

# World Heritage for Tomorrow: What, How and For Whom?

Japanese-German Colloquium  
17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> February 2010  
BTU Cottbus

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## Welcome

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We are proud to host the 2010 Japanese-German colloquium on the topic “World Heritage for Tomorrow – What, How and For Whom”. The idea of organising such a colloquium on this topic and in this place was the brainchild of Professor Kenichiro Hidaka of University of Tsukuba, who then convinced the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) – particularly its Bonn Office, headed by Professor Keiichi Kodaira – to adopt and sponsor this proposal, for which we are profoundly grateful.

The study of World Heritage is a field common to both University of Tsukuba and Brandenburg University of Technology (BTU), and we have been collaborating for nearly ten years in this field by exchanging students and lecturers as well as participating at conferences organised by each other. Bringing a sizeable group of experts from Japan to Germany for an exchange of ideas with their counterparts from Germany is the general idea of the Japanese-German colloquia sponsored by the JSPS; for this year’s colloquium, conforming both to BTU’s international profile and to the broad scope of the topic of World Heritage, we have modified this principle to include experts from other European countries and even from overseas.

The twenty papers to be presented during the colloquium cover a variety of aspects of cultural and natural heritage and will provide stimulating topics for discussion. I very much look forward to the two days of interchange of views and ideas which, I hope and expect, will also provide new ideas: not only on how to cope with the challenges that confront both the sites we regard as World Heritage today and the people responsible for them, but also new ideas on how to carry on with the enormous and exciting task of defining and protecting future World Heritage sites.

Let me therefore extend a very warm welcome to all the guests who have come to Cottbus to take part in our colloquium as well as to my colleagues from BTU who are providing papers and support for this event.

Organising any event of this kind requires a great deal of activity and support from many people. The Cottbus organisation committee consisted of Smriti Pant and Sam Merrill (both graduates of our World Heritage Master’s course), and Harriet Trenkmann. Moreover, the preparation for the event would not have been possible without a sizeable financial contribution from BTU funds.

Many others have contributed to the preparation, particularly Anne Gross, Fabienne Mason and Antje Mues. Several students of the World Heritage Studies course have volunteered to help with daily running of the colloquium, for which I am very grateful. I would also like to acknowledge particularly the role of the Bonn office of JSPS and its staff, both in the preparation of and during the actual event.

Prof. Dr. Leo Schmidt FSA  
Head of the Department  
Department of Architectural Conservation  
BTU Cottbus

## Concept

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The World Heritage Convention is now almost 38 years old and whilst its successes are well recognised its failures too are beginning to be discussed and considered more openly. The Convention and many of its stakeholders are now starting a process of critical self-reflection and yet it is important for the future success of the Convention that this ‘soul searching’ does not become a ‘midlife crisis’. To avoid this outcome it is important to actively engage with and scrutinise the World Heritage Convention’s weaknesses now, in the present and with those who will have the opportunity to address them in the future.

Taking the discussion at the Thirty-third World Heritage Committee session on the Conventions future and the more recent reflection at the Seventeenth General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention as a departure point, the colloquium seeks to address issues relating to the Convention’s approach towards conservation, credibility, degree of representation, balance, public perception, inclusiveness, governance and financial situation. Additionally, wider notions of significance, authenticity, integrity, preservation, change, participation, and sustainable development will be examined with reference to the World Heritage system and its associated sites.

The colloquium will extend discussion on these matters by asking such question as: What is the future of the World Heritage Convention? How can it be ensured that the Convention doesn’t lose sight of its founding principles and objectives? Who should these objectives serve and why? Likewise, what should be placed on the World Heritage List of tomorrow and how should it be treated to guarantee its protection, and the active and beneficial participation of key stakeholders? These what, how, who, and why questions will serve to guide and widen the discussion, but proceedings should not necessarily assume that definite answers on these matters exist and should attempt to avoid the restrictions that such answers might be accompanied with.

This colloquium represents the active collaboration of University of Tsukuba, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), and Brandenburg University of Technology (BTU), and will engage participants in open debate and discussion on the chosen subject matter. An interdisciplinary and international dialogue will be achieved through the involvement of practitioners and academics from a range of disciplines and national background. Twenty papers related to the colloquium’s two main panels will be presented on consecutive days and will attempt to balance technical and theoretical aspects whilst clearly illustrating issues with the use of relevant case studies and examples.

The first panel will focus on ‘What’, namely, the factors that should govern a sites inclusion on the World Heritage List, such as, significance, authenticity, and integrity, in addition to the sites which themselves might be considered as World Heritage of the future. The second will emphasise the ‘How’, specifically, the processes and methods which surround the protection of World Heritage Sites and cater for issues related to preservation, change, and participation. Questions of ‘For Whom’ and ‘Why’ will act as overarching themes to be considered during both panels and to inspire reflection on the spirit of the World Heritage Convention, its implementation and its relationship to broader philosophical and ethical concerns.

## Programme Overview

Date	Wed 17/02/2010	Thurs 18/02/2010	Fri 19/02/2010
Programme	Welcome	Day 1: What	Day 2: How
8:00-8:20		Hotel Collection	Hotel Collection
8:20-8:40		Coffee	Coffee
8:40-9:00			
9:00-9:20		H. Kawamura	11.Y.Mori
9:20-9:40		1.K.Hidaka	12.H.Ueda
9:40-10:00		2.Y.Taniguchi	13.G.Horn
10:00-10:20		3.A.Föhl	14.W.Lorenz
10:20-10:40		4.A.Orbasli	15.I.Baller
10:40-11:00		5.W.Zimmerli	
11:00-11:20			Coffee & Biscuit Break
11:20-11:40		Coffee & Biscuit Break	Discussion
11:40-12:00		Discussion	
12:00-12:20			12:40 - 14:00 Mensa Lunch
12:20-12:40			
12:40-13:00			
13:00-13:20			
13:20-13:40			
13:40-14:00			
14:00-14:20		6.N.Kuroda	
14:20-14:40		7.K.Fukamachi	16.S.Shimizu
14:40-15:00		8.M.Yoshida	17.S.Pant
15:00-15:20	Question & Answer session for students of World Heritage Studies with ICOMOS Representatives	9.C. Daly	18.A.Klausmeier
15:20-15:40		10.S.Merrill	19.B.Szmygin
15:40-16:00			20.J.Haspel
16:00-16:20		Coffee & Cake Break	
16:20-16:40			Coffee & Cake Break
16:40-17:00		Discussion	Closing Discussion
17:00-17:20			
17:20-17:40			
17:40-18:00			Drinks and Snacks
18:00-18:20			
18:20-18:40			
18:40-19:00		19:30 - 23:00	
19:00-20:00	Official Welcome	Lobedan House Meal	Staatstheater -
20:00-21:00	Diesekraftwerk	(Courtesy Sparkasse	Philharmonic Concert
21:00-22:00		Spree-Neiße)	
22:00-23:00			
23:00-00:00			

## Dresden Excursion

Sat 20/02/2010	
Dresden Excursion	08:00
Hotel Collection	Hotel collection
Depart Cottbus	
	08:15 - 08:30
	Walk to bus parked in Neustädter Straße
	08:30 - 10:15
Arrive Dresden	Bus to Dresden; drive via Albertbrücke, Käthe-Kollwitz-Ufer, Blaues Wunder, Schillerstraße and Bautzner Straße; stopover at Bautzner Strasse directly before the bridge construction site
Bridge Site, Japanisches Palais, Hotel Bellevue, Augustusbrücke, Hofkirche, Semperoper	10:15-10:30
	Short halt for viewing bridge construction site and Altstadt
	10:45-11:00
	Drive to Japanisches Palais via Bautzner Straße, Albertstraße, Königstraße, and Palaisplatz
12:30 -14:00 Lunch: Alte Meister Restaurant	11:00-12:30
	Walk to Japanisches Palais, Hotel Bellevue, view of Dresden's cityscape, Augustusbrücke, Hofkirche, Semperoper
Zwinger, Altmarkt, Kulturpalast	12:30-14:00
	Lunch at Alte Meister Restaurant
Frauenkirche and Neumarkt	14:00-15:20
	Walk to Zwinger, Altmarkt via Wilsdruffer Straße, Kulturpalast, way to Neumarkt
Brühlsche Terrasse, Lipsius-Bau, Synagoge	15:20-16:10
Coffee	Visit Frauenkirche and Neumarkt
Depart Dresden	16:10-17:00
	Walk to Lipsius-Bau through Münzgasse and Brühlsche Terrasse, visit Lipsius-Bau, passage to Synagoge
Arrive Cottbus	17:00-17:30
	Synagogue Café or alternative Café/ meeting point, return to bus parking under Carolabrücke
Free Evening	17:30-19:00
	Return to Cottbus with brief stopover at Dresden Hauptbahnhof

# Colloquium Programme

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## 17<sup>th</sup> February 2010

- 18:40 Hotel Collection
- 18:50-19:00 Walk from Hotel to Dieselkraftwerk (DKW) Art Museum
- 19:00-21:00 Official Welcome and Reception Buffet at Dieselkraftwerk
1. Prof. Dr. Walther Ch. Zimmerli, DPhil. h.c. (Stellenbosch University), President of Brandenburg University of Technology (BTU)
  2. Dr. Martina Münch, Minister of Science, Research and Culture, State of Brandenburg
  3. Ms. Mari Miyoshi, Minister, Embassy of Japan, Berlin
  4. Ms. Hiromi Kawamura, Head of Research Cooperation Division I, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), Tokyo
  5. Prof. Dr. Leo Schmidt, Head of the Department of Architectural Conservation, BTU
- 21:00-21:15 Return to Hotel

## 18<sup>th</sup> February 2010

- 08:00 Hotel Collection
- 08:15-08:30 Walk from Hotel to Colloquium venue in BTU Campus
- 08:20-09:00 Coffee
- 09:00-09:20 Introduction to JSPS  
Ms. Hiromi Kawamura, Head of Research Cooperation Division I, JSPS, Tokyo
- 09:20-11:20 Session 1, Chair: Mr. Tom Hassall OBE MA FSA Hon. MifA
1. WHAT IS THE *AUTHENTIC* HAGIA SOFIA? A QUESTION ON AUTHENTICITY AND HISTORY  
Prof. Dr. Kenichiro Hidaka, University of Tsukuba
  2. CONSERVING MURAL PAINTINGS AS INTERMEDIATE LAYERS BETWEEN IMMOVABLE AND MOVABLE HERITAGE: CASE STUDIES FROM CENTRAL AND EAST ASIA  
Asst. Prof. Dr. Yoko Taniguchi, University of Tsukuba
  3. THE UNESCO POLICY OF 'FILLING THE GAPS' CONCERNING THE INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE: GERMAN MINING SITES AND SWISS WATCHMAKING CITIES LA CHAUX-DE-FOND/LE LOCLE  
Dr. Axel Föhl, Rhineland Conservation Authority
  4. WORLD HERITAGE SITES WITHOUT HERITAGE  
Dr. Aylin Orbasli, Oxford Brookes University
  5. WORLD HERITAGE – WHO INHERITS WHAT FROM WHOM: A PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH  
Prof. Dr. Walther Ch. Zimmerli, BTU Cottbus

- 11:20-11:40 Coffee and Biscuit Break
- 11:40-12:40 Discussion
- 12:40-14:00 Lunch in BTU's Mensa
- 14:00-16:00 Session 2, Chair: Prof. Dr. Nobuko Inaba
6. CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE IN SHIRAKAWA-GO  
Asst. Prof. Dr. Nobu Kuroda, University of Tsukuba
  7. CULTURAL LANDSCAPES AND FORESTS IN KYOTO  
Asst. Prof. Dr. Kazue Fukamachi, Kyoto University
  8. EFFECTIVENESS OF BUFFER ZONES: COMPARATIVE STUDY WITHIN NATURAL HERITAGES IN JAPAN  
Prof. Dr. Masahito Yoshida, Edogawa University
  9. WORLD HERITAGE IN CHANGING CLIMATE  
Ms. Cathy Daly MA, Dublin Institute of Technology
  10. WORLD HERITAGE, TOURISM AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS: FROM SITES TO SYSTEMS  
Mr. Samuel Merrill MA, BTU Cottbus
- 16:00-16:20 Coffee and Cake Break
- 16:20-17:40 Discussion
- 19:15-19:30 Hotel Collection and walk to Lobedan House
- 19:30-23:00 Lobedanhaus meal hosted by Director-General, Sparkasse Spree-Neiße

## 19<sup>th</sup> February 2010

- 08:15-08:30 Walk from Hotel to Colloquium venue in BTU Campus
- 08:20-09:00 Coffee
- 09:00-11:00 Session 3, Chair: Prof. Dr. Kenichiro Hidaka
11. THE EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND PEOPLE MANAGEMENT ON WORLD HERITAGE  
Asst. Prof. Dr. Yasushi Mori, Shimane University
  12. WAYS OF SEEING THE LANDSCAPE IN GERMANY AND JAPAN  
Dr. Hirofumi Ueda, Sapporo City University
  13. THE PRUSSIAN PALACES AND GARDENS FOUNDATION BERLIN-BRANDENBURG – MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION  
Dr. Gabriele Horn, Prussian Palaces and Gardens Foundation Berlin-Brandenburg

14. WHAT, HOW, FOR WHOM? THINKING ABOUT ENGINEERING HERITAGE AND ENGINEER'S INTERVENTION

Prof. Dr. Werner Lorenz, BTU Cottbus

15. STRALSUND: CONSERVATION AND CHANGE

Prof. em. Inken Baller, BTU Cottbus

11:00-11:20 Coffee and Biscuit Break

11:20-12:20 Discussion

12:20-14:20 Collection of lunch packs and bus trip to Branitz Park

14:20-16:20 Session 4, Chair: Prof. Dr. Leo Schmidt FSA

16. RECONSTRUCTION BOOM IN JAPAN: ITS SIGNIFICANCE AND BACKGROUND

Dr. Shigeatsu Shimizu, Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

17. THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION: A MEDIATOR BETWEEN CULTURE, POLITICS AND HUMAN RIGHTS?

Ms. Smriti Pant MA, BTU Cottbus

18. MEDIATING AND PRESENTING THE BERLIN WALL

Dr. Axel Klausmeier, Berlin Wall Foundation

19. THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST - CHALLENGES AND THREATS

Prof. Dr. Bogusław Szmygin, ICOMOS Poland

20. A MORATORIUM FOR THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST?

Prof. Dr. Jörg Haspel, Conservator General of Berlin

16:20-16:40 Coffee and Cake Break

16:40-18:00 Closing discussion, Chair: Mr. Gustavo Araoz

18:00-19:15 Drinks and Snacks

19:15-19:30 Walk to Cottbus Staatstheater

19:30-19:45 Payment and collection of Concert tickets

20:00-22:00 Philharmonic Concert

20<sup>th</sup> February 2010

Dresden Excursion (for details see p.7)

## Participants

### Gustavo F. Araoz

Gustavo F. Araoz is an architect whose professional practice and academic involvement have focused on the protection of the cultural heritage. His unwavering commitment to strengthening international cooperation in heritage conservation earned him the position of President of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) in 2008. Prior to this he served two terms as Vice President of ICOMOS. Moreover, Gustavo was Executive Director of the US/ICOMOS from 1995 to 2009.

As President of ICOMOS, Gustavo has launched bold new actions to better protect cultural heritage throughout the world, such as the establishment of a global heritage monitoring network, launching a worldwide program to identify and mitigate emerging risks and threats, building international forums to discuss and determine the changing role of heritage in society and appealing personally to save highly endangered heritage sites in Japan, Spain, Romania and Sweden. Currently he is involved in coordinating the international assistance for post-earthquake heritage recovery in Haiti.



### Prof. em. Inken Baller

Inken Baller received her Diploma in Architecture from the Technical University of Berlin in 1969. Since then she has successfully undertaken a career that has seen her mix academic activities with institutional involvement and practical responsibilities. Having acted as Professor and the Head of the Design and Construction Department at the University of Kassel until 1996, she then took on a full Professorship and became the Head of the Department of Designing and Building in Context at Brandenburg University of Technology (BTU) Cottbus. She acted in this capacity until 2007 during which time she also held the positions of Vice President for Curriculum and Educational Reform, and Bologna Expert. Since 2007, Inken has been as a part-time Professor for BTU Cottbus, choosing to focus on her responsibilities as the grant holder of European Union (EU) Tempus Project, *Rehabilitation of Historic Islamic Cities*. She has been involved with numerous institutions including the Advisory Board of Planning and Design in Berlin, the Advisory Board to the Berlage Institute in Amsterdam, the Advisory Board of Planning and Design in Stralsund (as Chairperson), the Advisory Board on the 'Cities and Historic Centres of Brandenburg' (as Chairperson), and the Scientific Advisory Board to Bauhaus Dessau. As a practicing architect, Inken worked with Hinrich Baller since 1967 and established her own office in Berlin in 1989 which specialises in residential buildings, institutional and cultural buildings, and the re-use of monuments.



### Cathy Daly MA

Cathy Daly holds Bachelor degrees from Trinity College Dublin (BA archaeology) and the University of Wales, Cardiff (B.Sc. archaeological conservation). After working for eight years in archaeological conservation Cathy returned to full time education and graduated with a Masters in World Heritage from Brandenburg University of Technology (BTU) Cottbus in January 2009. Cathy is currently undertaking doctoral research at the Dublin Institute of Technology. The title of her PhD is *Measuring and Monitoring Impacts of Climate Change on Ireland's Heritage*. Cathy is a member of International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Ireland's Sub-Committee on Climate Change. This committee is advising the Department of Environment and Heritage on strategies for monitoring the impacts of climate change on cultural heritage, specifically World Heritage sites.



### Prof. Karen Eisenloffel M.Sc.

Karen Eisenloffel was born in 1961 in Mansfield, Ohio, USA. She was educated in architecture and civil engineering at the Ohio State University. She has practiced structural engineering and design in Chicago, Zürich and Berlin has been responsible for several winning competition entries for buildings and bridges. Between 1995 and 2000 Karen worked as an academic assistant in the Department of Architecture at the University of Arts in Berlin. She is now professor of Structures and Structural Systems at Brandenburg University of Technology (BTU) Cottbus and teaches students of architecture, urban planning and civil engineering. Her main fields of interest are "Full Scale", alternative building materials, and the design of bridges. She received the first prize in the design competition for the Elbe Bridge at Waldschlösschen in Dresden. Along with Achim Sattler she founded *Eisenloffel + Sattler Ingenieure* in Berlin in 1998 and *EiSat GmbH Consulting Engineers* in 2007. Karen is the Chairwoman of the Group of University Professors of Structures, the Director of the Bachelor of Science Program in Civil Engineering and the Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Urban Planning at BTU Cottbus.



### Dr. Axel Föhl

Axel Föhl was born in 1947 in Coburg, Germany and grew up in Düsseldorf. He studied English Language, History, History of Art and History of Technology at the Universities of Saarebruck, Munich, Düsseldorf and Bochum. From 1974 he has conducted research on Industrial Heritage for the State Office for Historic Monuments North Rhine Westphalia (NRW). Since 1991 he has acted as a speaker on the Preservation of Industrial Heritage with the German Association of State Offices for Historic Monuments. He has taught History of Industrial Architecture and the Conservation of Industrial Monuments at the Brunswick University of Technology since 1992 and has fulfilled the same function at the Delft University of



Technology since 2005. Axel is a member of the Editorial Board of Industrial Archaeology Review and has published numerous book and journal contributions since 1976.

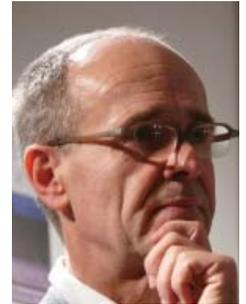
### Dr. Kazue Fukamachi

Kazue Fukamachi is an Associate Professor at the Laboratory of Landscape Ecology and Planning of the School of Global Environmental Studies at the Kyoto University. Her main areas of research interest are cultural landscape planning and management and the relationships between land use and vegetation. She has published numerous articles for journals including *Landscape and Urban Planning*, *Landscape Ecology*, and *Landscape and Ecological Engineering*. She also co-authored a chapter contribution, which compared trees and hedgerows in Japan and England, and was published in the 2003 edited volume titled *Landscape Interfaces: Cultural Heritage in Changing Landscapes* (Kluwer, Academic Publishers).



### Prof. Dr. Jörg Haspel

Jörg Haspel studied architecture and town-planning at Stuttgart University between 1972 and 1980 and history of art and empirical cultural science at Tübingen University between 1975 and 1981. Between 1981 and 1982 he was in receipt of a Robert Bosch Foundation Scholarship for science journalism. Jörg worked as a preservationist at the Senate Department of Cultural Affairs/ Heritage Protection Authority of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg between 1982 and 1991. During this time he was a Member of diverse professional working/expert groups on Urban Heritage Conservation and Industrial Heritage of the German Association of State Preservationists of the Federal Republic. He was also a member of the ICOMOS German National Committee and Chairperson of the staff council for civil servants of the Senate-Department for Cultural Affairs of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg and found time to give lectures on history of art and folklore at Hamburg University. Since 1992 Jörg has been the State Curator at the Heritage Conservation Branch of the Senate Department for Urban Development and Environment Protection in Berlin and since 1995, Head of the Berlin Heritage Conservation Authority. He is currently Co-chair of the expert group – Urban Heritage Conservation of the German Federal Ministry for Traffic, Building and Urban Planning, Vice President of International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Germany, a Member of the German Academy of Urban and Regional Planning and a Member of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committees on Theory and Philosophy as well as Heritage of the 20th Century. Jörg also lectures at Technical University, Free University and Humboldt University Berlin and is an Executive board member of the German Foundation for Monument Protection. He has been involved in numerous research projects, studies and publications on the history of art and architecture in the 19th and 20th century and on heritage conservation.



### Tom Hassall OBE MA FSA Hon. MifA

Tom Hassall is a Fellow of St Cross College, Oxford, UK and an archaeological consultant. He specialises in the archaeological aspects of major urban renewal projects, including World Heritage sites. He was the Secretary and Chief Executive of the former Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, 1986-1999 and the founding director of the Oxford Archaeological Unit (now known as Oxford Archaeology), 1973-1985.

From 1998-2002, he was the President of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)-UK. He was Chairman of ICOMOS-UK's World Heritage Committee and of its Research and Recording Committee. The latter committee drafted ICOMOS International's guidelines, *Principles for the Recording of Monuments, Groups of Buildings and Sites*, which were adopted at the World Assembly of ICOMOS in Sofia in 1996. He has conducted a number of reactive monitoring missions on behalf of ICOMOS International, most recently to the Neolithic site of Choirokoita in Cyprus.



### Prof. Dr. Kenichiro Hidaka

Born in 1948 in Chiba, Japan, Kenichiro Hidaka graduated from the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Tokyo and continued his research at the Graduate School of the same university. After studying in Rome from 1975-77, he was given 'Doctor of Engineering' in 1980 based on his PhD thesis on Filarete, the Italian Renaissance architect. Since then, while working in University of Tsukuba, he has stayed in Italy many times and extended his research into the field of Mediterranean Late-antique and Byzantine architecture. Since 1990 he has been directing the *Surveying Project of Hagia Sophia, Istanbul*, the result of which was awarded the 'Prize of the Society of Architectural Historians in Japan' in 2005. For his achievement in the study of the history of Renaissance Architecture, the 'Marco Polo Award' was given to him by the Italian Government. In 2004, following the Cottbus model, he opened the "World Heritage Studies" Master's Program in the University of Tsukuba. He is currently the director of the Doctoral Program of "World Cultural Heritage Studies" in the same university. He was active in the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)-Japan and the International Scientific Committee on the Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage (ISCARSAH). Since 2009 he is a member of the International Coordinating Committee (ICC) for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor, Cambodia.



### Dr. Gabriele Horn

Gabriele Horn has been the Head of Protection and Preservation of Historical Monuments and Gardens at the Foundation for Prussian Palaces and Gardens Berlin-Brandenburg (SPSG) and the Site Manager of UNESCO World Heritage Site – *Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin* – since 1999. She has lectured at the Chinese University of Mining and Technology in Xuzhou/ Jiangsu/China since



2005. Between 2002 and 2004, Gabriele held teaching responsibilities in the Department of Construction and Surveying at Brandenburg University of Technology (BTU) Cottbus. She is a member of the European Network of the European Royal Residences (ARRE) and the Chairwoman of the Preservation and Construction Committee of the German Palaces and Gardens Association. She has been a member of International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) since 2003 and is a member of both the UNESCO Preventive Monitoring Group of the German National Committee of ICOMOS and the ICOMOS Scientific Committee of Shared Built Heritage. She has been a member of International Council of Museums (ICOM) since 1992. Between 1983 and 1999, Gabriele worked at the Preservation Authority of Potsdam; the Specialised Preservation Authorities for Historical Monuments and Gardens, Berlin; the Regional Museum of Berlin-Pankow; the Education Department and Graphics Department of the Sprengel Museum, Hannover; the Niedersächsisches Landesmuseum; the Landesgalerie, Hannover; the Education Department of the Kunsthalle Düsseldorf; and the European Plant Engineering Office. She was educated in Art History, City Planning and Christian Archaeology at the Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität, Bonn, Germany.

### Prof. Dr. Nobuko Inaba

Nobuko Inaba is a Doctor of Engineering, an architect and professor of the World Heritage Studies Program at the Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences at the University of Tsukuba. She is also a member of the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO. She trained as an architect and architectural historian and received her doctoral degree from the Tokyo Institute of Technology on the theme of 19th-century architectural history of Japan dealing with the particular social phenomena of Europeanisation, modernisation and nationalism in that century. Nobuko gained her practical knowledge and experience of heritage conservation while serving in the Japanese government and its affiliated research institute from 1991 to 2008 including the period from 2000 to 2002 while she was seconded to ICCROM as a project manager in charge of activities in Asia. Her work in Japan covered not only domestic affairs, but also international affairs including UNESCO activities as well as many individual international cooperation projects. In relation to the World Heritage Convention she has been particularly involved in the core discussions attending its Committee sessions and related key experts' meetings from 1994 up to the present. She took up her current position in April 2008 and her research and teaching scope covers all areas of the heritage field, though she is particularly concerned with conceptual discussions in the theory and policy study fields.



### Hiromi Kawamura

Hiromi Kawamura joined the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports, and Culture (current Ministry of Education, Culture, Science, and Technology, MEXT) in 1998, and has served in several important positions such as Senior Specialist of Higher Education Policy Planning Division, Higher Education Bureau, MEXT. She obtained her Master of Public Affairs from the School of International and Public



Affairs, Columbia University, United States, in 2003. She was assigned her current position as the Head of Research Cooperation Division I, International Program Department, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) in August 2008. She heads 24 staff of the division and her responsibilities include international collaborations with European countries.

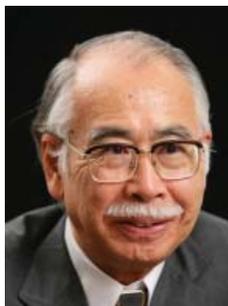
#### Dr. Axel Klausmeier

Axel Klausmeier, born in 1965, went to school in Essen. After an apprenticeship in Gardening, he went on to study History of Art, and Medieval and Modern History at the Universities of Bochum, Munich, and Berlin. He received his Master of Arts in 1995, and a Doctor of Philosophy (Dr. phil.) for his research on the oeuvre of the English architect Thomas Ripley (1682-1758) in 1999. From 1999–2001, Axel worked as an intern at the Foundation for Prussian Palaces and Gardens Berlin-Brandenburg. From 2001–2006, he worked as assistant professor at the Department of Architectural Conservation at BTU Cottbus. Axel was employed as a senior assistant at the Institute for Architectural Conservation and Building Research in ETH Zürich from 2006–2007. Between 2007 and 2008 Axel worked as a senior researcher on the project – *The Berlin Wall as Symbol of the Cold War: From an Instrument of SED Home Policy to an Architectural Monument of International Rank* – which was financed by the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG)) and conducted by the Department of Architectural Conservation at BTU Cottbus. Axel has published numerous books and articles on the documentation and conservation of cultural landscapes as well as on ways of dealing with monuments linked to an uncomfortable past, such as the Berlin Wall. Since January 2009, he has held the position of Director of the Berlin Wall Foundation.



#### Prof. Dr. Keiichi Kodaira

Keiichi Kodaira is an astrophysicist and has been the director of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) Bonn Office since July 2008. He was a recipient of a DAAD scholarship between 1961 and 1964, and obtained his doctorate at the University of Kiel in 1964. He was the winner of the Karl-Schwarzschild Prize in 2001 and asteroid number 6500 carries his name (KODAIRA). Between 2001 and 2008 Keiichi was the President of the Graduate University for Advanced Studies in Japan. He served as Director General of Japanese Astronomical Observatories from 1994 to 2000 and lead the project on the construction of the (8m optical/infrared) SUBARU Telescope on the 4200m summit of Mauna Kea in Hawaii. He is a distinguished affiliate Professor of University Hawaii, Hilo, and an Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society, London. In addition, he is Professor Emeritus at the Tokyo University, the National Observatory and the Graduate University, Japan. His hobbies include Japanese martial arts and swimming.



#### Dr. Nobu Kuroda

Nobu Kuroda is an Assistant Professor of the World Cultural Heritage Studies Program of the Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Science at the University of Tsukuba. She attended the University of Tokyo between 1999 and 2002 and holds a Doctor of Philosophy in Agriculture. She has contributed a number of research papers for the Japanese Institute of Landscape Architecture including articles titled *A study on the existing condition of the forest areas in the world cultural heritage sites in Japan* (2009), and *Transition of Landscape's Position in the National Monuments at the Beginning of Preservation Systems, from the end of the Meiji Era to the beginning of the Showa Era* (2004, co-authored with Ono, R).



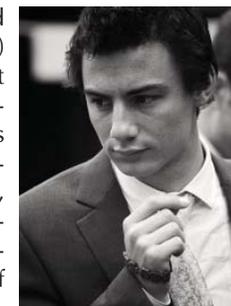
#### Prof. Dr. Werner Lorenz

Werner Lorenz received his Diploma in structural engineering from the Technical University (TU) Berlin in 1980. In 1988 he was a visiting professor at the École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées in Paris and then in 1992 he received his doctorate from TU Berlin. Werner was appointed at the Chair of Construction History at Brandenburg University of Technology (BTU) Cottbus in 1993, and in 1996 he founded his office *Prof. Dr. Lorenz & Co. Bauingenieure GmbH* in Berlin, which specialises in the field of structural rehabilitation of historic buildings and bridges. His main fields of research are the industrially characterised construction history of the 19th and 20th centuries, the interrelation between construction, science, architecture and arts, and the history of self-awareness and professional attitudes of civil engineers. In the field of structural preservation he works on structural analysis as well as assessment and strengthening of historical buildings. He has also worked in close cooperation with conservation officials in Berlin and Germany and served as a Technical Expert to ICOMOS for the assessment of UNESCO World Heritage Site nominations.



#### Samuel Merrill MA

Samuel Merrill has recently completed his Master of Arts in World Heritage Studies at Brandenburg University of Technology (BTU) Cottbus during which time he was in receipt of a Leverhulme Trust 'Study Abroad Studentship'. He graduated in 2006 from the University of Birmingham, UK, with a Bachelor of Arts with Class I honours in Ancient History and Archaeology. During his studies he has conducted research and fieldwork in Australia, Egypt, Germany, Kenya, Laos, the UK and Zambia. He has undertaken practical work placements with the Monash University's Tourism Research Unit, Department of Architectural Conservation as well as the Department of Building Documentation at BTU Cottbus, SAVE Britain's Heritage, and the UNESCO National Committee of Wales. Samuel's main research areas are: heritage management and tourism as international development strategies, difficult heritage and dark tourism, cultural landscape analysis, and the heritage of vandalism and graffiti. He will



commence doctoral research into the cultural significance of urban underground railways and their status as cultural landscapes with the Geography Department of University College London in September this year.

#### Dr. Yasushi Mori

Yasushi Mori attended the Kyoto University until 1991 and the Graduate School of Kyoto University until 1993. Between 2001 and 2003 he was a visiting scholar at the University of California, Davis. Since then he has been working as Associate Professor at Shimane University. His main areas of research and activity involve watershed management and conservation/restoration of soil environments.



#### Dr. Aylin Orbasli

Aylin Orbasli trained as an architect in Turkey and then specialised in conservation and heritage management. She is based in London and works as an international consultant advising on the conservation, regeneration and management of the built heritage. Much of her work is in the Mediterranean region and the Middle East, including Saudi Arabia. She is particularly interested in the synergy and conflicts of traditional 'Islamic' towns, conservation and tourism development. She combines practical site-based work with academic interests through a part time position as Reader in Architectural Regeneration in the Department of Architecture, Oxford Brookes University. She is a board member of ICOMOS-UK (International Council on Monuments and Sites) and HERITY International (Heritage Quality Management) and the author of two books, *Tourists in Historic Towns* (2000) and *Architectural Conservation* (2008).



#### Smriti Pant MA

Smriti Pant was born in India in 1983 and studied architecture at School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi between 2001 and 2006. After receiving a Bachelor of Architecture (B. Arch.) in 2006, she worked on the documentation of British colonial structures in Red Fort Complex, Delhi, for the nomination of the complex as a UNESCO World Heritage Site from June until August 2006. Smriti pursued the World Heritage Studies program at Brandenburg University of Technology (BTU) Cottbus from 2006–2009. During the course of her studies she interned at Blair Castle (Atholl Estates), Scotland from August–November 2007 and also worked in the Department of Management, United Nations Head Quarters, New York, on documentation of UN's art collection in association with the Capital Master Plan from October –December 2008. Smriti wrote her thesis on "The Conservation Plan Dichotomy: Can the gap between theory and practice be bridged?" and received her Master of Arts in March 2009. She currently works as a Research Associate at the Department



of Architectural Conservation at BTU Cottbus where she has been writing the Conservation Management Plan for Toddington Manor, a British country house owned by the artist Damien Hirst, since April 2009.

#### Prof. Dr. Leo Schmidt FSA

Leo Schmidt is an art historian. He earned his doctorate at Freiburg University in 1980 with a thesis on the architecture of Holkham Hall, an English 18th-century country house. He was a senior investigator in the State Department for the Care of Historic Buildings in Baden-Wuerttemberg. Since 1996 he has been Professor of Architectural Conservation at Brandenburg University of Technology (BTU) Cottbus. Since 1998 he has been Director of the postgraduate course "Building & Conservation" and he is also closely involved with the "World Heritage Studies" Master's Program at BTU. He has wide-ranging interests and has published extensively, focussing on 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century architecture and on difficult heritage such as the Berlin Wall. He is a member of International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)-CIF (International Training Committee) and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London.



#### Dr. Shigeatsu Shimizu

Shigeatsu Shimizu is currently the Head of Landscape Research Section, Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties. He majored in Architectural History in Japan and East Asia, Cultural Landscapes, and Preservation of Cultural Heritage, and graduated from the University of Tokyo in 1993. He has been working in Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties since 1999. Shigeatsu received his doctorate at the University of Tokyo in 2005. He has worked on various publications such as *Gi-Youfu Kenchiku* (Pseudo-Western style Architecture), *Shibundo, Tokyo, 2003*, and the *Report on the General Investigation for Modern Japanese Architecture in Kyoto Prefecture*, the Board of Education of Kyoto Prefecture, 2009.



#### Dr. Boguslaw Szmygin

Boguslaw Szmygin, born in 1958 in Szczecin, is a professor at the Lublin University of Technology, Poland; the Head of the Department of Architectural Monument Conservation; and dean of Civil Engineering and Architecture Faculty at Lublin University of Technology. He specialises in the protection and conservation of architectural monuments (theory of conservation, revitalisation of historical towns, protection of historical ruins, World Heritage List). He has authored over 100 scientific articles (monograph "Development of Conservation Doctrine in Poland in XX Century"); organised several scientific conferences, scientific and educational programmes; and authored over 50 screenplays for educational films. He is the



President of International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Poland, secretary of International Scientific Committee of Theory of Conservation, and a member of the ICOMOS Executive Committee.

#### **Dr. Yoko Taniguchi**

Yoko Taniguchi is currently Assistant Professor of Conservation Science/Archaeological Science at the Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences (History and Anthropology) at the University of Tsukuba. Between 2004 and 2008 she was a research fellow at the Japan Centre for International Cooperation in Conservation (JCICC) at the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties in Tokyo (NRICPT). Previously she worked as a Conservation Scientist and Assistant Lecturer at the Diagnostic Science Laboratories at the Malta Centre for Restoration (MCR) in conjunction with the Institute for Conservation and Restoration Studies (ICRS). She holds a Master in Conservation Science from the Graduate School of Fine Arts of Tokyo University of the Arts. Yoko is currently involved in the conservation and constituent material analysis of earth-rendered secco mural paintings of Bamiyan in Afghanistan, Kizil and Mogao grottoes in China, and the Ajanta caves in India. She is also researching the evaluation of surface treatment of limestone monuments using ammonium oxalate and other inorganic products such as copper-based green artificial pigments and their alteration mechanisms.



#### **Dr. Hirofumi Ueda**

Hirofumi Ueda is an Assistant Professor at Sapporo City University for the Course of Spatial Design. His research interests focus on landscape image and community participation in the fields of tourism and regional planning. These interests were articulated in his doctoral thesis at the University of Kassel and developed into the current cross-national research between Japan and Russia.



#### **Dr. Masahito Yoshida**

Since he graduated in biology at Chiba University in 1979, Masahito Yoshida has dedicated himself to research and education of nature conservation in non-government organisations such as the Nature Conservation Society of Japan (NACS-J) and Japan Committee for IUCN (IUCN-J). During economic growth in the 1980s, NACS-J struggled against land developments ranging from logging operations at primeval beech forests to reclamation work at coral reefs in Okinawa. Masahito's contribution to the successful prevention of these developments in late 1980s led to lobbying campaigns to encourage the Government of Japan to ratify the World Heritage Convention in order to conserve Japanese natural heritage forever.



Since Japan became State Party to the Convention in 1992, Masahito has given technical advice on natural heritage to the Government. He is currently a member of the scientific board of the Ministry of Environment on natural heritage nomination of Ogasawara Islands.

#### **Prof. Dr. Dphil. h.c. (Stellenbosch University) Walther Ch. Zimmerli**

Walther Ch. Zimmerli was born in 1945 and has been the President of Brandenburg University of Technology (BTU) Cottbus since 15th May, 2007. He studied at Yale College, Connecticut, USA, and at the Universities of Göttingen, Germany, and Zürich, Switzerland, where he completed his PhD in 1971. Between 1971 and 1978 he was assistant professor in philosophy. From 1978 onwards he held chairs at the Universities of Braunschweig, Bamberg, Erlangen/Nürnberg and Marburg. From 1999 to 2002 he was the President of the private university of Witten/Herdecke GmbH. From 2002 to 2007 he was the Founding President of the AutoUni and Member of the top management of the Volkswagen Group from 2002 until 2006. In addition he is a member of the Executive Board of Volkswagen Coaching GmbH. He has also been a visiting professor in the USA, Australia, Japan and South Africa. In 2002 he was awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of Stellenbosch. His further awards include the International Humboldt Research Award in 1996.



### 1. WHAT IS THE *AUTHENTIC* HAGIA SOPHIA?

Kenichiro Hidaka

The complexity of the architectural history of Justinian's Hagia Sophia is well known. What we see today of this incomparable space is the accumulation of the partial changes that occurred in a period of 1473 years after its dedication. The clearest visual impacts are given by slender corner minarets topped by sharp corns and Ottoman domed additions to the south and north on the ground level. This *ensemble*, displaying intricate evidence of historical development, may therefore be a suggestive case for us to consider and discuss once again the key concept of conservation theory and practice – 'authenticity'.

The change of this heritage is not limited to its visual aspects. The western semi-dome, after the collapse in 989, was rebuilt by Armenian architect Trdat. It was quite natural of him to make every possible effort to secure the structural stability, or rather, secure the structural stability based on his belief and experience. The great western arch was reconstructed with exceptionally large bricks, and a couple of windows at the base of the dome were closed to make the border of his reconstruction better connected to the remaining 6th century portion of the dome

The biggest challenge for him must have been the reconstruction of the western semi-dome itself. His solution was to build the domical shell in a fairly flattened shape, which would secure self-support of his semi-dome and counteract the enormous horizontal outward thrust of the main dome. A series of structural analyses done by my laboratory have shown that this peculiar profile of the western semi-dome was sufficiently effective from a structural point of view both during and after the reconstruction. Thus, Trdat's semi-dome to the west shows a marked contrast with the eastern semi-dome, which, in turn, was reconstructed after its collapse in the 14th century following the curvature of the original quarter sphere.

In view of authenticity, the radical change introduced by Trdat both in shape and structure was not at all a convincing attempt. Has the authenticity of Justinian's Hagia Sophia since been lost forever due to this mid-Byzantine intervention? Or did this history affix an Armenian authenticity beside Justinian's? With a step further into the period after the fall of Constantinople, from the conceptual view of authenticity, how do we understand Ottoman additions, without which the visual integrity would be incomplete for the eye of modern visitors? Even the mid-19th century Fossati brothers' restoration-reinforcement has already become one part of the history of Hagia Sophia. In short, we should ask to ourselves: "What is the *authentic* Hagia Sophia?"

The idea of authenticity, while functioning as a preventive philosophy for excessive intervention, has been widened to cover the diversity of cultural heritage, such as landscape on a larger scale. Returning to the basic meaning of the word, and referring to relevant ICOMOS Principles and Charters, I would like to take this opportunity at Cottbus to discuss the relationship between authenticity and history through an example where the complex historical changes in space and structure constitute its 'authenticity'.

### 2. CONSERVING MURAL PAINTINGS AS INTERMEDIATE LAYERS BETWEEN IMMOVABLE AND MOVABLE HERITAGE: CASE STUDIES FROM CENTRAL AND EAST ASIA

Yoko Taniguchi

Mural paintings are of great importance as the "skin" of architectural surfaces. They are exposed to indoor (or outdoor) ambient environments and have contact with architectural fabrics such as stone, wood and natural rocks. In order to achieve successful conservation work, it is indispensable to consider moisture movement, soluble salts, porosity, adherence, fluctuations of environment, etc., as well as the murals' own fragility, paint stratigraphy, condition, etc., all of which are quite complicated. In this way, conserving murals *in-situ* is always a big challenge, but something fundamentally and ethically important.

In the past hundreds of years, a lot of earthen-rendered *secco* paintings from Silk Road and other regions have been cut and detached from the original sites. Most of them are now exhibited or stored in museums of other countries including Japan and Germany. Those detached pieces without original context (physical history) become movable properties and require different approaches and methodologies for conservation. Some cases from Sogdiana, Bamiyan, Kizil, Ajanta, and Takamatsuzuka shall be discussed.

Paint materials in such *secco* paintings tend to alter or discolour chemically and biologically. It is frequently observed that mural pieces do not retain the majority of their original tones and vividness any longer. Until now, very little was known about the painting techniques and materials of Asian murals. These should be well understood prior to any interventions. Unfortunately, most of the cases are not studied well enough to take any decisions.

Conservation work in Bamiyan allowed for the discovery of a multi-layered structure of various organic substances including drying oils. A series of scientific analyses (BM/PLM on cross-sections, SEM-EDS, synchrotron-based  $\mu$ FTIR and simultaneous  $\mu$ XRF/ $\mu$ XRD, GC/MS, and ELISA) confirmed the stratigraphical structure of the paintings and their constituent materials. Since many of the samples contained very thin and multi-layered structures composed of a variety of inorganic/organic substances, the synchrotron-based microanalyses provided excellent results. This technique allowed a layer-by-layer analysis of organic and inorganic components.

This is the first and oldest identified example of the use of drying oils in mural paintings within Central Asia as well as within the world of painting at this stage. In particular, the use of highly sophisticated painting techniques, such as the inclusion of lead white in drying oils and multi-layered painting structures that generate the optical effect of different colour hues and tones, are our very first links in Central Asia connecting these Bamiyan paintings to painting technologies spanning the range between East and West. This discovery provided technical information in order to select suitable cleaning and consolidation materials, and moreover, to reconstruct original "images" of colourful Buddhist paintings which had disappeared long ago.

### 3. THE UNESCO POLICY OF 'FILLING THE GAPS' CONCERNING INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE: GERMAN MINING SITES AND SWISS WATCHMAKING CITIES LA CHAUX-DE-FOND/LE LOCLE

Axel Föhl

Over approximately the last 15 years, UNESCO has come to the conclusion that there are wide gaps in an evenly spread system of World Heritage Sites. Objects that represent the 20th-century heritage and the witnesses to the world's development of industrialised methods of production have been identified as one of these gaps.

Using three Heavy Industry World Heritage Sites in Germany: Rammelsberg Ore Mining Site; Völklingen Iron Works and Zollverein XII Coal Mine and Coking Plant, as well as the recently added Swiss watchmaking cities of La Chaux-de-Fond and Le Locle, this presentation looks at criteria, perspectives and practises of the UNESCO process around industrial sites.

### 4. WORLD HERITAGE SITES WITHOUT HERITAGE

Aylin Orbasli

The inscription of the archaeological site of Madain Saleh on the World Heritage List in 2008 marked Saudi Arabia's first inscription in a region that is considered to be 'under represented' on the list. The cultural significance of the Arabian Peninsula is largely linked to the numerous trade routes that have used its ports and traversed it since prehistory, and the cultural dialogue between coastal and inland (desert) peoples. While the temporal nature of trade routes sometimes makes them difficult to define in the physical sense, until recently the port towns on the Red Sea and Gulf coasts contained significant evidence of the culture of exchange and cultural exchange. Furthermore, the geo-political location of cities as ports gives them a much deeper intangible and regional value that is arguably greater than the kit of parts of each individual city or port. The architectural styles are distinct not for their local characteristics but for the wide ranging influences they encapsulate. The pace and intensity of urban growth following the oil boom, followed by the more recent tourism and development boom has resulted in most historic urban quarters being demolished and at best being under serious threat.

Dubai is no exception and the demise of its historic urban fabric has been well documented. Like other coastal towns in the wider region, the heritage value of Dubai was not so much shaped by distinct monumental buildings or indeed elaborate architectural styles, but is a legacy of interchange, travel and trade. The underlying morphology of the early twentieth century city survives in parts, the fort, part of a historic neighbourhood and several souks have been heavily restored and there are plans to rebuild a neighbourhood that was demolished some twenty years ago. Dubai Municipality has (as yet informally) expressed an interest in making a nomination for inclusion on the World Heritage List. For a city that has invariably had everything that it wants from the tallest tower to the largest shopping mall, World Heritage Site status may be interpreted as just another 'must have'.

While this paper will debate the implications of such a nomination in terms of authenticity and integrity as defined in the Operational Guidelines of the Convention, it will also highlight two philosophical conflicts that such a debate encounters. The first is that which

arises between a Euro-centric notion of authenticity as embodied in physical evidence and setting and a largely *laissez faire* attitude to building conservation locally, where cultural heritage is seen to be embodied in tradition, family values and kinship and not in the built environment. The second conflict, on the other hand, emerges within the locality between a legacy of exchange and connectivity and the conscious efforts today to compartmentalise places and seek localised identities. Ironically this is frequently undertaken by appropriating historic architectural styles and symbols.

### 5. WORLD HERITAGE – WHO INHERITS WHAT FROM WHOM: A PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH

Walther Ch. Zimmerli

According to Immanuel Kant we human beings are "citizens of two worlds": the material world and the intelligible world. As such we belong to both nature and culture. To put it differently: we are the animals who transform nature into culture. The notion of heritage implies additionally a temporal and historical aspect: human beings inherit both their natural and cultural history.

This paper will discuss the question: What kind of – moral and/or legal – obligations are connected with this inheritance?

### 6. CONSERVATION OF THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE IN SHIRAKAWA-GO

Nobu Kuroda

Shirakawa-go

The "Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama" were inscribed as World Cultural Heritage sites in 1995. Shirakawa-go is located in the mountainous region in central Japan. Since the 1960s, the number of Gassho-style houses, which have large thatched roofs for sericulture, decreased sharply because of the construction of dams and depopulation. At that time, the residents of Ogimachi Village began conserving Gassho-style houses, unlike other villages where most Gassho-style houses have been rebuilt as modern houses or destroyed by fire. Ogimachi Village was defined as an Important Preservation District for Groups of Historic Buildings in 1976. At present, approximately 700 people reside in Ogimachi Village.

Cultural Landscape

The elements of the landscape in Shirakawa-go are buildings, cultivated land, roads, water systems and forests. The crucial element is Gassho-style houses, although the wholeness of and relationships among all the elements are also of utmost importance. The biggest change in land use in the last 100 years has been the decrease in cultivated land and increase in forest and housing sites. Previously, in forest areas, slash-burn agriculture was practiced and fields for thatch in the forest area; however, most of these fields have disappeared. Moreover, most roads were surfaced with asphalt in the 1970s.

Living Activities in Cultural Landscapes

In Shirakawa-go, the standard occupations of the residents have changed drastically, from

sericulture and agriculture to construction and tourism. Their activities have now converged into tourism. Sericulture, which may be a factor in the origin of Gassho-style houses, ended in the 1970s. Since the construction business is suffering due to depression these days, some residents have opened restaurants, souvenir shops, and small museums. There are strict regulations in place for landscape alterations, but living activity changes by itself.

#### Organisation for conservation

The most vital point is that the organisation of residents, which was formed in 1971, mainly works toward conservation. They hold discussions on the advisability of modifications. A foundation named "protection of Gassho-style houses in World Heritage" is also an effective organisation in Shirakawa. Funds generated from parking fees charged from tourists and received from local governments are used for repair works. This foundation also restores abandoned rice fields and supports the use of traditional materials. These works are effective in conserving the landscape.

#### Activities of the next generation

In Shirakawa, elementary school students plant rice crops, and junior high school students assist in re-thatching the roofs of Gassho-style houses. Students can become aware of tradition and conservation works through such programs.

#### What is important for the conservation of cultural landscapes?

The first step in conserving cultural landscape involves identifying the traditional and significant elements of the landscape. The next step is identifying the elements that must be protected and the manner in which they will be protected. The tangible elements of the landscape are tied together with the intangible benefits of the residents' living activities, although these activities should be modified accordingly. Thus, it is important to consider not only the tangible elements, but also the intangible activities.

### 7. CULTURAL LANDSCAPES AND FORESTS IN KYOTO

Kazue Fukamachi

Throughout its history of over 1200 years, the city of Kyoto has nourished a close relationship with its rich natural environment. The surrounding mountains and mountainsides, a large number of shrines and temples, the grid pattern of the city streets and the Kamo River constitute the frame of this old capital which has continued efforts to preserve its historical cultural heritage and the rich natural scenery that surrounds it. Green areas that play a major role in the traditional natural environment of the city include the forests in the surrounding mountains, the ancient old trees found in the proximity of shrines and temples, the trees and shrubs growing along riversides, farmlands adjacent to residential areas and, since more recent times, the trees and shrubs planted along roadsides or found in public parks. Many of the historical or religious festivals and events in the old capital are closely linked to some of the traditional green areas and could not be carried out in the traditional way without these green areas. Until the mid-1960s, forests in the environs of the city were mainly managed by private forest owners, and forest resources were used for profit in the wood and charcoal industry. Now, however, most of these forests and other green areas are protected by national or local governmental regulations and are designated as historically, culturally or biologically important natural environment preservation zones. Today, the city

faces various issues resulting from changes in lifestyle. The decrease in the use of forest resources for industrial activities has led to problems such as uncontrolled expansion of bamboo groves and thick growth of vines. The withering of pines and an overwhelming expansion of evergreens are also problematic. Finally, Kyoto needs to connect the green spaces of any shape or scale in the urban center such as private or public gardens and shrine or temple forests to the green zones along its rivers and roads that serve as the city's axes. Preserving a rich urban ecosystem that allows urban space to smoothly connect with natural habitats in and around the city remains an issue that the city addresses on a daily basis.

### 8. EFFECTIVENESS OF BUFFER ZONES: COMPARATIVE STUDY WITHIN NATURAL HERITAGES IN JAPAN

Masahito Yoshida

Buffer zones are an important tool for conservation and sustainable development in and around World Heritage sites. UNESCO hosted an expert meetings on buffer zones at Davos, Switzerland and the World Heritage Committee adopted an important decision on buffer zones at its 32nd session (32 COM 7.1) in 2008. In this decision, it was stated that parties should set up buffer zones around the World Heritage properties, not inside the properties. What influence does this decision make to new natural World Heritage nominations?

Japan has three natural World Heritage sites, namely Yakushima, Shirakami-sanchi (inscribed in 1993) and Shiretoko (inscribed in 2005). Yakushima and Shiretoko are protected as national parks and wilderness areas, while Shirakami-sanchi is protected as a nature conservation area. Only Yakushima has a poor buffer zone amongst a 10,747 ha World Heritage property, while Shirakami-sanchi has 6,832 ha buffer zone amongst a 19,971 ha property and Shiretoko has 37,000 ha buffer zones amongst a 71,000 ha property.

Comparative study on buffer zone effectiveness within natural World Heritages in Japan reveals that poor buffer zone management has had a negative impact on World Heritage properties, especially in Yakushima. For example, entering permission systems for core area of Shirakami-sanchi was effective in controlling the number of visitors into pristine forest (less than 400 visitors/yr). However in Yakushima, increasing number of visitors (400,000 visitors/yr to Yakushima) and poor visitor control in the World Heritage property (90,000 visitors/yr to Jomon-sugi core site) had a negative impact on a pristine forest.

In Shiretoko, the Government of Japan extended the boundary of buffer zone from 1km to 3km offshore from the coastline to meet a recommendation proposed in the IUCN's technical evaluation report in 2005. National park service and forest service compiled basic plans for tourism management inside the World Heritage property in 2005 and Shiretoko ecotourism association provided ecotourism guidelines for the tourism industry and visitors in 2007 to avoid a risk of negative impact on the natural environment and risks to the brown bear.

The Government of Japan submitted a draft nomination form for inscription of Ogasawara Islands on the World Heritage List in November 2009. In the management plan of Ogasawara Islands, the Government of Japan declared establishment of "world heritage management area" around the World Heritage property, instead of buffer zones. This idea provides a new and innovative approach for management of World Heritage, since impacts on natural heritage properties such as visitor impact and alien species come from the ocean line that extends 1000 km from Tokyo to the Ogasawara Islands. On the other hand, there are

criticisms that the Government does not include a critical habitat of rare and endangered fruits bat in the World Heritage property nor in the buffer zones.

Impacts on natural heritage properties depend on the status of each natural heritage site and appropriate buffer zone systems vary case by case. Nomination of Ogasawara Islands raises the question as to what kind of buffer zone should we set up for conservation of World Heritage properties within the new buffer zone paradigm.

## 9. WORLD HERITAGE IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

Cathy Daly

This paper will present the author's ongoing post graduate doctoral research, part of which was undertaken on behalf of ICOMOS Ireland's Sub-Committee on Climate Change and the Department of Environment Heritage and Local Government. The paper will present research into the effects of climate change on World Heritage (and proposed World Heritage) in Ireland using the case study sites of Bru na Boinne and Clonmacnoise, both of which are cultural landscapes.

The paper will concentrate on how World Heritage sites in Ireland have been key to the formation of a cutting edge climate change monitoring project. The intended monitoring scheme will form a legacy for the future, producing quantifiable data over the coming century, which is vital in the assessment of climate change impacts on cultural heritage. In turn this will enable the development of appropriate and sustainable management practices in terms of climate change impact mitigation and adaptation at sites.

This project answers some of the concerns listed in WHC-09/33.COM/14A, namely that the focus of World Heritage has been on inscription rather than conservation (11d). It points to a future where World Heritage sites act as laboratories for research on the global issues of heritage conservation, such as climate change. The project also provides an opportunity to increase and improve public perception of the World Heritage brand by developing a best practice model which can be replicated at other heritage sites (11c).

## 10. WORLD HERITAGE, TOURISM AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS: FROM SITES TO SYSTEMS

Samuel Merrill

UNESCO's 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and its provisions to allow heritage sites to be labelled as 'World Heritage' are increasingly adopted by the governments of developing countries as a means to attract tourism and pursue their individual development agendas. However, the relationship of World Heritage Sites with international mass tourism and its negative impacts, coupled with conflicts between the national and international conservation needs and objectives of many developing countries (particularly within sub-Saharan Africa) questions whether the World Heritage Convention is currently being applied in the most developmentally beneficial way. These notions are explored and the potential value of the World Heritage Convention to the pursuit of the international development aims enshrined in the Millennium Declaration and its Millennium Development Goals highlighted. It is suggested that

the World Heritage system could foster greater development if it focussed more on the conservation and tourism systems of developing countries as opposed to the single sites which it recognises as globally significant. This paper presents some of the theoretical outcomes of the author's Master thesis: *To List or Not to List? Evaluating the Development Potential of the World Heritage Convention in the Republic of Zambia.*

## 11. THE EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND PEOPLE MANAGEMENT ON WORLD HERITAGE

Yasushi Mori

In view of environmental change including water/air/soil movement, World Heritage should be categorised into three sub groups, which include an independent cultural structure, natural heritage and people-managed cultural/natural heritage, rather than just cultural and natural heritage. Probably, the third concept needs some explanation. People managed-cultural/natural heritage was artificially created by people within the pure natural processes, which should be maintained adequately according to natural process in regional society, including rainfall, river flow and land conditions. For example, Val d'Orcia in central Italy and the Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras need a fair bit of management by local people. Therefore, in order to maintain the heritage, it is crucial that people keep their traditional way of life there, rather than just listing the site on the World Heritage List and obtaining management funds. Sometimes it is challenging because this procedure means keeping the people's lives at a certain level. In order to maintain this heritage appropriately, scientific techniques can help. For example, in the Tobacco fields in the Viñales Valley of Cuba, people use cows and wooden ploughs to cultivate the land. This technique provides shallow cultivation of the local soil, which is beneficial for avoiding drying processes of the soil body or for keeping soil aggregation in good condition. If we can provide this scientific information to local people or governments, people can maintain the heritage more effectively rather than just keeping the traditional way of life.

In natural-related heritage or people-managed cultural heritage, water relates strongly to the degradation of the heritage. Water movement including rainfall carries many substances, such as chemicals and soil. Thus, the landscape around will inevitably be changing. Natural related heritage itself is always changing, namely, we just cut and see the heritage out of long geological processes. Therefore, it is quite natural to see that the heritage is changing and there is no guarantee for the shape and condition. As long as the trend is slow and longer than hundreds or thousands years, it is considered as a natural process. However, if this change happens at an undesirable speed within a period shorter than people's lives, we call it as degradation. Salt accumulation in arid/semi-arid region and acid rain in developing countries are some such examples. If global warming causes localised heavy rain, traditional agriculture, such as the Tobacco fields in the Viñales Valley of Cuba or Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras will be threatened by soil erosion.

In all, for the maintenance and management of World Heritage, it is appropriate to categorise world heritage into three sub groups, which are independent cultural structure, natural heritage and people-managed cultural/natural heritage, rather than just cultural and natural heritage.

## 12. WAYS OF SEEING THE LANDSCAPE IN GERMANY AND JAPAN

Hirofumi Ueda

Aiming at participation of communities in World Heritage management, we need a practical methodology to understand the vernacular meaning of local environment through resident landscape perception. In the present report, by using Landscape Image Sketching Technique (LIST), the ways of seeing landscape are analysed for case studies in Germany and Japan. Comparing the results, subjects of communities' participatory management of World Heritage are discussed.

LIST is an empirical methodology to exteriorise an individual landscape image as a scene sketch. The visual data mirrored the respondents' identification and symbolisation of the landscape and then reconstruction of the meaning in its composition as a figure-ground relationship. LIST revealed 'what' people are looking at as well as 'how' they are viewing their local environment, thus giving us new insights into the understanding of the public image through landscape perception.

For empirical case studies, two types of forest regions were selected in Germany and Japan. The original aim of the field studies was to characterise and compare the current meanings of forests in both countries. Consequently, Forbach in Northern Schwarzwald (Germany) and Kawakami in Yoshino Forestry Region (Japan) as traditional forestry areas and Reinhardswald in Northern Hesse (Germany) and Sawauchi in the Tohoku district (Japan) as national forest areas were selected as research sites.

As methods, LIST was integrated in semi-structured interviews to focus on citizens' experiences and views about landscape. In the interview guide, aesthetic landscape image was assumed to play an important role in regional identity. For the theme of landscape aesthetics, the following question was asked: "What kind of a picture would you take for a typical postcard in the region?"

As results, landscape image sketches showed diverse variety in each research site, but different characteristics between Germany and Japan suggested the fundamental difference in the ways of seeing the landscape through cultural framework. The preference for cultural landscape in Germany and natural landscape in Japan was the main difference concerning 'what' they are looking at as a symbolic scene. The different views on settlements and surroundings also showed a contrast between the inward-looking focus in Germany and the outward-looking one in Japan, which represents 'how' they are viewing the landscape. Furthermore, the results suggest the different aesthetic norm in each cultural framework, namely, a sustainable system in a certain spatial range in Germany and scenic harmony in a certain temporal moment in Japan. In short, we could find different ways of seeing landscape as an experiential space in Germany and scenic beauty in Japan.

The results of the empirical case studies give new insight into public perception of World Heritage. Even though the people can understand the outstanding universal value of World Heritage, their fundamental ways of seeing landscape vary from one culture to another. It causes different issues and discussions at the local level. For the future of World Heritage, various ways of seeing landscape need to be understood as a precondition of consensus building for local cooperation.

## 13. THE PRUSSIAN PALACES AND GARDENS FOUNDATION BERLIN-BRANDENBURG – MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION

Gabriele Horn

The Berlin-Brandenburg Foundation for Prussian Palaces and Gardens (SPSG) was established by the German state on 23rd August 1994 as an independent foundation. The SPSG is now financed by the Federal states of Berlin, Brandenburg and the German government. The foundation administers the main parts of the UNESCO-World Heritage Site "Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin" (532c, listed since 1990/ enlarged 1992 and 1999). We own around 700 sq.m. of protected parks and buildings, and we act as the legal lower management protection service (untere Denkmalschutzbehörde). The ICOMOS statement of April 1990 contains the following: "With its 500 hectares of parks and 150 constructions spaced over time from 1730 (hunting lodge) to 1916 (Cecilienhof), the ensemble of parks of Potsdam is a cultural property of exceptional quality.... Like Versailles ... Potsdam Sanssouci is an outstanding example of architectural creations and landscaping development associated with the monarchic concept of power within Europe."

The SPSG has its own gardens, construction and restoration departments. Together with the department of palaces and collections, they are responsible for the development of a concept for maintenance and restoration. Following thorough scientific studies, restoration work to buildings, in gardens and to individual works of art are carried out by the SPSG employees, external firms and specialists. Our challenge in the 21st century is to preserve these valuable and vulnerable treasures for future generations while ensuring that they remain on public display. We are committed both to the conservation and interpretation of this work to our many thousands of visitors. Constant care is imperative to prevent deterioration, not least because the buildings, gardens and collection are massive in size and monumental in scale. Its vulnerability is heightened by its age, and the environment in which it is housed. Natural risks, dust, insects, changes in light and temperature and indeed the millions of visitors all pose potential threats to its lifespan. Our strategies allow us to prepare for the future and to leave a legacy of conserved – strong, stable and documented – objects, interiors, buildings and gardens.

A presentation will be made of some examples of the development and measures taken for conservation of our gardens, buildings and interiors over the previous two decades.

## 14. WHAT, HOW, FOR WHOM? THINKING ABOUT ENGINEERING HERITAGE AND ENGINEER'S INTERVENTION

Werner Lorenz

*"The value of architectural heritage is not only in its appearance, but also in the integrity of all its components as a unique product of the specific building technology of its time. (...) Each intervention should, as far as possible, respect the concept, techniques and historical value of the original or earlier states of the structure."*

As clear as the *Principles for the Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage* of the ICOMOS Charter of Victoria Falls (2003) seem to be, it is often difficult to translate them into the reality of conservation – especially if we think of World Heritage *Structures* dating from the 19th and 20th century. How can we retain their material

authenticity in view of obvious structural faults, fatigue and ageing problems? What importance has the generally required primacy of maintaining the original structure if just this has proved highly problematic from a structural point of view? To what degree are interventions tolerable and at what point should we think about replacing it? And - first of all: What has to be respected at all? What in detail is the *cultural significance* of those bulky monuments? Using some case studies as examples the presentation will discuss challenges and possible solution-strategies in the conflict laden relation between the demands of modern conservation concepts and structural needs.

## 15. STRALSUND: CONSERVATION AND CHANGE

Inken Baller

Cultural sites, historic buildings and monuments are places of cultural significance that give an unfiltered account of the past. They contain complex information, messages and opportunities for insight. This is especially true for the historic centres of our medieval European cities. But even when they are listed as a World Heritage Sites, they are threatened at least with two different issues:

Tourism versus the habitable city: Development into a tourist attraction means the old city centre becomes a museum including the needed infrastructure of accommodation, restaurants, cafes, and gift shops.

Integration of modern concepts of life: Traffic, parking zones, shopping malls, pedestrian areas, open spaces, special functions is part of a modern city, but most of them conflict with the structure of a historic city.

Stralsund – listed as a World Heritage Site together with Wismar since 2002 – exemplifies the history of the development of Hanseatic towns at the Southern shores of the Baltic Sea. In its heyday it became the second most powerful member after Lübeck. The wealth and pride of its citizens are until today represented in the monumental brick cathedrals, in the influential monasteries, in the exceptional town hall, and in the magnificent houses of the rich tradesmen.

The historic centre of Stralsund survived the decline of the Hanseatic League and the Second World War with only a few air raids, but it faced severe difficulties during the time of the GDR. The housing stock of the old city was dramatically neglected and the centre lost its meaning for the entire population of Stralsund. The reunification came just in time to rescue the historic centre.

The overall goal was to achieve attractiveness of the historic centre of Stralsund not only for tourists, but for the Stralsunders themselves. The population within the historic centre should increase. The residents of the “new” Stralsund should regain the historic centre as a source of their identity, where they want to live, are able to carry out administrative necessities, to go shopping, to see cultural events, to meet friends.

The central challenge has been to facilitate the needed socio-economic changes and growth on one hand and to respect the urban structure and morphology on the other. Especially the integration of big building complexes like the “Ozeaneum” (Museum of the Sea) and the planned “Quartier 17” (large scale retail for sale) has been a high wire act that needed a lot of work in convincing ICOMOS not to protest against it.

Today Stralsund’s old town has an increasing number of residents, although the population of the entire city is still in decline. It can cope with the changing needs of its inhabitants. Thus, the basis for further development and proper maintenance has been achieved.

## 16. RECONSTRUCTION BOOM IN JAPAN: ITS SIGNIFICANCE AND BACKGROUND

Shigeatsu Shimizu

In Japan, many works of reconstruction have been carried out. From primitive huts or world heritage site ‘Nara Palace Site’, to 19th century buildings, there are various examples of reconstruction works. It looks like a boom of reconstruction. Most of cases are a part of presentation of historic sites based on scientific grounds, but the range and nature of their grounds vary.

Why are Japanese eager to reconstruct ancient buildings? Historic sites in Japan or East Asia have peculiar characters. They have extremely few vestiges on the ground, and only holes left in the ground, so to speak, only of the negative of the buildings are remaining. It can be the consequence of the fact that the architectural tradition has been mainly composed of wood. Moreover, it is extremely difficult to exhibit architectural vestiges leaving it exposed. That is, authentic things often cannot be observed in situ within historic sites. Settings can be the only means of understanding the sites from the actual place observation. Therefore, many people have come to approve of the reconstruction of lost buildings, and to make it useful for understanding the sites.

Pros and cons of this situation are always argued. Pros point towards the significance of utilisation of historic sites or as a landmark, as in a recent case of reconstruction of a 19th-century building in the city centre to recover its history. Cons include the problem of credibility or the fixation of the historic image, the doubt about the situation itself that there is nothing on the ground space. Argument is moving in the landscape problem of broader area including historic sites.

In this presentation, I will present various reconstruction cases in Japan in typological orders, and reflect on the reason, the background, and the significance of the reconstruction boom in Japan.

## 17. WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION: A MEDIATOR BETWEEN CULTURE, POLITICS AND HUMAN RIGHTS?

Smriti Pant

Culture and politics are inter-related and this is clearly reflected in the day-to-day functioning of international organisations; the United Nations (UN) and its specialised agencies are no exception. Where else can this link be more evident than in the case of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) – a UN agency that aims:

*“... to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the*

*Charter of the United Nations.*”

Ample examples can be quoted which highlight the extent of influence (whether positive or negative) that (inter)national politics has on UNESCO’s work in the cultural sector, particularly heritage protection – in what should ideally be a balanced mutual relationship, more often than not, politics tends to become the dominant player. Yet, the importance of a fundamental respect for cultural diversity and Human Rights within the context of (inter)national politics cannot be ignored and in its Preamble, the Constitution of UNESCO recognises:

*“that a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.”*

Keeping this in mind, the World Heritage Convention was adopted by UNESCO on 16th November 1972 for fostering international understanding and co-operation in order to prevent the recurrence of (widespread) political conflicts and the resulting destruction of cultural and natural heritage. By propagating the concept of (protection of) heritage sites that hold universal importance for mankind irrespective of their territorial location, it is clear that the Convention envisaged (the safeguarding of) cultural heritage as an important means for furthering UNESCO’s grand, yet seemingly utopian, goal of “building peace in the minds of men” (even though it may not be mentioned explicitly within the official text of the Convention).

But does the World Heritage Convention have the potential to constructively influence political and human right issues? If yes, then almost 38 years after the adoption of the Convention, has this potential been (at all) realised? In order to answer these questions, firstly an attempt will be made at bringing out the close, but often ignored, link between the basic founding principles of the UN Charter, UNESCO’s Constitution, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the World Heritage Convention. Once it is established that all these agencies/tools have a common goal, case studies of World Heritage Sites that have been associated with Human Rights violations will be used to analyse how such Sites can be instrumental in contributing towards preventing future recurrences by developing pro-active measures rather than reactive measures.

## 18. MEDIATING AND PRESENTING THE BERLIN WALL

Axel Klausmeier

Buildings and built structures of any kind are a means of communication. Their architectural essence tells us about the conditions under which the building came into existence as well as about the people who built and changed it. Similarly, our present-day treatment will provide insights to later generations about contemporary methods and attitudes.

This is also true for uncomfortable monuments such as the Berlin Wall. These in particular need passionate advocates who help make them legible. Novel ways that react to the historic landscapes in a responsible manner need to be developed and made understood.

This talk will concentrate on the efforts of both the Berlin Senate and the newly established Berlin Wall Foundation to communicate and interpret the history of the German division,

the division of Berlin, the history of the Wall as well as how to commemorate the victims adequately. It will focus on the extension of the existing commemoration site in Bernauer Straße and will present by which means the often painful history is remembered and interpreted.

## 19. WORLD HERITAGE LIST – CHALLENGES AND THREATS

Bogusław Szmygin

The World Heritage List (WHL) is the most successful initiative regarding heritage protection undertaken on the worldwide scale. Such an opinion can be justified by many arguments. The WHL is truly a worldwide initiative; The WHL has reached a remarkable level of quantity and quality development; a new and very comprehensive evaluation system of nominations for WHL has been created; WHL combines the cultural and natural heritage within common frameworks; the status of World Heritage site is very desirable due to its prestige and promises for tourism development. However, this worldwide success of WHL is not given forever.

The WHL has gained success because its meaning goes beyond heritage protection. It also has political, economic, promotional, and touristic significance. The number of sites inscribed on the WHL builds the image of the State Party; is proof of cultural richness; is a source of prestige; is a basis for promotion; and is a very important factor for tourism development. However, additional dimensions of the WHL also cause additional problems. For example, due to political correctness the statistical analysis of the WHL (“Gaps Report”) is treated as a measure of its representativeness and has influence on the evaluation of new nominations. It also limits the reliability of evaluation of particular types of nominations (especially within “living cultures”) and as a result has influence on their protection.

During the period of implementation of the World Heritage Convention the organisational and formal issues have been solved most efficiently. One can state, that organisational structures and procedures of the WHL are relevant for its needs. This also applies for the nomination process. Substantial issues, which are a result of a great variety of heritage and complexity of conditions of its protection, have not been solved so efficiently. Two main objectives have to be fulfilled now: to ensure sufficient quality and representativeness of new inscriptions and to ensure effective protection of sites already inscribed on WHL.

For improving the evaluation system of new nominations the following issues have to be solved: firstly, introduction of substantial (not only statistical) evaluation of the representativeness of WHL – the “Gaps Report” does not respect cultural differences and especially not the equal achievements of cultures; secondly, respect to the specificity and variety of nominated sites, in the context of the evaluation of authenticity, integrity and possibilities of protection – especially in the case of historical towns, cultural landscapes, and industrial heritage; And thirdly, the issue of the growing complexity and costs of preparing new nominations and dossiers.

To improve the system of protection of inscribed sites the following issues have to be solved: firstly, introduction of an external control system for inscribed sites – the existing system of self-control (used in Periodic Report) is not reliable; secondly, elaboration of indicators for monitoring values of World Heritage sites – especially for places which have to be changed or modernised (sites of “living cultures”); and thirdly, analysis of real consequences of in-

scription of heritage sites on WHL – damages caused by mass tourism, costly conservation works, modernisations and adaptations.

Summing up, the number of World Heritage issues is still growing as is the scope of their complication. The future of the WHL depends on whether we find the solutions for these challenges.

## 20. A MORATORIUM FOR THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST?

Jörg Haspel

In 1999 ICOMOS Switzerland organised an international (Europe wide) workshop discussing *“Quel patrimoine culturel mondial? Pour qui? Et comment?”*. My contribution will present some results and summarise main recommendations of that expert meeting and highlight questions that are still virulent or have become even more urgent in the last decade.

Some of the key questions are:

A) How can state parties and their recent national tentative lists help to fill the gaps of the UNESCO list? Do we need global regulations and incentives to achieve a representative and balanced world heritage list? Are hundreds of World Heritage Sites in Europe, for example, of any help to regions that are underrepresented in the UNESCO List?

B) Do World Heritage Nominations and listed World Heritage Sites draw public attention only to monuments and sites of Outstanding Universal Value? How can World Heritage Sites promote public awareness of and public grants for or private investment in the wide range of cultural heritage (for monuments and sites of merely national, regional, local significance)? Does the issue of conservation in general benefit from World Heritage policies? Should World Heritage Sites also serve as a locomotive for a train of wagons full of national, regional and local cultural heritage goods?

C) Do World Heritage promotion and marketing strategies strengthen democratic participation and transboundary mutual understanding (and offer odd jobs for “slum dog millionaires”)? Or do increasing number of educational options and tourist facilities as well as growing expectations for economic development (including World Heritage industries) and high density of functions endanger the authenticity of historical use and traditional spirit of the sites?

## Organising Institutions

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### Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

The Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), or Gakushin for short, is an independent administrative institution, established by way of a national law for the purpose of contributing to the advancement of science in all fields of the natural and social sciences and the humanities. JSPS plays a pivotal role in the administration of a wide spectrum of Japan’s scientific and academic programs. While working within the broad framework of government policies established to promote scientific advancement, JSPS carries out its programs in a manner flexible to the needs of the participating scientists.

JSPS was founded in 1932 as a non-profit foundation through an endowment granted by Emperor Showa. JSPS became a quasi-governmental organisation in 1967 under the auspices of the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture (Monbusho), and since 2001 under the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (Monbukagakusho). Over this 70-year period, JSPS has worked continuously to develop and implement a far-reaching array of domestic and international scientific programs. On October 1, 2003, JSPS entered a new phase with its conversion to an independent administrative institution, as which it will strive to optimise the effectiveness and efficiency of its management so as to improve the quality of the services it offers to individual researchers, universities, and research institutes.

JSPS’s operation is supported in large part by annual subsidies from the Japanese Government. Its main functions are:

- To foster young researchers,
- To promote international scientific cooperation,
- To award Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research,
- To support scientific cooperation between the academic community and industry, and
- To collect and distribute information on scientific research activities.

The JSPS holds 10 liaison offices abroad one of which is located in Bonn and is responsible for the German-speaking area.

[www.jsps.go.jp](http://www.jsps.go.jp)  
[www.jsps-bonn.de](http://www.jsps-bonn.de)

### University of Tsukuba

The University of Tsukuba was established in October 1973 due to the relocation of its antecedent, the Tokyo University of Education, to the Tsukuba area. It was the first comprehensive university in Japan to be established under a country-wide university reform plan and as such has featured “Openness” with “New Systems for Education and Research” under a “New University Administration.” The university strives to create a unique, active, and

internationally competitive university with superlative education and research facilities. This continuing effort is encapsulated in the university's mission statements. The University of Tsukuba has six main missions which aim to contribute to the world by cultivating advanced and creative knowledge and nurturing individuals with creative ideas. The missions are:

Cultivation of human resources with diverse knowledge, a rich sense of humanity, and solid academic ability in the undergraduate courses.

Cultivation of researchers who are able to take creative and flexible approaches to problems based on deep knowledge of their field, and highly specialised professionals who have a broad outlook and business ability.

Creation of educational research centres to pursue excellent research achievements, cultivate human resources and utilise well-developed research environments in the Tsukuba Science City.

Promotion of basic and applied research with scientific and social values, and research contributing to the transmission of science and culture to the next generation.

Contribution to society by cooperating with international and local communities and industries as an open-door university.

Contribution to improvement of higher education and research activities in Japan by playing a leading role based on the university reform.

#### *The University of Tsukuba's Masters/Doctoral Program in World Heritage Studies*

The University of Tsukuba's Masters/Doctoral Program in World Heritage Studies can be seen to fulfil many of these mission statements. This program aims at imparting the basic, but well-specialised practical skills relating to the multi-disciplinary field of heritage studies in response to the need to protect and utilise cultural and natural heritage in its diversity. The interrelated disciplines include: philosophy and ideas of conservation, religious studies, archaeology, bio-ecological studies, institutional framework and practice of conservation, cultural tourism, conservation management, landscape, urban planning, historical studies of art and architecture, and conservation science on the methodology and treatment of excavated objects.

In addition to full-time professors, these fields of specialisation are partially supported by eminent specialists from other universities and organisations, especially experts on administrative practice in the Agency of Cultural Affairs in Japan. Thus, the graduate students in this program learn the most recent "trends" and up-to-date information, such as current strategy in cultural policy and challenges in national and international conservation programs on the governmental level. The program offers those who are engaged in heritage conservation in a broader sense the opportunity to acquire important knowledge and skills not only through professional education in the classroom, but also through direct contact with the reality of actual wide-ranged conservation activities, developed in architectural-archaeological sites and landscaping projects in traditional villages or agricultural farms.

<http://www.tsukuba.ac.jp>  
<http://www.heritage.tsukuba.ac.jp/>

#### **Brandenburg University of Technology (BTU) Cottbus**

The Brandenburg University of Technology (BTU) Cottbus was founded in 1991 and is the only technical university in the State of Brandenburg. Scientists, engineers, architects, as well as urban and regional planners receive excellent training at the attractive university campus. However, in addition to offering excellent academic and continuing education programmes, the BTU is also a dedicated research university. It places strong practical emphasis on applied research as instrumental in providing impetus behind ongoing redevelopment efforts in the Brandenburg region. Therefore, BTU is an important driving force in support of the overall economic development of the State of Brandenburg. In accordance with the profile of a technical university, the mission of BTU is to consistently ensure excellent educational and research opportunities in terms of training qualified specialists, strengthening the industrial landscape, and facilitating knowledge transfer in respect to research findings and innovative discoveries. The academic profile of the BTU Cottbus consists of five focus areas, some of which have already yielded excellent results in national and international research efforts. These areas are: Energy; Environment; Materials; Building; and Information and Communications Technology. Many of the concerns of these areas are shared across disciplines spanning their traditional divides as such interdisciplinary approaches are often beneficial. One example of this worthwhile approach is that of BTU's own Master of Arts in World Heritage Studies.

#### *Master of Arts in World Heritage Studies*

On November 16, 1972, the General Conference of UNESCO passed the "Convention for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the World." With this convention, UNESCO sought to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world which is considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. Today, the so-called "World Heritage List" contains 890 entries from all over the globe. BTU's World Heritage Studies is an innovative program established in 1999 that combines scientific, technical, socio-economic, cultural, ecological and political objectives in order to help protect and conserve the heritage of mankind and thus serve the goals of the UNESCO convention. The course of studies integrates lectures and seminars from disciplines associated to four main module areas. These are: Humanities and Social Sciences; Arts, Architecture and Conservation; Natural Heritage and Cultural Landscapes; and Management. The program is enriched by a wide diversity of courses within these module areas, permanent staff and a number of specialists with practical experience of fields such as management, tourism, cultural studies, history, or administration, who are invited to Cottbus as visiting professors. The course recently celebrated its 10-year anniversary with an international conference, "World Heritage and Cultural Diversity – Challenges for University Education". The course is co-directed and coordinated by the Chair of Design, Building Science and Spatial Organisation and the Chair of Environmental Planning in cooperation with the Faculty for Architecture, Construction Engineering and Urban Planning, which includes the Chair of Architectural Conservation.

<http://www.tu-cottbus.de/>  
<http://www.tu-cottbus.de/denkmalpflege/>  
<http://www.tu-cottbus.de/whs/>