research on alternative crops and horticultural techniques.

Whatever development maybe chosen, a clear policy on the land-use for the next 10 to 15 years is considered as essential. SBH recommends the use of the historical landscape and built historical remains as a base for policy plans in order to strengthen and exploit the unique character of this Region.

2 Awareness-raising and education is a necessity in the field of heritage evaluation, validation and management for policy makers, local stakeholders, as well as the general population. Public awareness might be achieved by showing by clear policies opportunities for economic and healthy (agricultural/horticultural) developments and living conditions in general. To be fully effective, education should start at an early age and school excursions to the plantations be a regular part of the curriculum. Learning from the experience of other countries demonstrates it is important to include all ethnic groups in both education and interpretation.

3 Production and the processing of agricultural crops can best be kept in private hands, rather than be publicly owned. Small scale projects are more suitable to fit into the existing social structure and physical restrictions. Equal attention should be paid to both the grand sites and the minor historic elements, as both can play a role as interesting heritage and as tourism assets. Private investors in agriculture, especially horticulture, are currently waiting for a land-use structural policy in order to be assured about the potential developments outcomes over the coming years.

4 Tourism. The potential of the Commewijne Region, arising from its characteristic plantation structures and landscapes, is recognized by the tourist industry. Small scale activities, such as cycling, camping, agro-tourism and watersports (canoe/kayak), appear to be potential options. However, tourist facilities (warungs, bed&breakfast, thematic trails, information, etc) have to be increased. Creation of an educative/tourist attraction in the Region is needed. Among others, the history of Suriname, including its historic plantations as part of today's economy, and immigration over the centuries, should be told and shown. Tourism and themed festivals as an 'art product' can be instruments to create interest for heritage. Involving local people in communicating about local heritage, as guides and interpreters, are a valuable resource. Again, private investors with initiatives to facilitate tourism are currently waiting for infrastructure and a structural policy in order to have certainty about the land-use in the foreseeable future.

5 Infrastructure. First, necessary steps are sustainable improvements of the riverbanks along the Suriname River (from plantation Belwaarde to plantation Voorburg, see the blue line on the map). Some improvements are already in progress in order to protect existing infrastructure (roads), some heritage places, the riverbanks along the Commewijne River (near plantation Zorgvliet and Alkmaar, see blue line on the map), and reconstruction of the dike on the right bank of the Commewijne River between the plantations Guadeloupe and Constantia (see the green line on the map).

Secondly, additional infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, water supply, will have to be improved and adapted to the preferred developments. Appropriate infrastructure should be developed in conjunction with

the historical infrastructural patterns of the plantation area. The old road system seems to be a good basis for this. Historic railways can be used for additional transport.

As for water supply and electricity, it is recommended to investigate sustainable, small scale developments, in conformity with recent ideas about sustainable (or so-called “green”) living, and in conjunction with available natural resources.

These basic measures can be the first steps towards improving development opportunities.

The Government is the appropriate body to take care of these aspects, infrastructure and policy plans. Based on world-wide experience, the Conference is of the opinion that private entrepreneurs will come and develop the annexing areas.

Paramaribo / Amsterdam, November 2010

Registered participants to the ICOMOS SBH conference Suriname of 21 and 22 October 2010

International:

Siegfried Enders, Germany
Peter van Dun, Netherlands
Benedict Goes, Netherlands
Michel Doortmont, Netherlands
Claus-Peter Echter, Germany
Stephen Small,
Astrid Weij, Netherlands
Annelien Kappers, Netherlands
Artwell Cain,
Frank Dragtenstein
Michel Newton
Hasti Tarekat, Indonesia

Local:

Nadia Becker
Ilse Vreugd
Jacquiline Woei A Sloe
Arthur Tjin A Djie
A. Verheist
Satya Singh
J.E. Pawiroredjo
Bernhard L Tjin Liep Shie
Philip Dikland
Elviera Sandie
Radjesh Ramlall
Sherida Mormon
K. Du Dirk Laporte
N Gonsalves Anne Blondé
M Gonsalves An Roesems
Bas Spek
E. Alexander-Vanenburg
Nevil van der Kuyp
H.A. Sijlbing
S. Singh
Kenneth Woei a Tsoi
Jan van Charante
Stephen Fokké

xxvi ii CONCLUSIONS OF THE MEETING ON SHARED BUILT HERITAGE IN AFRICA

The conclusions below were reached after a short debate held at the closure of the symposium on Shared Built Heritage in Africa. They are by no means complete but serve as the beginning of an extended conversation on the topic of Shared Built Heritage, what it means to different communities, and how the layered significances relating to the built heritage can be acknowledged and made evident.

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- 1 Thanks were expressed for the opportunity to unpack the concept of 'shared built heritage', which has traditionally been one of contestation, particularly in South Africa.
- 2 An understanding should be generated as to the economic and social realities prevalent in Africa, this impacts upon the manner in which heritage sites and buildings can be shared as 'mutual heritage, it also raises the question as to what the legacy will be for future generations.
- 3 It is understood that the significance of the built heritage in Africa is not necessarily always related to the aesthetic or architectural value, but may often be concentrated upon the intangible values, (such as events, people or practices) that are associated with the building, site or place.
- 4 There is an urgent need to promote an inclusive understanding of the values, narratives and stories, i.e. the layers, to redefine identity and develop a truly shared heritage.
- 5 There was considerable debate on the term 'shared' as it seems to be a contested word. It was not always clear if the values of the place were shared by various communities and that possibly a mutual or negotiated set of values could become a statement of significance
- 6 The context of the built environment, i.e. the cultural or urban landscape within which the building is situated cannot and should not be ignored.
- 7 The term 'shared built heritage' can only be valid if the heritage is appreciated and valued by the local communities.
- 8 The goal of the SBH should be to strive and facilitate 'shared' heritage
- 9 It is important to be proud of one's own heritage in order to develop a respect for others' heritage.
- 10 Whilst noting that Africa is not particularly good at promoting its built heritage and that much of that heritage is ephemeral and transitory, the SBH should strive to assist in the promotion of Africa's cultural heritage.
- 11 The 'fostering' of an association with place (also the artifacts or objects in the landscape) will assist in the understanding of the significance of the place.
- 12 The values of a site or building are not necessarily always associated with heritage significance, but often with its potential for development.
- 13 Learn lessons from the past to inform and create lessons for the future for settlement making (how buildings relate to settlement)
- 14 Many questions remain regarding the modernist approach to planning and urban transportation and context.
- 15 In terms of the broader environmental concerns that are an integral part of how we value heritage, consideration should be given to the sustainability and the embodied energy in existing heritage sites.

NOTE:

The term site and place has been used interchangeably and as captured in the remarks above. One of the issues that will require consideration is the terminology that is to be adopted by the ISC SBH.

xxvii iii Keynote on Shared Industrial Heritage in Asia

The paper will focus on one facet of the widely fanned out issue of dealing with heritage, which seems to play a vital role in today's world. Even in today's globalised world, it is quite gratifying to know that the conservation and preservation of shared cultural heritage still holds interest among people and countries and is attracting many more towards the cause.

In this effort towards shedding light on the world's shared cultural heritage, an international committee, ICOMOS SBH (International Council on Monuments and Sites – Shared Built Heritage), was founded in 1998 and has been active in identifying monuments, sites and landscapes of mutual/shared heritage and their preservation and conservation, ever since.

What is considered to be a "shared built heritage"?

"Definition: Shared built heritage consists of historical architectural, urban and rural structures or elements, resulting from multi-cultural influence."

The Mission of SBH is to support public and private organizations world-wide in raising awareness, safeguarding, management and documentation of shared built heritage and promotes and encourages its integration in today's social and economic life. ... This includes conservation, protection, rehabilitation and enhancement of monuments, groups of buildings and sites.

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To fulfil its Mission SBH has a number of Objectives to:

- (a) Act as a platform for exchange of knowledge and experience
- (b) Promote research in this field.
- (c) Promote sustainable integration of historic elements into today's society.
- (d) Promote awareness of and appreciation for shared built heritage
- (e) Act as an advisory body for the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel.
- (f) Act as an advisory body for national and local governments and NGO's
- (g) Support activities aimed at legal protection of heritage on a national and/or international level.
- (h) Support activities aimed at integrated conservation
 - 1) In a technical sense.
 - 2) By nominating conservation intentions to public and private national and international financing funds."

(Statutes of ICOMOS ISC SBH Art.3/Art.4)

The definition of Industrial Heritage is given by the statutes of a worldwide international acting NGO, the International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage, TICCIH:

"Industrial heritage consists of the remains of industrial culture which are of historical, technological, social, architectural or scientific value. These remains consist of buildings and machinery, workshops, mills and factories, mines and sites for processing and refining, warehouses and stores, places where energy is generated, transmitted and used, transport and all its infrastructure, as well as places used for social activities related to industry such as housing, religious worship or education.

Industrial archaeology is an interdisciplinary method of studying all the evidence, material and immaterial, of documents, artifacts, stratigraphy and structures, human settlements and natural and urban landscapes, created for or by industrial processes. It makes use of those methods of investigation that are most suitable to increase understanding of the industrial past and present.

The historical period of principal interest extends forward from the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in the second half of the eighteenth century up to and including the present day, while also examining its earlier pre-industrial and protoindustrial roots. In addition it draws on the study of work and working techniques encompassed by the history of technology. "(TICCIH, the Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage / July, 2003)

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Shared Industrial Heritage puts together remains of industrial culture of multi- or mutual –cultural influence. All over Asia, Industrial Heritage was neglected or considered to be not existing until recently and hence, thanks to mAAN, we are holding the first conference on this issue of Industrial heritage here in Asia. I am convinced that we will be exposed to some excellent examples not just on conservation and transition but also on negligence and destruction of built industrial heritage in Asia.

This conference bears testimony to the rising awareness of the built industrial heritage in the modern Asian society – a heritage that is not only part of a nations' cultural history but also of every man or woman who was involved in shaping the country's industrial scene.

Major industrialization in many Asian countries began during the time, when the countries were being occupied, dominated and controlled by foreign powers. In most of the cases, industrialization occurred so that the occupying countries could exploit the national resources and manpower to build up their own industries back home. Industrialization also happened during wartimes to satiate the occupying countries military requirements.

There are, however, some exceptions to this wherein rulers like the Japanese Emperor Meiji or King Rama V of Thailand, who were visionaries, sought foreign help and invited engineers and architects to come to their countries to build up the industries or sent out their own people to study abroad and bring back the knowledge.

As a result of this mutual or multi-national cooperation, many of the Asian countries have a rich industrial heritage that stand witness to the past and also raises the crucial question of how this cultural heritage could be valued and be taken care of, by the countries that were involved.

In Asia the industrial culture evolved in the same way as it did in other parts of the world like in Europe or North America, as stated in the Nizhny Tagil Charter For The Industrial Heritage : "buildings and machinery, workshops, mills and factories, mines and sites for processing and refining, warehouses and stores, places where energy is generated, transmitted and used, transport and all its infrastructure, as well as places used for social activities related to industry such as housing, religious worship or education".

In all of the industries above, the “shared” aspect would be worth analyzing and in doing this; there is still a long way to go. This paper, however, focusses on a small but very important section of shared industrial heritage: the railway systems in Asian countries and its infrastructure like the rail network, the bridges and tunnels and in particular the railway station buildings and the mutual influence on the design and the technique that was applied.

The paper tries to show the mutual aspect of plan, design and construction of the railway system and its infrastructure from India in the south of Asia up until Japan in the East. The point to be considered, however, is that the mutual responsibility of the conservation and preservation of this kind of shared industrial heritage is still up for discussion.

Dr. Siegfried RCT Enders

xxviii iv Wuhan:

In December 1858, James Bruce, 8th Earl of Elgin, High Commissioner to China, led four warships up the Yangtze River in Wuhan to collect the information needed for opening the trading port in Wuhan. And in the spring of 1861, Counselor Harry Parkes and Admiral Herbert were sent to Wuhan to open a trading port. On the basis of the Convention of Peking, Harry Parkes concluded the Hankou Lend-Lease Treaty with Guan Wen, the governor-general of Hunan and Hubei. It brought an area of 30.53 square kilometers (11.79 sq. mi) along the Yangtze River (from Jiangnan Road to Hezuo Road today) to become a British Concession and permitted Britain to set up its consulate in the concession.

xxix v **Management Plan for Research Center on Shared Built Heritage 2013**

Task and Mission

Research on Shared Built Heritage in the Asian-Pacific region

- Built heritage of the colonial period (particular Wuhan/China)
- Built heritage, regressing to the shifting of borders
- Religious built heritage originated by mission activities

Inventory, Treatment, Conservation, Preservation, Restoration, concerning in planning processes

Collecting and documenting of case studies, examples from China and throughout the region, starting with the city of Wuhan.

Building up Digital Information System on Shared Built Heritage

Information and consulting on Shared Built Heritage

Workshops in cooperation with Universities to draw the attention to young professionals

Who: researchers, scholars linked with ICOMOS SBH or ICOMOS CHINA and ICOMOS International, University and College Students and Scholars, Government Officials, other Research Institutes, Planning and Architect Offices

What:

1. trans-cultural and interdisciplinary research on SBH of Wuhan local heritage
2. trans-cultural and interdisciplinary research on SBH in the Asian-Pacific region

Office, Seminar, Library etc.: HUST University, Wuhan/China, CCNU, WUHAN University

Sponsor: UDG Design Company and Wuhan Municipal Government

Challenge:

Scientific research on SBH in Asia and the Pacific with good and promising relationship with ICOMOS International Conservation Center – Xi'an, ICOMOS China, municipal government as well as local administrations in China, Asia and the Pacific of cultural heritage

Annual Report 2015

Brief Introduction of ICOMOS Wuhan Research Center on Shared Built Heritage (ICOMOS-WRCSBH) Under the auspices of ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage (ICOMOS ISC-SBH)

Founded on Nov 16th 2013, the ICOMOS Wuhan Research Center on Shared Built Heritage (ICOMOS-WRCSBH), is an NPO with both academic and professional features consisting of volunteering experts and scholars as well as relevant designing organizations, research and consulting institutes, colleges and trade associations devoting themselves into the research, documentation, education, awareness promotion and practical conservation of cultural heritage, especially shared built heritage in the city of Wuhan as well as in the whole Asia-Pacific region. Along with the annual ICOMOS-Wuhan Crossover Forum, ICOMOS-WRCSBH promotes the public awareness of shared built heritage as well as “shared heritage” in a broad sense through organizing a diversified batch of activities all year around, including

- Crossover on Foot,
- Crossover Salon,
- Crossover Rostrum as well as the
- publications of Crossover Series.

Getting involved in the city’s application for the titles of “World Heritage” and “World Creative City”, WRCSBH also plays an active role in the city’s development along the track towards a sustainable future with participation of cultural heritage. Collaborating with a bunch of universities, WRCSBH is a local hub for heritage education and currently engaged in the establishment of the UNESCO Chair on industrial heritage/cross-cultural heritage, the first UNESCO Chair in Wuhan. ICOMOS WRCSBH also supervises a series of heritage conservation and renovation projects some of which are becoming the models of the trade. Supervised by the Municipal Administration of Culture and supported by ICOMOS ISC-SBH, ICOMOS-WRCSBH has its executive office at CITIC General Institute of Architectural Design & Research Co., Ltd as well as a working station at the School of Architecture & Urban Planning, Huazhong University of Science and Technology.

xxx vi Maurizio Marinelli ‘s view on The New I-Town

2009 the former Italian concession was re-branded as Xin Yi Jie 新意街, the ‘New I/Yi-style Area’ where ‘I/Yi’ stands for Italy.

New I-Town is promoted by HEDO, a Chinese Investment Company, as ‘the only [scenic Italian-style neighbourhood] in Asia’ (yazhou weiyi 亚洲唯一) and it is promoted as an instant success, an example of ‘consumable cultural heritage of a foreign country’ (kexiaofeide yiyu wenhua yichan 可消费的异域文化遗产)

.....Former Concession as a trading place with a Martial character Intention to replicate the past mechanisms of power, turning the built form into economic and symbolic capital.

The New I-Town epitomizes how cultural heritage is invariably characterised by the manipulation and evocation of two interwoven elements: those of time and space.

Tianjin’s heavily promoted global ambitions claims a dual paradox:

the particular and illogical use of ‘consumable’ as opposed to ‘sustainable’, and the implicit assumption that the present ‘alterity’ is so unique that it commands a greater authenticity than the colonial past itself.

In keeping with the particular logic of this kind of consumerism, unpalatable elements of historical reality are reformulated, ignoring the advocates of a combination of sustainability and preservation of the original dwellings.

In 2004, a small number of Italian architects began collaborating with Chinese colleagues to restore twenty-six of the remaining sixty-seven buildings. Their résumé:

‘In China, all the emphasis is placed on the façade’. The exterior as spectacle is the core of an idealized Chinese sense of an ‘Italian flavor’; meanwhile, the beautification of the ‘neighborhood’ as a whole is supposed to convey the impression of ‘modernity’ without necessarily inviting the viewer to go beyond the surface, to look inside the buildings or attempt to appreciate culturally-specific forms of living space. At the same time, an objective obstacle for the restorers has been sourcing locally high-quality materials and

specific products commonly used to paint artificial and natural stone in Italy: 'The quality of lime (calcium hydroxide) is inadequate. Here they only have grey cement'.

'In September 2005, when we were in the middle of the restoration of a couple of buildings, all of a sudden we were told that all the scaffolding had to be removed immediately as the Mayor of Tianjin [Dai Xianglong 戴相龙] had decided to visit the area. We protested, but in vain.' The buildings were hurriedly painted so as to display 'the beauty of the façade.' In general, high-quality restoration work requires detailed historical research and scientific surveys so that the restorers can get an accurate understanding of the original building materials, their composition and the building techniques used at the time. Only after such research has been completed can professional decisions be made as to how best to deal with the degradation of the site; that is, how best to consolidate the building, clean the stone or undertake the restoration of the original structure. All of this takes time, something that clashes with the pressing deadlines imposed by businesses expecting fast returns.

An Italian conservator explained to the Chinese colleagues that the stone used for a specific villa under renovation was covered with a particular limestone that had been subjected to a process which gave the material the appearance of great age. She reasoned that it was important to recreate this particular effect. Things may well have been lost in translation but, on the following day, when the architect arrived at the building site, she found workers busy boiling brand new stones in the courtyard to make them look old.

According to HEDO's promotional materials the Italo-Chinese joint scheme to restore buildings in the old concession should be guided by three principles:

'protecting the basic urban structure',

'maintaining the dimensions and styles of the original buildings' and

'restoring the old houses like the original ones'.

???

One might wonder if 'boiling stones' also falls within the semantic range of 'restoring the old to look old' (xiu jiu ru jiu 修旧如旧).

'For them restoration is equivalent to cleaning the façade of a building.'

Who is this 'them'; who are these workers? Various architects and urban planners argue that the developers always try to get the best deal and save money once they guarantee the tender. Therefore, the workers are mostly inexperienced and poorly paid farm labourers who move to the city and work on the building sites between the planting and the harvesting seasons.

In the end, the main objective of such 'urban regeneration' is the creation of upmarket commercial precincts: scenic spots with a 'historic' flavor that are primarily comprised of hotels, bars, restaurants, cafes, pastry shops and designer show rooms.

Social economic impact:

5000 odd families still living there, were either relocated or forcibly removed.

The Human Cost of Beautification?

Li Keping,

a 71year old woman who was living at 66 Jinbudao Street was forcibly removed. She was thrown out of her dwelling and left in the middle of the street. Soon thereafter the personnel in charge of the removal called an ambulance which took the old woman to hospital where she subsequently passed away.'

He Xinnian

was forcibly removed. While receiving intravenous treatment at home for serious rheumatic heart disease, he was forcibly dispatched to a hospital by the relocation staff. However, since he didn't have the money to pay for medical expenses, he was forced to leave. At that point, He Xinnian realised that he had no way out: all he could do was to write a will, after which he climbs up a ten-meter high clock [the Tianjin Millennium Clock] to announce to the crowds the real reason for his death.

There are commercial highlights such as the French-style restaurant, the Bavarian beer bar, the Milan Disserts Coffee Shop, all of which jostle with various Italian restaurants sporting such clichéd names as 'Venice', 'Verona' or Aristocrat's Banquet (Yanhui shijia, 宴会世家). ['Cinema Paradiso', a modern coffee shop which shows old Italian films.

xxx Programm George Town, Penang

**ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on
Shared Built Heritage (ICOMOS ISC SBH)**

**Symposium and Study Tour
George Town UNESCO World Heritage Site (Malaysia)
16th – 20th April 2014**

DAY 1: WEDNESDAY (16 April 2014 : Arrivals)

DAY 2: THURSDAY (17 April 2014 : Briefing by George Town)

Day	Time	Activity	Venue	Note
Day 2		Briefing on George Town UNESCO World Heritage Site		
17 April	8:30 am	Registration	Sri Perak, Level 4, Bayview	
	9:00 am	Welcome by General Manager, GTWHI Ms. Lim Chooi Ping		
	9:05 am	Speech by President, ICOMOS SBH Committee, Prof. Dr. Siegfried Enders		
	9:10 am	Presentation by GTWHI - Introduction to GTWHS		
	10.10 am	Break		
	10:45 am	Presentation by Local Council (MPPP) Heritage Department		
	11.45 am	Presentation by Local Council (MPPP) Engineering Dept.		
	12:50 am	Lunch		
	2:30 pm	Presentation by ThinkCity		
	3:30 pm	Presentation by ArtsEd		
	4.30 pm	End – Tea is served		
	6.30 pm	ICOMOS ISC SCH Members meet at hotel Lobby, for transfer to Suffolk House	Lobby, Bayview Hotel	
	7:00 pm 7.30 pm	Tour of Suffolk House Welcome Dinner with Penang Chief Minister Mr Lim Guan Eng at Suffolk House	Suffolk House	

DAY 3: FRIDAY (18 April 2014 : Visit To Selected Conservation Projects)

Day	Time	Activity	Venue	Note
Day 3		Study Tour and Site visits		
18 April	8:15 am	ICOMOS ISC SCH Members meet at hotel Lobby	Lobby, Bayview Hotel	
	8:30 am	Visit Cheong Fatt Tze Mansion		
	10:00 am	66 Muntri Street (under construction)		
	2:00 pm	Rin Ai Tang		
	3.30 pm	Hock Teik Cheng Sin Houses		
	5.00 pm	Clan Jetties		
	5.30 pm	Trishaw Ride- back to hotel		
	Evening	Free and Easy		

DAY 4: SATURDAY (19 April 2014 : Sharing and Closing)

Day	Time	Activity	Venue	Note
Day 4		Sharing and Closing		
19 April	8:30 am	Registration of Participants	Sri Perak, Level 4, Bayview Hotel	Public Session for Invited Guests (approx. 50 people)
	9.00 am	Welcome by General Manager, GTWHI Ms. Lim Chooi Ping		
	9.05 am	Speech by President, ICOMOS SBH Committee Prof. Dr. Siegfried Enders		
	9:10 am	Presentations from Namibia, Swakopmund (Dr. Enders,) Canada, Lunenburg (John Ward), Australia, Broken Hill (S. Jackson-STepkowski) and China, Wuhan, (Dr. Yuan Ding)		
	11:00	Presentations from Japan, Hakodate, (Dr. Obata), Poland Gdansk/Tourun, (Prof. Cietlakowska) Preventive Monitoring (Dr. Echter), and Wuhan Research Centre (Dr. Yi Song)		
	2:00 pm	Round Table Closing Moderated by – Dr Lee Lik Meng	Sri Perak Function Room, Level 4, Bayview Hotel	

		Attendees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GTWHI • MPPP Heritage Department • MPPP Engineering Department • ThinkCity • ArtsEd • Jabatan Perancang Bandar dan Desa (<i>State Department for Town & Country Planning</i>) 		
	4:00 pm	End – Tea is served		

xxxii **ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage (SBH)**

**Study Tour, Symposia and Meeting
At Melaka World Heritage Site (Malaysia)**

13th April – 16th April 2014

**Jointly Organized by ICOMOS ISC on SBH, ICOMOS Malaysia and
Melaka World Heritage Office**

**Supported by Malaysian National Commission for UNESCO, Department of National Heritage, Malaysia and
Historic Melaka City Council (MBMB)**

DAY 1: SUNDAY (13th April 2014: Arrival of Delegates)

Note : Day 1 Activities are designed for ICOMOS SBH Committee Members Only

Day	Time	Activities	Venues	Note
Day 1				
13 th April	Morning / Noon	Arrival of SBH Delegates at KL Airport / Hotel, Melaka	KLIA / LCCT / Quayside Hotel	Pick-up point outside International Arrival Hall inside Main Terminal.
	12:00pm-2:30pm	Lunch	Quayside Hotel	
		Free and Easy		
	5:00 pm	Melaka World Heritage Site Guided Tour lead by ICOMOS Malaysia & Melaka Tour Guides Association		
		Street Fest at Jonker Walk		
	7:30 pm	Melaka River Cruise		
	8:30 pm – 10:30 pm	Dinner		
	10:30 pm	End of Day 1 Session		

DAY 2: MONDAY (14th April 2014: Melaka Briefing, Guided Tour & Opening Ceremony)

Day	Time	Activities	Venues	Note
Day 1				
13 th April	8:30 am	Registration of Participants	Conference Room, 1 st Flr Quayside Hotel	
	9:00 am	Welcoming Note from Melaka World Heritage Office	Quayside Hotel	
	9:15 am	Introduction to ICOMOS-SBH by President, ICOMOS SBH Committee		
	9:45 am	Opening Remark by President, ICOMOS Malaysia		
	10:00 am	Break		
	10:30 am	Introduction to Melaka World Heritage Property By Melaka World Heritage Office		
	10:45 am	Melaka Urban Morphology By Prof Syed Zainol Abidin Idid		
	11:45 am	Conservation Management Plan for Melaka World Heritage Site by AJM		
		Q&A		
	1:00 pm	Lunch	Halia Inc Restaurant	
	2:30 pm	Pre Guided Tour Briefing:		
		A Thorny Path Towards World Heritage Listing, and 5 Years After the Inscription of Melaka as UNESCO World Heritage Site by Prof Amran Hamzah Melaka		
	3:30 pm	Melaka World Heritage Site Guided Tour lead by ICOMOS Malaysia & Melaka Tour Guides Association		
	4:30 pm	Refreshment	Jonker Restaurant	
	8:30 pm	Opening Ceremony to be officiated by Mayor of Melaka Historic City	Halia Inc Restaurant @Quayside Hotel	
	9:00 pm	Dinner		

	10:30 pm	End of Day 2 Session		
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DAY 3: TUESDAY (15th April 2014: Symposium and Visit To Selected Conservation Projects)

Day	Time	Activities	Venues	Note
Day 2				
14 th April	8:30 am	Registration of Participants	Meeting Room, Quayside Hotel	
	9:00 am	Symposium Begins		
		Welcome Note from President, ICOMOS Malaysia		
		Paper I: World Heritage listing: Issues & Challenges by Melaka World Heritage Office / ICOMOS Malaysia		
	10:30	Coffee Break	Quayside Hotel	
	11:00	Paper II: Current Development Scenario in Melaka City, and the Impact on Melaka World Heritage Property by ICOMOS Malaysia	Meeting Room, Quayside Hotel	
		Paper III: Projects proposals and HIA Report By Melaka World Heritage Technical Review Panel		
		Q&A		
	01:00 pm	Lunch	Halia Inc Restaurant	
	02:30 pm	Paper IV : SBH Country Paper I		
	03:15pm	Paper V : SBH Country Paper II		
	04:00pm	Paper VI: SBH Country Paper III		
	05:00 pm	Conservation Projects Visit	Stadthuys	
	05:15 pm	Tea Break	Courtyard@Stadthuys	
	6:00 pm	Visit to Stadthuys Conservation Project (briefing by Conservation Architect)		
	7:00 pm	Visit to Tun Tan Cheng Lock Centre, National University of Singapore (NUS) (briefing by NUS Conservation Team)		
	8:30 pm	Dinner hosted by Department of National Heritage, Malaysia	Puri Cafe @ Puri Hotel	

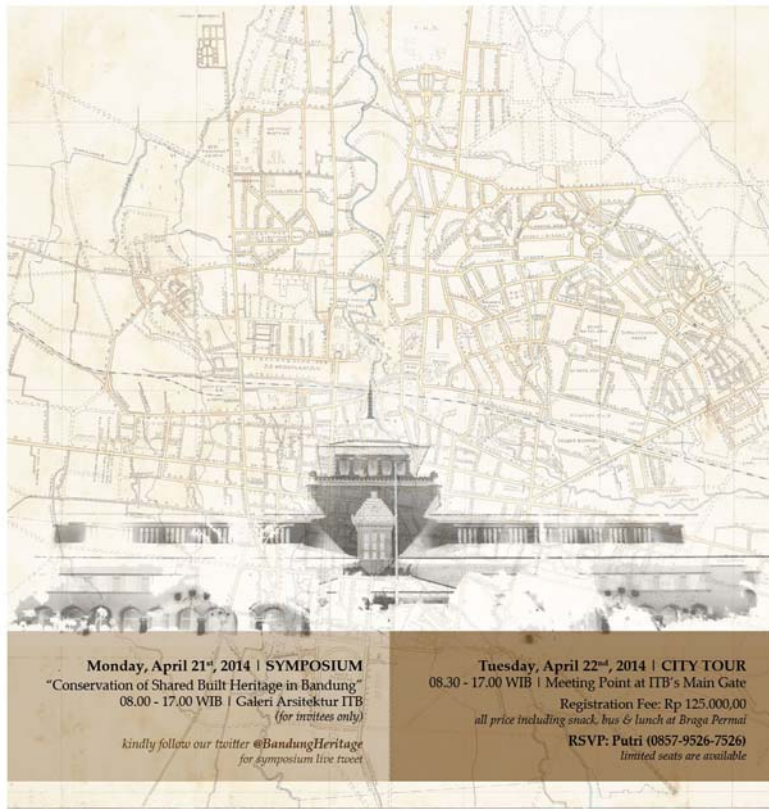
	10:30 pm	End of Day 3 Session		
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DAY 4: WEDNESDAY (16th April 2014: Round Table Meeting and Departure to Penang (George Town World Heritage Site))

Day	Time	Activities	Venues	Note
Day 4				
16 th April	8:00 am	Registration of Participants	Meeting Room, Quayside Hotel	
	8:30 am	Round-Table Meeting		
		Introduction from ICOMOS MALAYSIA / SBH President		
	9:00 am	Round-Table Meeting. Co-Chairs by ICOMOS Malaysia President & SBH President		
	10:30	Coffee Break		
	11:00	(Meeting Continue)		
	12:00 pm	Concluding Remark		
		Presentation of Mementos		
		Group Photo		
	01:00 pm	Lunch	Halia Inc Restaurant	
	02:00 pm	End of Day 4 Session		
	02:30 pm	SBH Committee Members Departure to Penang		
	7:00 pm	Arrival at Hotel (Penang)		

Prepared by: Melaka World Heritage Office

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cordially invite you to join us in

ICOMOS Meeting
ICOMOS International Scientific
Committee on Shared Built Heritage

Bandung, April 20th - 24th, 2014

*"Reflection on the Shared Built Heritage
Conservation Efforts in Bandung
and its Relation to Bandung City's Future
Development Visioning"*

Monday, April 21st, 2014 SYMPOSIUM "Conservation of Shared Built Heritage in Bandung" 08.00 - 17.00 WIB Galeri Arsitektur ITB (for invitees only) <i>kindly follow our twitter @BandungHeritage for symposium live tweet</i>	Tuesday, April 22nd, 2014 CITY TOUR 08.30 - 17.00 WIB Meeting Point at ITB's Main Gate Registration Fee: Rp 125.000,00 <i>all price including snack, bus & lunch at Braga Permai</i> RSVP: Putri (0857-9526-7526) <i>limited seats are available</i>	Wednesday, April 23rd, 2014 DISCUSSION "Local Communities' Efforts on Shared Built Heritage Conservation in Bandung" 14.00 - 16.00 WIB Pendopo Pemerintah Kota Bandung RSVP: Putri (0857-9526-7526)
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xxxiv **viii Presentations – Timetable** (Falser Draft 14 August 2014)

Friday, 14 November 2014: 2 – 6 pm

Welcome: Gerhard Wolff (MPI), Falser (Uni Heidelberg), Lipp (ISC Theory), Enders (ISC SBH)

PART A Case-studies around pre-defined topics

A.1 "Shared" – "Built" – "Heritage": Reflections of Difficult Terms

This section re-evaluates the internal development of the Committee as regards terms, definitions, workshops, and meetings; investigates the general issue of heritage "participation" in (inter)national doctrines, charters, and conventions; and discusses the crucial terms "Shared" (inclusive, pluralistic vs colonial, hegemonic, top-down?), "Built" (tangible vs. intangible?), and "Heritage" (who inherits, who is excluded before/during and after the changes of regimes and their ideologies?).

Introduction:

Siegfried RCT Enders (Darmstadt): ISC SBH – an overview and open questions

1 Monica Juneja (Heidelberg): On Inheriting – A transcultural approach

2 Michael Falser (Heidelberg): "Shared heritage" – a term in international heritage doctrines?

3 Sue Jackson-Stepkowski (Sydney): Shared built heritage from a non-European perspective: The case of Australia

4 Fabio Todeschini (Cape Town): From Cape Town to Wuhan - Shared Built Heritage at the Larger Scale

Coffee Break

A.2 Negotiating Periods of Significance(s)

Not only on the national level, but also on the global level of UNESCO's World Heritage guidelines, strictly assigned determinations of a so-called period of significance create especially heavy conflicts within "Shared Built Heritage" configurations. Is it the original (colonial) monument as a historic source of architectural history or this monument's ongoing and dynamic increase in (various?) significance(s) through post-colonial appropriation and contemporary use values which should define protection and preservation guidelines?

1 Wilfried Lipp (Linz): Alienated heritage?

2 Irmela Spelsberg (Berlin): Taking roots in unknown soil. The process of heritage-appropriation in German-Polish Contact Zones

3 Walter Rossa (Coimbra): Mandapeshwar (India): Heritage of Portuguese Influence? Could religious proselytism produce shared built heritage?

4 Maria José de Freitas (Macau): Dealing with 'baggages of memory and experience' in the ex-colonial city of Macao

5 Rachel Lee (Berlin): Sharing built heritage in Bangalore, virtually

Saturday, 15 November 2014: 9 am – 1 pm

A.3 Balancing Stakeholders' Interests

Especially within "Shared Built Heritage" structures and ensembles after regime/ideology changes, the different interests of local stakeholders, of regional cultural traditions and peculiarities, of national administration and (economic, touristic) exploitation, and finally (short-term) international expertise following globalized heritage doctrines all create a multi-layered and often heavily contested complex.

Balancing these different interests is an enormous challenge and requires long experience of cultural and political mediation, such as community hearings to workshops and conferences. Do we need other, more subtle instruments in this specific case?

1 Michael Jansen (Aachen): "Respecting stakeholders's interests" as a neo-colonial topos in heritage policies? Experiences from Pakistan.

2 Michali Firestone (Israel): When the 'other' does not want to speak. The discourse between Jewish and Palestinian heritage elite

3 Vassilis Ganiatsas (Athens): Shifting cultural ethics in shared heritage: from ours in place to that of place

4 Romeo Carabelli (Tours): Casablanca or the shared pragmatism

Coffee Break

A.4 Building Strategies – Structural Interventions – Short/Long-term Effects

Local knowledge, regional traditions of craftsmanship, the user's site-specific strategies of use and ongoing structural add-on interventions are increasingly acknowledged in internationalist 'living heritage' policies, but in reality often clash with museological 'embalming' strategies of historic monuments. Additionally, commercialization and 'heritagization' processes (especially in declared National Protected Monuments up to the level of World Heritage Sites) often create social segregation on site. Do "Shared Built Heritage" monuments and sites need a specific sensibility and an open-process mentality with regard to structural interventions and long-term effects?

1 Hans Caspary (Germany): Changing frontiers and structural interventions in border fortifications

2 Giora Solar (Israel): War, heritage destruction and shared heritage: Israel-Palestine

3 Mei Qing (Shanghai): Sharing Cultural Sustainability of the Built Heritage: is Kulangsu UNESCO world heritage?

4 Manuel C. Teixeira (Lisbon): Colonial cities: global perspectives on the multiple processes of cultural and physical synthesis

Saturday, 15 November 2014: 3 pm – 6 pm

PART B Recommendations for the Statutes of ISC Shared Built Heritage

In this section, we intend to discuss and summarize the findings of Part A of the workshop, and formulate concrete recommendations regarding the above-listed topics and sub-themes. These recommendations are planned to be added to the existing Statutes of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee “Shared Built Heritage”, and will therefore be placed online. Additionally, the presentations and texts can be placed on the Workshop’s homepage for further discussion.

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PRESERVING TRANSCULTURAL HERITAGE: YOUR WAY OR MY WAY?

Questions on authenticity, identity and patrimonial proceedings in the safeguarding of architectural heritage created in the meeting of cultures

At a time of generalized globalization, which generates more and more miscegenation at almost every level of our existence, cultural frontiers also tend to fade substantially. This same globalization that began centuries ago with trade, technology, culture, politics and military exchanges between different people, increasing progressively its intensity until the present, became itself originator of a heritage created exactly in the meeting of cultures. This new transcultural heritage (or hybrid heritage) presents a whole range of different complexities that could make the safeguarding and preservation for the coming generations complicated. All the concerned community is invited to participate in the International Congress Preserving transcultural heritage: your way or my way? opened to academic scholars and specialist technicians, to policy makers and to all of society.

Theme

At a time of generalized globalization, which generates more and more miscegenation at almost every level of our existence, cultural frontiers also tend to fade substantially. This has motivated a growing reaction to defend several unique cultural heritages, considered exceptional, identifying elements with irreplaceable value from societies and collectivities that created them. However, this same globalization that began centuries ago with trade, technology, culture, politics and military exchanges between different people, increasing progressively its intensity until the present, became itself originator of a heritage created exactly in the meeting of cultures. This new transcultural heritage (or hybrid heritage) presents a whole range of different complexities that could make the safeguarding and preservation for the coming generations complicated.

Among the vast cultural heritage resulting from fusions and re-appropriations between different cultures, architectural heritage stands out as one of the most visible and tangible signs of any culture: cities, temples, fortifications, public works or merely common houses, among many other built structures. Many times in history this “crossbred heritage” was deliberately abandoned or destroyed because of negative symbolisms associated to it, but also obliterated or distorted because of functional or ideological reasons, or simply by ignorance from whoever tried to protect it.

Whatever are the causes, the fact is that transcultural architectural heritage, created in the conjugation of cultures, still is endangered nowadays, and problems concerning on its patrimonial preservation continue to be more relevant than ever. This is also due to globalization, which imposes new conditionings and contextualization, demanding new ways to deal with them.

As a matter of fact, questions concerning the safeguarding of this kind of heritage involve a vast set of themes: the intense polemic about the preservation of architectural structures, the memory of which can allude symbolically to cultures considered as oppressors; the debate on authenticity, generated by confrontations between patrimonial values coming from cultures involved in the creation of each particular transcultural heritage – which could differ substantially, and therefore should be taken into consideration in the moment it is decided how to act to preserve that heritage –; the problematic related to migratory fluxes; the ideological instrumentalisation of architectural heritage; the touristic commercialization of cultural monuments; and several other related themes demanding further debate on them.

There is an ambition to encourage the dialogue about this matter, which assumed particular relevance for the world heritage panorama. It aims to stimulate the knowledge of paradigmatic cases, the interchange of experiences, the exposure of problems and solutions, and the increase of potential collaborations that can be

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helpful instruments for the safeguarding of unique transcultural heritages, many times ignobly vandalized, unwisely neglected, irretrievably adulterated or harmfully over-exploited.

Hence, all the concerned community is invited to participate in the International Congress Preserving transcultural heritage: your way or my way?, opened to academic scholars and specialist technicians, to policy makers and to all of society. The congress will take place in Lisbon, between 05 and 08 July 2017, with the organisation of the ARTIS – Institute of History of Art | School of Arts and Humanities of the University of Lisbon and the ICOMOS Portugal. All the researchers, specialists and other stakeholders are invited to participate in this event.

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Tour & Symposium

Shared Built Heritage in Bengal

INTRODUCTION

Study Tour

As a country with a rich civilizational history, embedding complex, multi-layered narratives that are in a state of cultural continuum, Indian cities offer a dynamic canvas to explore many hidden layers and meanings of the past. Within this rich tapestry, the strand of shared built heritage in India takes on many forms and meanings, the most challenging being the layer associated with country's colonial legacy. The questions that remain at the core of this debate is whose heritage is this anyway? When the custodians are not the creators of the heritage, do we look to the glory of the past or move towards the future? What approach is appropriate for the treatment of shared built heritage in India? Over the last three decades there have been many initiatives, some government led, some privately steered and some ground-up community programmes that have explored the many facets of this shared built heritage across the country.

The choice of the tour explores the unique cultural landscape along the Hooghly river in West Bengal while the venue of symposium is Calcutta, together forming an excellent example of all the complexities faced by shared built heritage in India. This landscape is a physical testimony to the rise and fall of colonial ambitions in India beginning with the Mughal capital of Bengal at Murshidabad, followed by colonial trading posts of the French at Chandernagore, Danish at Serampore, Dutch at Chinsurah and the Portuguese at Bandel, and finally the British capital at Calcutta (now Kolkata).

The tour is planned to explore the shared built heritage of each of these settlements that is linked by the Hooghly river and the symposium shall provide the opportunity to explore the issues and challenges faced for their conservation and development. The tour will be stationed in Calcutta, also the symposium venue, and short trips would be designed to familiarise the participants with the area as well as the context of this heritage.

Symposium

The National Scientific Committee (NSC) for Shared Built Heritage & ICOMOS India East Zone are organizing a one day symposium at Kolkata on 4th December 2017 on the theme of “Shared Built Heritage of Bengal: Issues & Opportunities”.

The symposium is part of the tour organised for the International Scientific Committee (ISC) of Shared Built Heritage which focuses on Kolkata, Serampore, Chandernagore, Chinsurah and Murshidabad. Participants will comprise select international delegates, who are members of the ISC Shared Built Heritage. They will subsequently attend the 19th General Assembly & Scientific Symposium 2017 for ICOMOS organised between 11th - 15th December in New Delhi on the theme of “Heritage & Democracy”.

The Symposium is designed to provide a platform for Shared Built Heritage of Bengal, as a dialogue between Indian and International delegates. Issues on focus would include policy, governance, the role of the private and voluntary sector along with learning from academic and professional projects being undertaken in the region. The symposium is envisioned as a public event attended by key decision makers, students, professionals and citizens of Kolkata at large. The week-long tour is an opportunity for putting forth the Indian/South Asian perspective and approach to Shared Built Heritage in India, of which the Symposium is critical for the Bengal discourse.