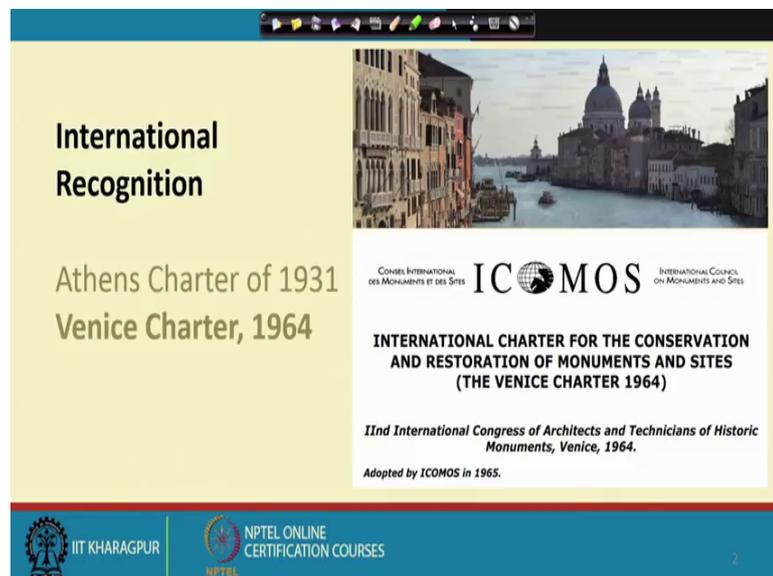


Architectural Conservation and Historic Preservation
Prof. Sanghamitra Basu
Department of Architecture and Regional Planning
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

Lecture - 15
Evolution of Heritage Conservation (Contd.)

In the last lecture, we talked about we started with the evolution of the heritage conservation, we talked about how it has changed and we talked about the Venice Charter that the international Charter for the conservation.

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International Recognition

Athens Charter of 1931
Venice Charter, 1964

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES **ICOMOS** INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES

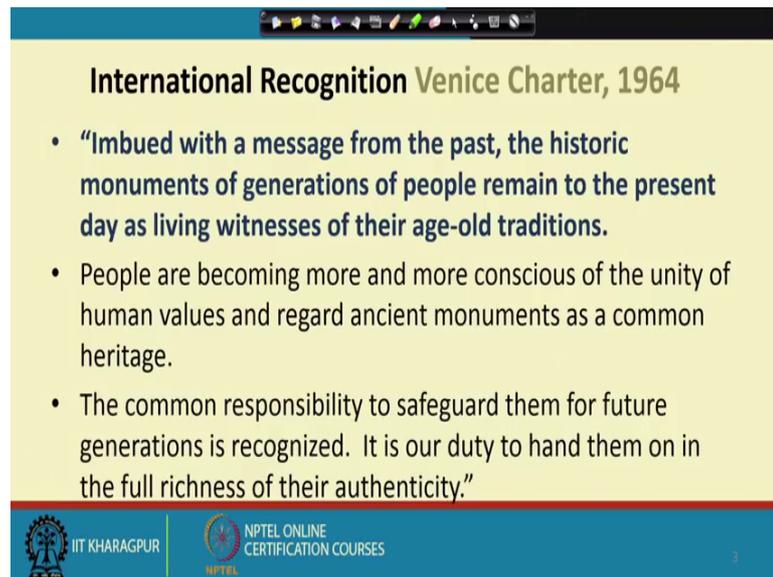
INTERNATIONAL CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF MONUMENTS AND SITES (THE VENICE CHARTER 1964)

11nd International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, Venice, 1964.

Adopted by ICOMOS in 1965.

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International Recognition Venice Charter, 1964

- “Imbued with a message from the past, the historic monuments of generations of people remain to the present day as living witnesses of their age-old traditions.
- People are becoming more and more conscious of the unity of human values and regard ancient monuments as a common heritage.
- The common responsibility to safeguard them for future generations is recognized. It is our duty to hand them on in the full richness of their authenticity.”

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We have talked about this Athens Charter that how it led to the Venice charter and what are the basic tenants of this articles and what it tried to say or establish through the articles.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:55)



International Organizations

- **UNESCO**, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (1945, IGO)
- **ICCROM**, International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (1956, IGO)
- **ICOMOS**, International Council on Monuments and Sites (1965, NGO)
- **IUCN**, International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (1948, NGO/IGO)
- **Council of Europe** (1947, IGO)
- **ICOM**, International Council of Museums (1946, NGO)

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Now, after the Venice Charter was established and given a guideline or a pathway way forward to take care of our heritage all over the world certain international organization also came up and which in their capacity or role different role, they tried to sort of given a guideline and each of this organization has a different role to play by that time, we will

see that the second world war already happened a lot of demolition destruction happen basically in Europe and some other countries we lost a lot of our heritage and that time it was very important to see that how what should be the next course of action.

One very important organization who plays very important role is UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization established in 1945 and this is the organization which takes care of the world heritage and works for both tangible and intangible heritage a very important role, not only in the field of heritage, but in very other many are the different fields talked about ah, but in the cultural organization heritage comes a part of that ICCROM the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property which is there in Rome.

It is an international organization a training organization it over the years played very important role to train people from all over the world to and from various discipline to take care of the heritage and it also has changed it makes manuals training courses till now and its very important in the field of training and dissipation of knowledge and research.

ICOMOS which is an international council of monument and size is a nongovernmental organization is an NGO, 1965 this plays a very important role in the cultural heritage and it actually as an advisory role for on matters of world heritage to UNESCO and it has a chapters local centers all over the world it had it organizes conventions just the 2017, the ICOMOS major general assembly and scientific conference happened in New Delhi where the theme was democracy and conservation ICOMOS plays a with all the chapters and it has local scientific committees and NGO and plays a in terms of conservation guidelines training awareness advisory capacity it is also a very important role basically for cultural heritage.

Ah IUCN which is the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, it talks about basically the landscape nature natural objects and other. So, we see their various ICOMOS and IUCN they are more or less of similar organization whereas, ICOMOS talks about the tangible and intangible heritage IUCN basically talks about the nature and very recently there has been effort to see that these two organizations the epics bodies they actually has a lot of common interest and the movement and thought has been going on that how to combine their knowledge how to

put them together. So, that there is a much more interaction interchange of things are happened because we many of times we will see we cannot really distinguish between the tangible cultural heritage and the nature and the intangible heritage they are all very integrated.

So, these are the major bodies which are there and also the council of Europe which in basically in European context in 1947 under this after the Second World War and in between the war periods it played a very important role basically the Eurocentric conservation movement and approach. There are of course, each and every country has their own charters either as a member of ICOMOS or IUCN we will talk about that the Indian scenario they play a very important role. So, these are some of the epics organization which are very important when we talk about the conservation and heritage.

ICOM which is the International Council of Museums, which is also an NGO its very related to that because when we talking about heritage it is not imp not only important to preserve the heritage, but it is also important to share our heritage with the people. So, in that case the museum the site museum and the museum different types of museum are very important. So, IUCN and ICOM and ICOMOS these all this NGO's with their own expertise, own membership on local chapters and convention and charters all of them actually work hand in hand for towards the same goal conservation of our heritage, which we have been herited from the past and to keep or take it to the future generation .

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Guidelines on Education and Training in the Conservation of Monuments, Ensembles and Sites
1993 Training Guidelines (ICOMOS-CIF)

- The object of conservation is to prolong the life of cultural heritage and, if possible, to clarify the artistic and historical messages therein without the loss of authenticity and meaning.
- Conservation is a cultural, artistic, technical and craft activity based on humanistic and scientific studies and systematic research.
- Conservation must respect the cultural context.

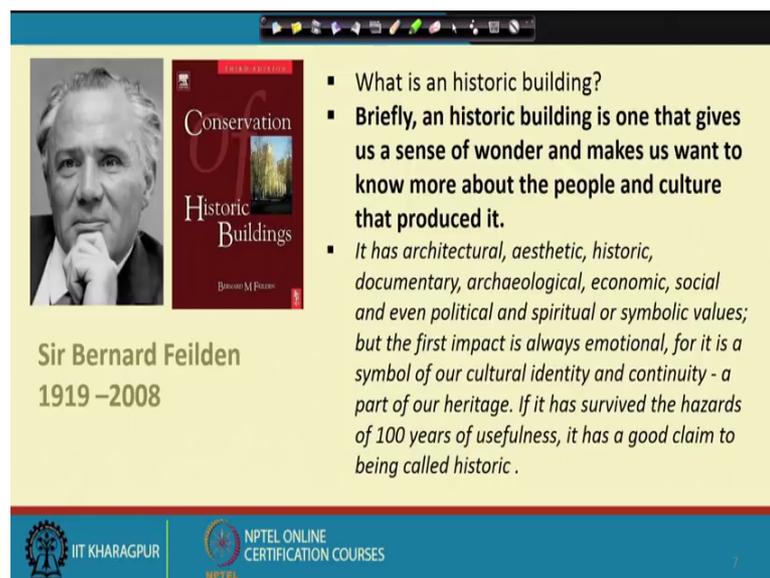
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Now, as I told you that these are the epics body, but there are certain guidelines that should be there on the education because this is a very important part that how to create the conservation professional. So, there are certain guidelines on education and training in the conservation of monument ensemble and the sides ah. So, we will talk about this some of the training guidelines and see that what are the basic sort of an ideology which they are talking about. The first ones talks about the object of conservation is to prolong the life of cultural heritage and if possible, to clarify the artistic and historical messages therein without the lost of authenticity and meaning.

So, the training guidelines first talking about the object of conservation to prolong the life of the cultural heritage continuity conservation is a cultural artistic technical and craft activity based on humanistic and scientific studies and systematic research. So, this not only the aesthetic part, but the scientific research the documentation system it research all are very important arms of when we see conservation as a discipline.

Conservation must respect the cultural concept, while on one hand we talk about the international movement of conservation there is also realization that each culture has his own meaning, own way of looking at that heritage and that must be respected within the broader umbrella of this basic aim and objective of taking care of our heritage.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:34)



The slide features a portrait of Sir Bernard Feilden on the left, a book cover for 'Conservation of Historic Buildings' in the center, and a list of bullet points on the right. The bottom of the slide includes logos for IIT Kharagpur and NPTEL Online Certification Courses.

Sir Bernard Feilden
1919 – 2008

- What is an historic building?
- Briefly, an historic building is one that gives us a sense of wonder and makes us want to know more about the people and culture that produced it.
- It has architectural, aesthetic, historic, documentary, archaeological, economic, social and even political and spiritual or symbolic values; but the first impact is always emotional, for it is a symbol of our cultural identity and continuity - a part of our heritage. If it has survived the hazards of 100 years of usefulness, it has a good claim to being called historic .

One personality which I have talked about when I was talking about the approaches of conservation and Sir Bernard Feilden and he was a director general of a ICCROM for a

long time and played a very important role for a lot of conservation professionals basically in India because he was the one who started the Charles Wallace trust foundation and internationally he is also recognized as a pioneer in the field of the training and then I am quoting him that he talked about his writing through his writing and his lectures that, What is in historic building?

He talks about the briefly an historic building is one that gives us a sense of wonder and makes us want to know more about the people and culture that produced it so, this is very interesting he is talking the history, but here the product the building is seen as a reflection of the people and the culture who made it and that is intangible milling is the tangible product. So, we must understand this basic essence that what is the history and what is a historic building it is not what we see as a product fabric and other, but it actually it has the people who built it their culture which is embodied in that historic fabric and that is what is very important to understand.

While I talk about the value and significance I actually refer Sir Bernard quite a lot from his writing and he says again here historic building has an architectural, aesthetic, historic, documentary, archaeological, economic, social and even political spiritual and symbolic values, but the first impact is always emotional, for it is a symbol of our cultural identity and continuity a part of our heritage. If it is survived the hazards of 100 years of usefulness, it has a good claim to being called historic. So, not only he there are many other experts who actually talked about the basic essence of history of conservation. We must understand that what they were trying to talk about when they are talking about historicity or historic building.

One of his book Bernard is Sir Bernard is conservation of historic building that is a very important book, while he talks about his philosophy the process of documentation it is a good reference book and if you can avail of this book in your library and other things or from some sort of a library either in the soft copy or hard copy just very important document which can be followed from time to time can be referred from time to time.

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Competence in Heritage Conservation
1993 Guidelines, article 5

A. Recognise Heritage Resource within its Context

- a) read a monument, ensemble or site and identify its emotional, cultural and use significance;
- b) understand the history and technology of monuments, ensembles or sites in order to define their identity, plan for their conservation, and interpret the results of this research;
- c) understand the setting of a monument, ensemble or site, their contents and surroundings, in relation to other buildings, gardens or landscapes;
- d) **find and absorb all available sources of information relevant to the monument, ensemble or site being studied;**



Hampi Bazaar, Hampi

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Now, while in ICCROM they are talking about basically the training of conservation they carefully drafted a policy that what should be the competence in the heritage conservation. There are certain guidelines which were given in article 2 and we must see that because it is not only enough to understand the values and significance of conservation, but it is also important to develop a competence expertise to deal with the historic fabric or the heritage.

So, first of all they talk about the recognized heritage resource within a context, the context is very important context of culture, the context of the site as you can see that for example, the Hampi Bazaar in Hampi in Karnataka is a historical world heritage site and it has a context is a huge area. Now, it comes under a total development management plan for Hampi and we see that here there are the local people there are the tradition, there the natural landscape in the form of water, in form of the stone rocks, in form of a people the local people who have been there this.

So, we cannot really dissociate the historic structures apart from the context this context is historical, context is the site, context is the landscape, context is the people their value their significance. So, this context must be taken into consideration when we try to understand and recognize the heritage resources.

So, what it says read the monument, ensemble or site and identifies is emotional, cultural and use significance; we have extensively talks about value and significant in our earlier

lectures understand the history and technology of the monuments. What is technology of the monument? How it was constructed? What was the material? What was the fabrication detail? So, that is the technology of the monument so, understand the history and technology of the monuments, ensembles or sites in order to define their identity, planned for their conservation, and interpret the results of this research.

So, is always a conservation specialist has to have a lot of research to understand not only the context, but also the technology of the monuments and in order to define their identity understand the setting of the monument, ensemble on the site, their context and the surroundings, in relation to other building, gardens or landscape; this can be a small area, this can be a huge area this can be a part of a city, this can be a one singular structure it can be a group of structures, but what is important to understand that war where it is what context historically, site wise, landscape wise and along with the people.

Find and absorb all available sources of information relevant to the monument, ensemble or side being study. So, what it is emphasizing is the need of the research not only the documentation of the building or the structure as you see, but also the need of the research document through various disciplines the technological artistic history that makes a very important part before we start intervening in the structure. So, a conservation specialist should develop these expertise and be aware of that be expert in that.

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Competence in Heritage Conservation
1993 Guidelines, article 5

B. Undertake Survey and Documentation

- e) understand and analyze the **behaviour** of monuments, ensembles and sites **as complex systems**;
- f) **diagnose intrinsic and extrinsic causes of decay** as a basis for appropriate action;
- g) **inspect and make reports** intelligible to non-specialist readers of monuments, ensembles or sites, illustrated by graphic means such as sketches and photographs;

The diagram illustrates the components of a heritage conservation record. At the center is a circle labeled 'NAME AND REFERENCE NUMBER OF HISTORIC BUILDING OR MONUMENT'. Six other circles are arranged around it, each connected to the center by a line. Starting from the top and moving clockwise, the circles are: 'Functional Type', 'Dating', 'Persons and Organisations', 'Building Materials and Techniques', 'Physical Condition', and 'Location'.

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After the research which is also an ongoing process a very important part is the survey and documentation. So, when we talking about the survey and documentation what it is talking about is understand and analyze the behavior of the monuments, ensembles on the site as a complex system.

So, he is talking about a system not only what is visible in our eyes that how it has worked over the years how the things are interrelated diagnose the intrinsic and extrinsic causes of decay as a basis for appropriate action. How the decay has happened? What are the reasons for decay? This diagnoses is very important before you intervene to the structure that what really it is just not seeing a damage and then start repairing it what really is the reason and there may be various options various causes. So, if you do not understand the root cause it should not intervene before that it may take some time, but it is absolutely important while doing the service.

So, it is not only just a measured drawing there is a research part which is very important inspect and make reports intelligible to non specialist readers of monuments, ensembles or site illustrated by graphic means such as sketches and photographs. Remember that conservation is a multidisciplinary approach we have to talk to the local people talk to the authority convinced them this is very important to make the report onsite report and the next stage reports very important, very clear because they are also important as a document and they must be communicated with the people and of all the disciplines.

So, these are these reports are very important parts also for the future generation even before we take some sort of a intervention measures.

So, as we see that there not only the identification is important the location, the functional type, the dating if you have the evidence or if you have to go and take some sort of research for that, who are the persons or organization who are involved with that the building materials, the techniques, the physical condition, the status of the structures each and every element and the protection status. All these various aspects have to be taken care of when the documentation and the survey is being done and preparing the report.

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The slide is titled "Competence in Heritage Conservation 1993 Guidelines, article 5" and "B. Undertake Survey and Documentation". It also features a section titled "ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH Existing and new data". The slide contains a collage of images including a handwritten document, a photograph of a building, a floor plan, a photograph of a building facade, a photograph of a building interior, a photograph of a building exterior, a photograph of a building interior, a photograph of a building exterior, and a photograph of a building interior. The slide is presented in a presentation software interface with a toolbar at the top.

As we can see that that if you see that architectural resource it is existing a new data and here it is not just a machine drawing, but looking into the old photographs, old drawings, old information all are very important well while we take or we make a report and for the documentation of the structure not only that.

So, it requires involvement of a lot of people from a lot of disciplines archaeologists historians the local people and the monuments, the museums they are not only important, but also important is that the use of the technological advancements to see the structural condition that what are the parts which are damaged or there is a water seepage and then on the measure drawing very authentic measure drawing, accept measure, drawing these information are also have to be reflected and this is what we call the status.

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Competence in Heritage Conservation 1993 Guidelines, article 5

B. Undertake Survey and Documentation

SURVEY, ANALYSIS and identification of the CAUSES OF DECAY

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We have to record the status report and each and every element their condition status or have to be documented very clearly and whatever technological advancements tools and equipment is required, we must take care of that and then that makes a complete report.

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Competence in Heritage Conservation 1993 Guidelines, article 5

C. Understand and Apply International Doctrine

h) **know, understand and apply** UNESCO conventions and recommendations, and ICOMOS and other recognized Charters, regulations and guidelines;

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Then third it says about understand it apply the International Doctrine, we have talked about the Venice charter the meaning of the doctrine is depending on what type of structure, what type of resources heritage resources we are considering and we have to understand the International Doctrine for that like the natural landscape there may be a

Ramsar convention for the wetland convention. So, depending on there may be the intangible heritage so, there are different doctrines which has been developing over the years.

So, we have to understand that and know understand and apply the UNESCO conventions and recommendation and ICOMOS and other recognized charters regulations and the guidelines there are many other regulations which are there sometimes they are international sometimes they are local, national and other. So, we have to understand these doctrines and we have to intervene according trying to following these approaches under their guidelines.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:15)

The slide is titled "International Doctrine" and lists various international conventions and recommendations. It is organized into three main categories: UNESCO, ICOMOS, and Council of Europe. Each category lists specific documents with their respective years. The slide also features logos for UNESCO, ICOMOS, and the Council of Europe, along with a small video inset of a speaker in the bottom right corner.

Organization	Year	Document Name
UNESCO	-	Conventions
	-	Recommendations
	-	Declarations
ICOMOS	-	Charters
	-	Recommendations
Council of Europe	-	Conventions
	-	Recommendations
	2005	Diversity of cultural expressions,
	2003	Intangible cultural heritage,
	2001	Underwater cultural heritage,
	1972	World Heritage,
	1970	Illicit trafficking,
	1954	The Hague Convention,

Now, when we talking about the international doctrine the UNESCO as I told is a very important. The UNESCO has convention it has recommendation and it has declaration there are three types majorly when it talks about that these are all available in the UNESCO website and ICOMOS has their various charters council of Europe also have convention and recommendation they are all very important documents which are all available on the website one can refer that and see that what they talk about they become a very important resource material in understanding and taking care of our heritage while we are documenting and studying them.

Ah just to mention some of the international doctrines they have many more, but I am just mentioning some of them like 2005, there was a Diversity of cultural expressions,

we can see also the logos of which one of them, 2003 there was a Doctrine for Intangible cultural heritage, 2001 Underwater cultural heritage, 1972 the World Heritage convention was there, 1970 Illicit trafficking because a lot of these a parts of the monuments and the relics are illegally taken away from their very place of origin there is a convention for that and 1954, The Hague convention.

So, there are some of the doctrines which are there and we must take care of understand that and understand that how we should sort of take help of these doctrines before we take intervention measures.

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Competence in Heritage Conservation
1993 Guidelines, article 5

C. Understand and Apply International Doctrine

h) **know, understand and apply** UNESCO conventions and recommendations, and ICOMOS and other recognized Charters, regulations and guidelines;

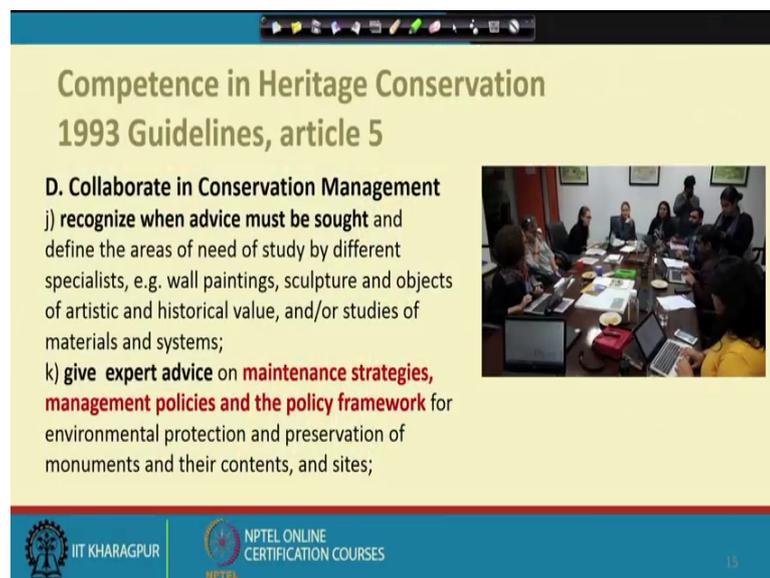
i) **make balanced judgements** based on **shared ethical principles**, and accept responsibility for the **long-term welfare** of cultural heritage;

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As we talked about that we should understand and apply the international doctrines we talked about know understand and apply UNESCO convention and recommendation and the other chapters we also have to make a balanced judgment based on shared ethical principles and accept responsibility for the long term welfare of cultural heritage. Now, when we are talking about heritage I mean we started from the Venice Charter there was a recognition that it is our shared heritage. Shared heritage comes in a very different way because not only something which is important for the entire mankind, there are lot of heritage which may have been produced in one country, but because of the influences of other cultures or other nations and these are all shared built heritage or shared cultural heritage because culture is something which is not compartment and in a compartment. It actually interacts, it sort of imbibes it gives and takes a lot of things.

So, we need talk about a culture this sharing and how many heritage which are there we will talk about some of them which comes under the shared built heritage and how many cultures get involved and we have to understand those ensemble, structures, monuments or sites from that perspective and until and unless we understand that we until and unless we accept the responsibility for the long term welfare of cultural heritage it does not mean anything we that talking about the largest scenario is very important part when we talk about our heritage and conservation.

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Competence in Heritage Conservation
1993 Guidelines, article 5

D. Collaborate in Conservation Management

j) recognize when advice must be sought and define the areas of need of study by different specialists, e.g. wall paintings, sculpture and objects of artistic and historical value, and/or studies of materials and systems;

k) give expert advice on **maintenance strategies, management policies and the policy framework** for environmental protection and preservation of monuments and their contents, and sites;



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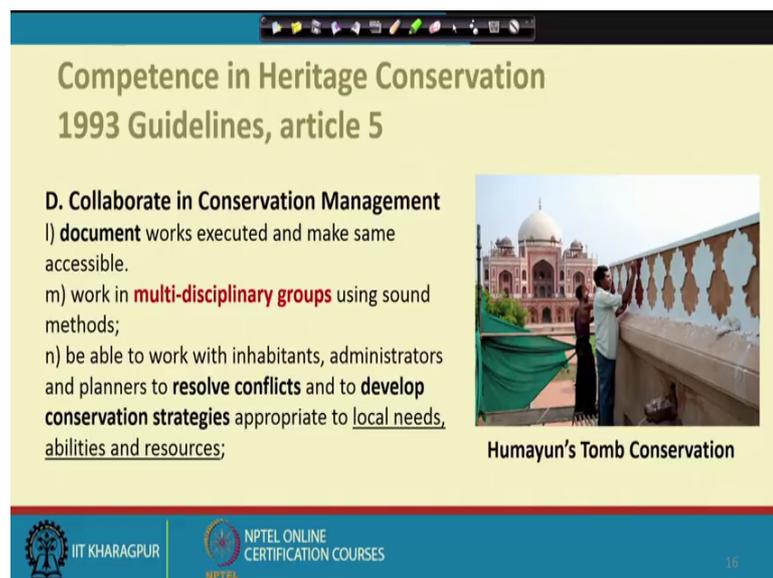
And while we are talking about that as we say the sharing is a very important part so, collaborate in conservation management, the not only we the technical important and the rules and doctrines are important the management is a very important part more and more this management aspect of conservation is being realized and so, this collaborative effort between the different countries between different nation between different types of expertise are being recognized more and more and so, this collaboration becomes a very important part of the conservation movement which has been which is a part of the training.

Recognize when advice must be sought if you remember the Abu Simbel temple reconstruction actually experts from all over the world came and helped depending on their expertise and ah. Even now archaeological survey of India has been involved in conservation restoration of many countries for example, Bumya Buddha, it was restored

earlier under ASI ASI's guidance their involvement again Cambodia is another example there many examples where international collaboration goes on and to take care of the heritage and that is the spirit of heritage.

So, recognize when advice must be sought and define the areas of the need of study by different specialists, wall paintings, sculptures and object of artistic and historical values and our studies of material and system. So, you can see that it is this collaborative effort between the different countries, definition and expertise is a very important part when we talk about our heritage, to give expert advice on maintenance strategies, management policies and the policy framework for environmental protection and preservation of monuments and their content. So, conservation is a learning process we learn from the people we learn from the local craftsmen we learn from the experts and these is actually the spirit when we talk about our heritage and this should be the spirit.

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Competence in Heritage Conservation
1993 Guidelines, article 5

D. Collaborate in Conservation Management

- l) **document** works executed and make same accessible.
- m) work in **multi-disciplinary groups** using sound methods;
- n) be able to work with inhabitants, administrators and planners to **resolve conflicts** and to **develop conservation strategies** appropriate to local needs, abilities and resources;



Humayun's Tomb Conservation

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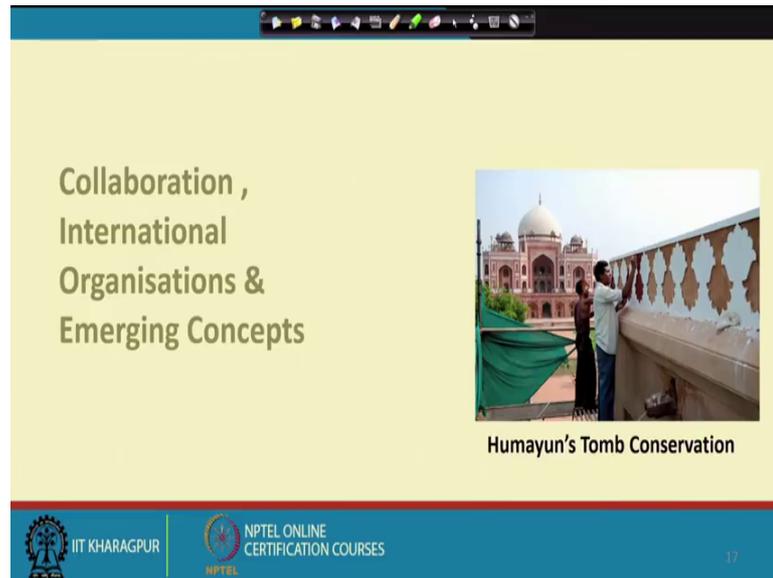
A very well known example of this collaborative in conservation management is the very well known example is the Humayun's Tomb Conservation is a world heritage site, is an ASI monument archaeological survey of Indian and this is the first example a very good example where ASI actually opened up and it invited not only the experts from all over the world, who whenever depending on what was required it also trained the local craftsmen.

It took the financial support from the private organizations Aga Khan trust and the Tata's came in a very big way to support that and it is an epitome of a collaborative practice of heritage and now it is a world famous example of that and it has been preserved, not only the monument has been preserved. It is a very good example of the social and the local participation where this adjoining area of Nizamuddin Basti and also a nursery a from the British time they become a part of this heritage.

So, it is not confined within a particular period, not confined only as a symbol of one particular nation or a symbol of one particular type of culture. It is an example that how a collaborative participative approach of conservation can lead us to the future and open ended view sought actually is a very important part of this type of conservation management. So, as a part of that we must understand that in such cases the document works executed and makes same accessible to people not only just keeping them in museum or under a safe custody the sharing is very important and making them accessible ah. The work should be multidisciplinary groups using sound methods way, as I told you that whatever expertise is required, it has to be brought it and training and awareness is a very important part.

To be able to work with inhabitants administrators and planners to resolve conflicts when we talk in this type of environment with the multiple stakeholders is not an easy task to convince you have to resolve the conflict. So, management is a very important part and based on that the conservation strategies, which is appropriate to the local need abilities and resources as I told you that this Humayun's Tomb collaboration, the Nizamuddin Basti and this entire initiative is a very important example of this type of collaboration in the conservation management and because of this need for collaboration some of the concepts are emerging.

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Collaboration ,
International
Organisations &
Emerging Concepts

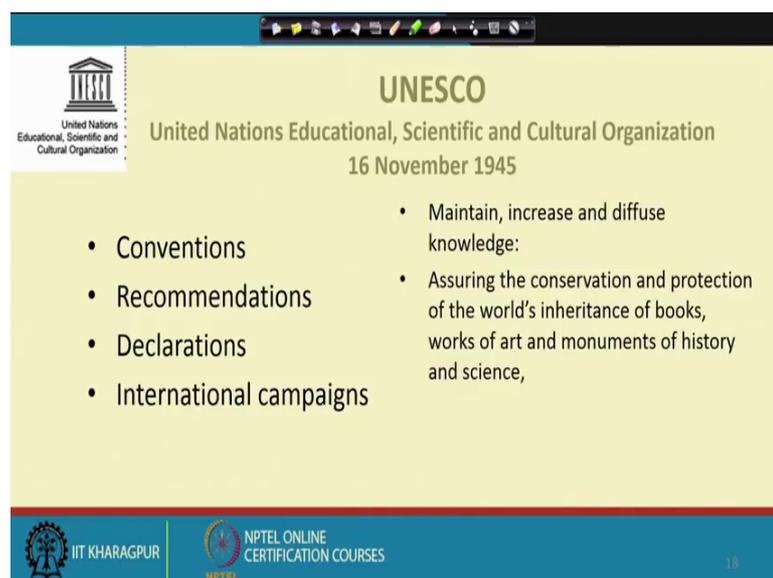


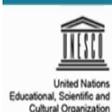
Humayun's Tomb Conservation

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 **UNESCO**
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
16 November 1945

- Conventions
- Recommendations
- Declarations
- International campaigns

- Maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge:
- Assuring the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science,

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And as we see that we found out that the UNESCO has the convention recommendation and international campaign which is a very important part apart from the declarations. As a part of that campaign they maintain and increase and diffuse the knowledge because as I said the sharing is a very important part and assuring the conservation and protection of the world inheritance of books, works of art, monument of history and science.

They must be documented and this must be shared and made accessible you can go to the UNESCO world heritage site science and other you can see a lot of publications are there

and first major that the encouraging cooperation among the nation in all branches of intellectual activity is very important part of this type of collaborative effort.

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The slide is titled "Heritage in the age of globalization" with a subtitle "Post 1989". It features a list of four bullet points on a light yellow background. At the bottom, there are logos for IIT KHARAGPUR and NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES, along with the number 19.

- Shift from a nationalistic to international / global perspective
- Growing commercialisation of the heritage
- Disappearance of ancient-regime 'monuments' centric conservation
- Territory of intangible heritage or memory landscape

Now, as we talked about the traditional approach of conservation, we talked about the romantic conservation during the renaissance time, we also talked about the modern conservation movement the Venice Charter and other where we talk more often internationalization or a global movement in the field of conservation and different doctrines and different organization playing important [pa/part] part in training, in conservation expertise and collaboration..

But we must understand that this is also not a static this is not changing in post 1989 89 and after the globalization we find that the lot of even how the old structures will be viewed that entire approach is also changing. So, let us talk a little bit about the heritage in the age of globalization in post 1989.

So, if you can see some of the basic points in during this the recent time one is that the shift from a nationalistic to international global perspective it happened. It started with a Venice Charter another there due to the globalization is becoming more and more this globalization this international or a global perspective. Another thing which is of much concerned is the growing commercialization of the heritage and disappearance of ancient regime of monument centric conservation. It is now become more people centric conservation, this is a major shift which is also happening and we must take note of that.

Territory of intangible heritage or memory landscape what is this intangible heritage or more than the product or monument or structure. Now, we are seeing a shift towards the intangible heritage the peoples, their value their ethics the practices and beliefs not only that, but it is a memory landscape please take some example of that.

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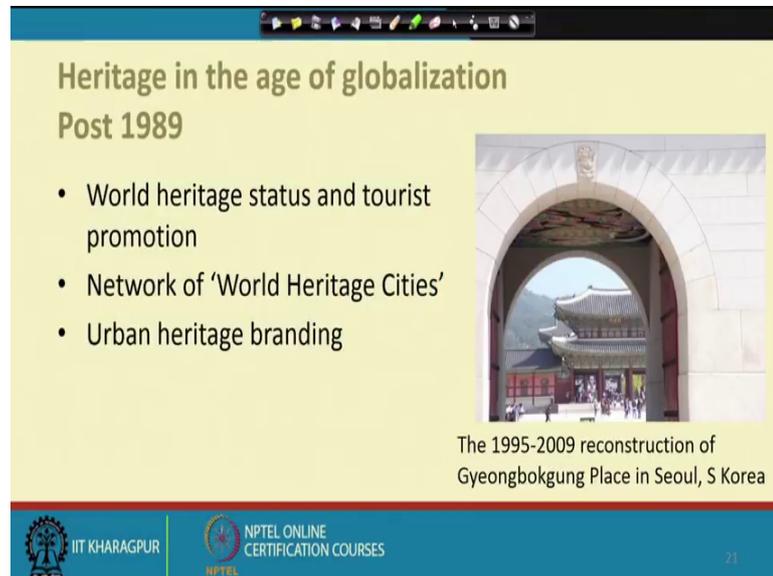
The slide features a yellow background with a blue header and footer. The header contains the text "Heritage in the age of globalization" and "Post 1989". The main text on the slide reads "Dissolution of 'real monuments': intangible heritage, cultural landscapes and memory landscape". To the right of this text is a photograph of a public square in Krakow, Poland, showing several large, abstract sculptures made of brooms and timber. The footer includes the logos for IIT KHARAGPUR and NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES, along with the number 20.

What is a memory landscape you saying? Dissolution of the real monuments, intangible heritage, culture landscape and memory landscape this is one of the theme which is recurring again and again is the present time. Let us take this example which is the Ghetto Heroes Square, Krakow, Poland Krakow. This is actually a square, where there was a Ghetto during the Second World War where the Jewish people were concentrated within a particular part of the city in a Ghetto. The walls were put up, they were not supposed to they are confined within that and these actually was a part of that Ghetto.

So, what happened after that when that Poland we have discussed about the Warsaw and other reconstruction, but this is also happening that this square it has got now these 33 chairs which is made of brooms and timber and they are installation to as a part of a remembrance to what happened there. It is not actually just pictures or reconstructing the Ghetto or reconstructing or keeping the wall they are an installation, the artists interpretation are sort of a memory landscape and this type of way of communicating the history or remembering the history may be positive or negative incident is also becoming

a part of the conservation movement and this is what we call the memory landscape and many places is also related with tourism another, but it has it much in depth meaning.

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Heritage in the age of globalization
Post 1989

- World heritage status and tourist promotion
- Network of 'World Heritage Cities'
- Urban heritage branding



The 1995-2009 reconstruction of Gyeongbokgung Place in Seoul, S Korea

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Also we see that because of the world heritage status and the tourism promotion or the tourist promotion ah, the network of world heritage cities are becoming very important and also the urban heritage branding ah. For example, and where we are seeing a change from the earlier euro stress centric conservation approach to a different approach of conservation which is also happening all over the world. Europe, United states, Japan, India, Korea and other places we see this approach..

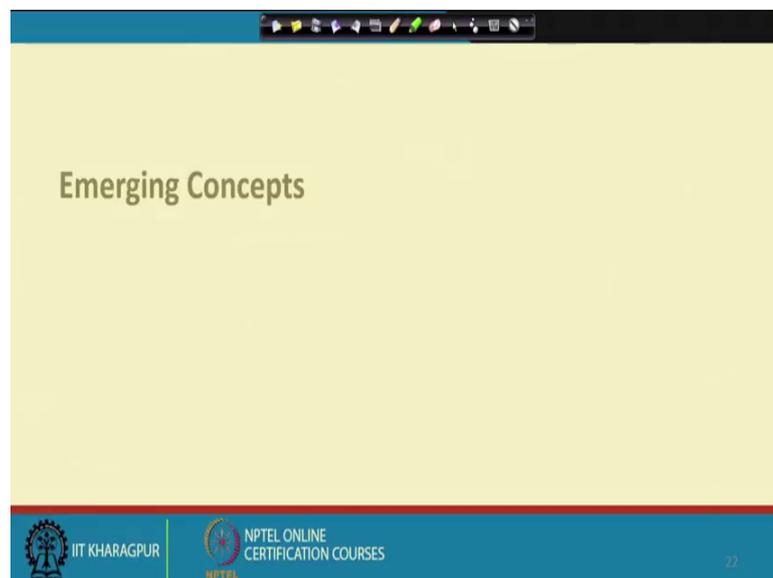
For example, if you take of Gyeongbokgung palace in Korea it is actually pronounced as Gyeongbokgung palace in Seoul in Korea what happened that this is a case by itself that well during the Japanese invention there was a structure which came up and it was a museum for some time and then it is sort of there were certain incidents and it got sort of a demolished and the original structure got demolished and a new structure came up which was used as a museum during the Japanese invention.

So, while doing the reconstruction that building was completely demolished, the Japanese building and which was built during the Japanese regime. The old temple was reconstructed and then we see that these arches or the gateways what we see they are actually facsimile reconstruction of the old structure. They are not authentic in that way, but these are attracting a lot of tourist spending as a famous tourist spot. So, we see a

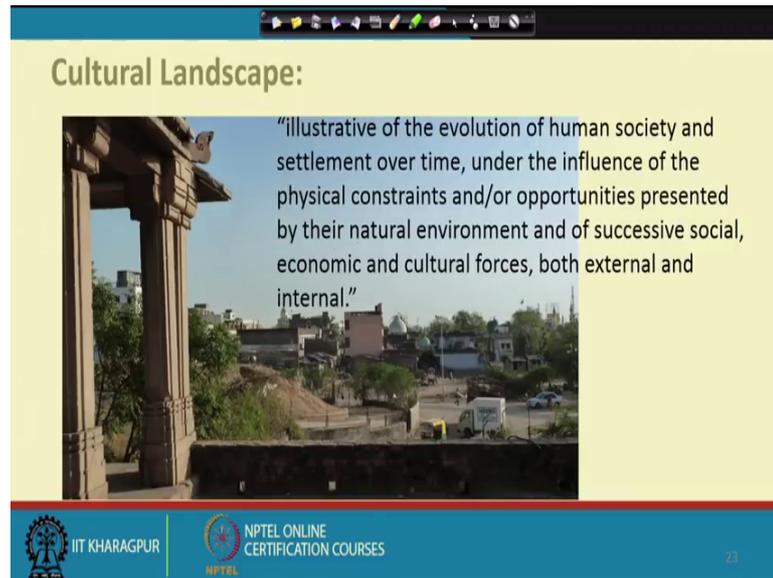
change in the interpretation of heritage the a change in the approach to the authenticity what we have seen in the modern movement is now changing and it is all related in a way also not only the modern or postmodern interpretation of heritage, but also it is related with the tourism and branding and interconnectedness and other factors.

So, this is also something which was understand that is this age of globalization there is some sort of a change in the established doctrines what we have seen in the earlier time. The authenticity, integrity what we have talked about what we have talked about what should be the restoration and preservation they are changing. There is a shift in the change in their meaning and we must try to understand this in today's context.

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Cultural Landscape:

“illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal.”

The slide features a photograph of a cityscape viewed through a stone archway. The city below shows a mix of traditional and modern buildings, with a prominent white truck in the foreground. The slide is part of an NPTEL presentation from IIT Kharagpur.

So, this emerging concept one of the very important this emerging concept is talking about no longer the monument, but the monument structures these as a part of the cultural landscape. This is one of the emerging concept where we I quote “illustrative of the evolution of the human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraint and our opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces both external and internal.”.

So, while we see that here the heritage is not only the physical part, but it is the cultural landscape which is very important and what is culture it is not only the physical part, but it is talking about the economic, the social and cultural forces both intrinsic and extrinsic which actually form that heritage and these are taken as a evolution of the society and this as a whole is now becoming very important when we are talking about the heritage things.

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Historic Urban Landscape HUL
UNESCO 2011

Addresses the need to better **integrate and frame urban heritage conservation strategies** within the larger goals of overall sustainable development, in order to support public and private actions aimed at preserving and enhancing the quality of the human environment.



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So, the cultural landscape is what we are talking about today and becoming very important and as a part of that there is a historic urban landscape or HUL, UNESCO declared in 2011 which addresses the need to better integrate, the frame integrated frame the urban heritage conservation strategies within larger goals of overall sustainable development.

As we see the sustainable development is encompassing our entire development scenario, it is also becoming a very important part of heritage conservation where the quality of human environment is becoming more and more important. Though historic urban landscape is a very emerging concept of conservation approach and where entire heritage panorama and looking at the heritage is taking a new meaning and a new interpretation.

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Historic Urban Landscape HUL
UNESCO 2011

Suggests a **landscape approach** for identifying, conserving and managing historic areas within their broader urban contexts,

by considering the inter-relationships of

- their physical forms,
- their spatial organization and connection,
- their natural features and settings,
- and their social, cultural and economic values.

Humayun's Tomb -
Nizamuddin Basti Urban
Renewal Initiative

The slide features a presentation interface with a toolbar at the top. On the right, there are two overlapping images: one showing a landscape with a tomb and another titled 'the project' showing a map and photos. At the bottom left are logos for IIT KHARAGPUR and NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES. At the bottom right is a small video inset of a woman speaking.

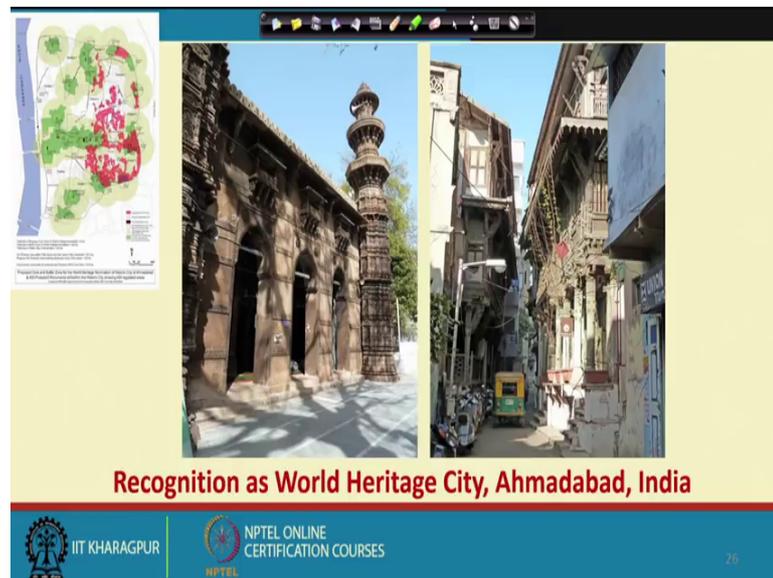
Who what it talks about? It talks about a landscape approach where landscape approaches not only just the greenery, but for identifying conserving in managing the historic area within the broader urban contexts, by considering the interrelationships of their physical forms, their spatial organization and connection and the natural features and the settings. So, physical form, the spatial organization natural features of the setting they are all combined and seen as a process that what type of culture, what type of political, what type of economy, what type of society produced them and how it has evolved over the years and that is what is historic urban landscape approach.

So, we have seeing an ensemble or building or a structure or an area as a as a product of that and that process is what we are trying to address and that should be interpreted, preserve, understood and there lies the significance.

So, the social cultural and economic values which are ingrained in those urban landscape or historic landscape becomes a very important how it has evolved over the years. So, Humayun's Tomb which I have mentioned actually these actually very good example of this historic urban landscape approach because it talks about Humayun's tomb which was a different period of history. It talks about the Nizamuddin Basti, the people who are staying there and the Dargah of Nizamuddin and then also there is a nursery which is a renewal and initiative. The so, it is the awareness integrating of different periods of history, the process and then also involving them in training them and incorporating them

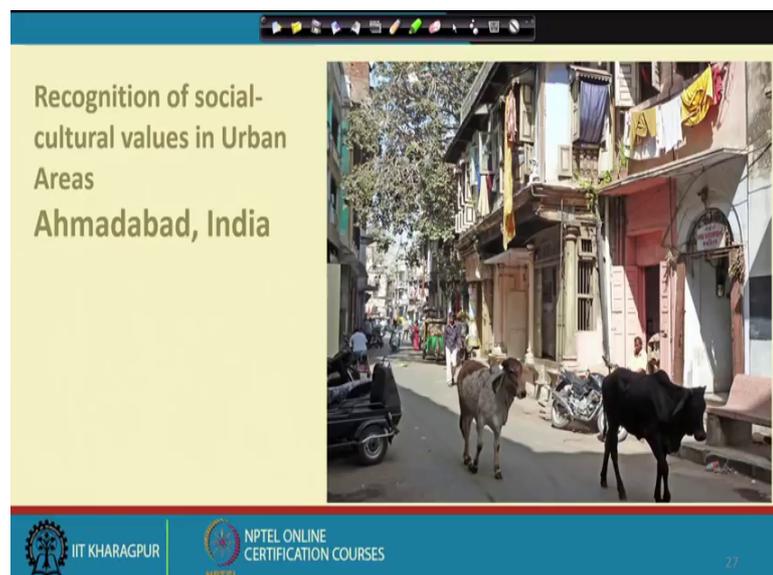
in the entire process this is what is an emerging concept of conservation and as a result we see the world heritage. We talked about the world heritage is very evolving even the concept of world heritage we talked about later on is also changing.

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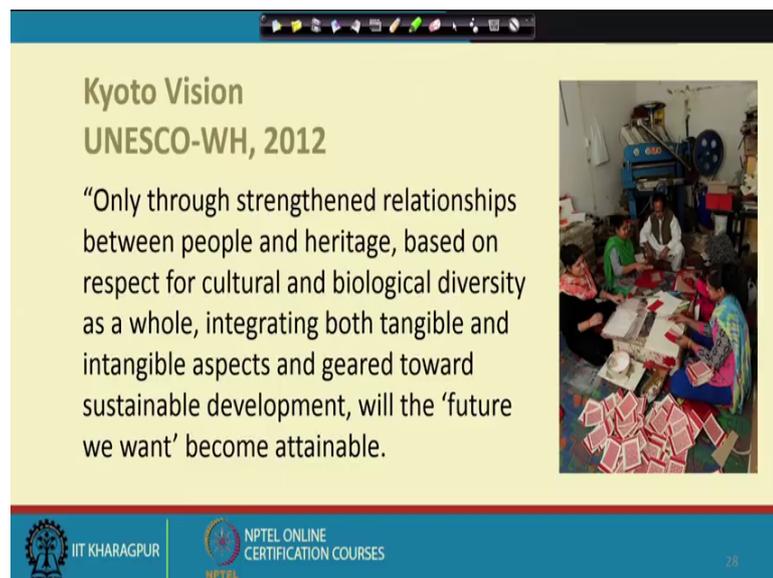
Ah here we see that very recently Ahmadabad is the world heritage as a first world heritage city in India has been declared and where it is not only the monument structures or the layers of history, but the movement pattern, the community the believes, intangible heritage all a part of this recognition.

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So, it is the recognition of the social and cultural values in urban areas not only the monuments, but the normal structures, the craftsmanship, the people, the community they are very important when we are talking about these historic urban landscape value and the world heritage status.

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Kyoto Vision
UNESCO-WH, 2012

“Only through strengthened relationships between people and heritage, based on respect for cultural and biological diversity as a whole, integrating both tangible and intangible aspects and geared toward sustainable development, will the ‘future we want’ become attainable.



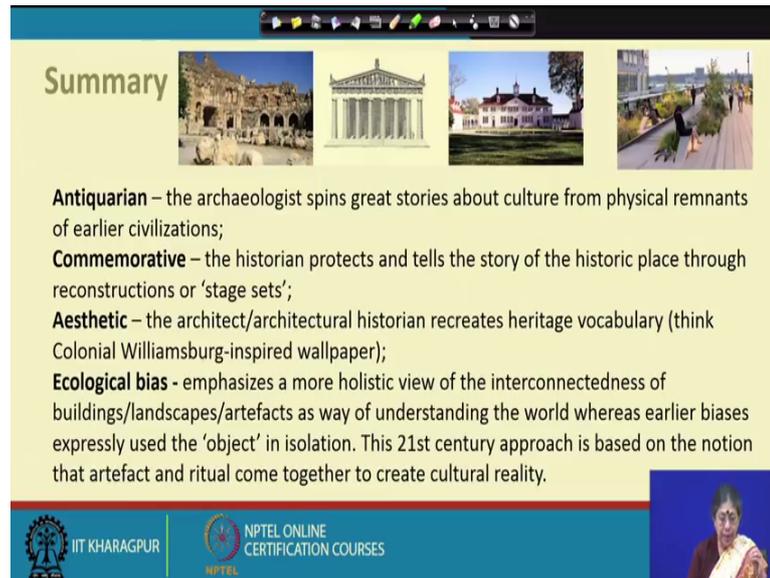
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According, to that I mean because as this approaches it changing the realization is changing we see the different types of charters or doctrines are emerging. One is that is the Kyoto vision of 2012, which talks about “Only through strengthen relationships between people and heritage, based on respect for culture and biological diversity as a whole, integrating both tangible and intangible aspects and geared towards sustainable development, will the ‘future we want’ will become attainable.

So, we see there is a great shift we are talking about the people we are talking about the relationship of the people and the heritage and the respect for not only the culture, but biological diversity there is a whole and both tangible and intangible.

So, people becomes the focus their value, their heritage, the quality of life, the diversity becomes a very important part of the heritage and that is the future we want to attend and that is the essence of Kyoto vision and that is where we stand today and it is a challenging area and we have seen that how it has evolved over the years.

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The slide features a title 'Summary' in green text. Below it are four small images: an ancient stone ruin, a classical building facade, a large white building with a red roof, and a modern urban walkway. The text below the images defines four approaches: Antiquarian, Commemorative, Aesthetic, and Ecological bias. At the bottom, there are logos for IIT KHARAGPUR and NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES, along with a small video inset of a person.

Summary

Antiquarian – the archaeologist spins great stories about culture from physical remnants of earlier civilizations;

Commemorative – the historian protects and tells the story of the historic place through reconstructions or ‘stage sets’;

Aesthetic – the architect/architectural historian recreates heritage vocabulary (think Colonial Williamsburg-inspired wallpaper);

Ecological bias - emphasizes a more holistic view of the interconnectedness of buildings/landscapes/artefacts as way of understanding the world whereas earlier biases expressly used the ‘object’ in isolation. This 21st century approach is based on the notion that artefact and ritual come together to create cultural reality.

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So, as a summary we conclude that we have seen the Antiquarian approach of conservation where the archaeologist spins great stories about culture from physical remnants of earlier civilization. We saw the Commemorative value where the historian protects and tells the story of the historic place through reconstruction of stage sets. We saw the Aesthetic- the architect and architectural historian recreates the heritage vocabulary for example, the Williamsburg we talk about that.

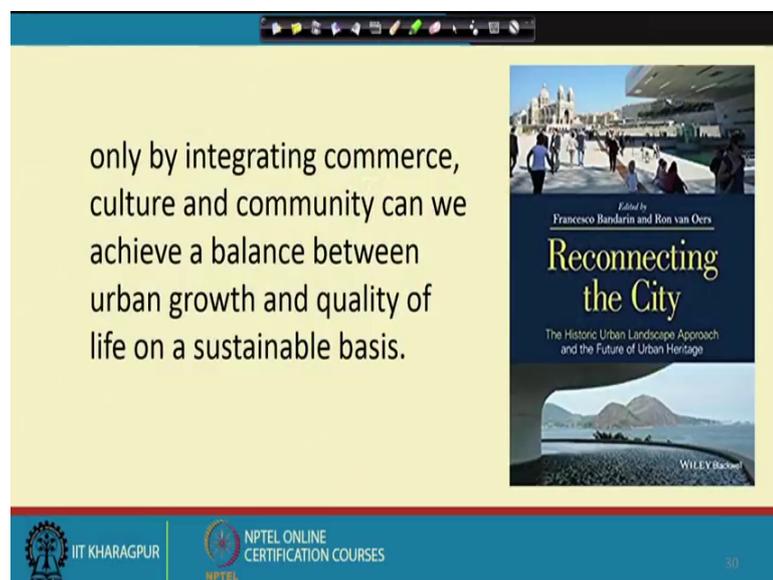
We also saw now what is there is the Ecological bias of conservation where emphasizes a more holistic view of the interconnectedness of building, landscape and artifacts as a way of understanding the world whereas, earlier biases expressively used the object in isolation these approaches much more integrative. This 21st century approach is based on the notion that artifact and ritual come together to create the cultural reality so, the culture, people, integration of the economic, social, ritual, tangible, intangible and emphasis on the evolutionary process and integration of the natural and the built and the cultural heritage and mainly for the encourage the people as a center place and the quality of the life of the living.

This is a very and not only the people I mean all types of diversity the ecological diversity, the different types of species flora and fauna that is the ecological bias of conservation and that is the major focus as we have seen today and due to that we see this the Kyoto vision, the historic urban landscape concepts which are coming and which

is totally changing the how we are seeing the our heritage resources and how we should take care of our heritage it is a diversified approach, it is a panorama, it is becoming more and more multidisciplinary becoming more or more challenging then that is where we have to lead.

So, in the next lecture we will talk about the world heritage sites and how the what are the convention and what are the criteria of the world heritage site and then we will talk about the other aspects..

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only by integrating commerce, culture and community can we achieve a balance between urban growth and quality of life on a sustainable basis.

Edited by
Francesco Bandarin and Ron van Oers
Reconnecting the City
The Historic Urban Landscape Approach and the Future of Urban Heritage
WILEY-Blackwell

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Thank you ah, but also we must understand that it is only by integrating the commerce, culture and community can we achieve a balance between urban growth and quality of life on a sustainable basis. So, this quality of life and achieving a balance between the culture and community becomes the major essence, the basic essence of conservation or the heritage.