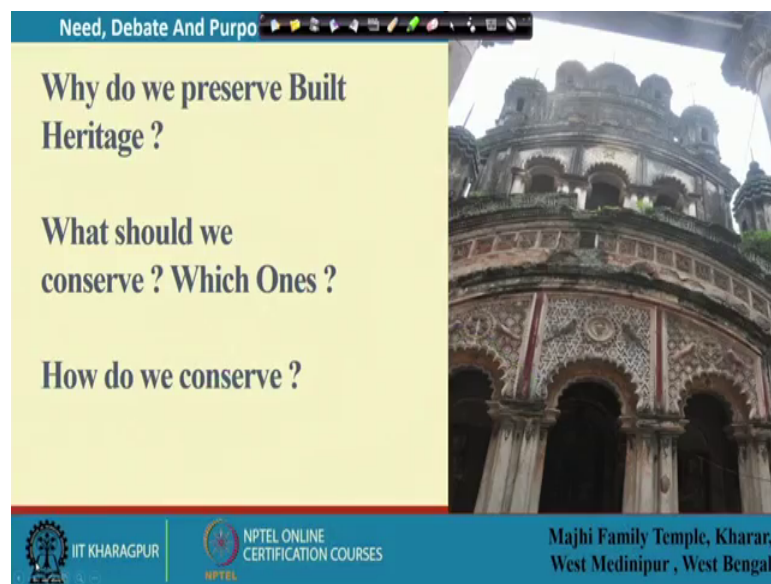


Architectural Conservation and Historic Preservation
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Lecture - 03
Need, Debate and Purpose

Welcome we are starting another module today. Today's topic is heritage conservation need debate and purpose.

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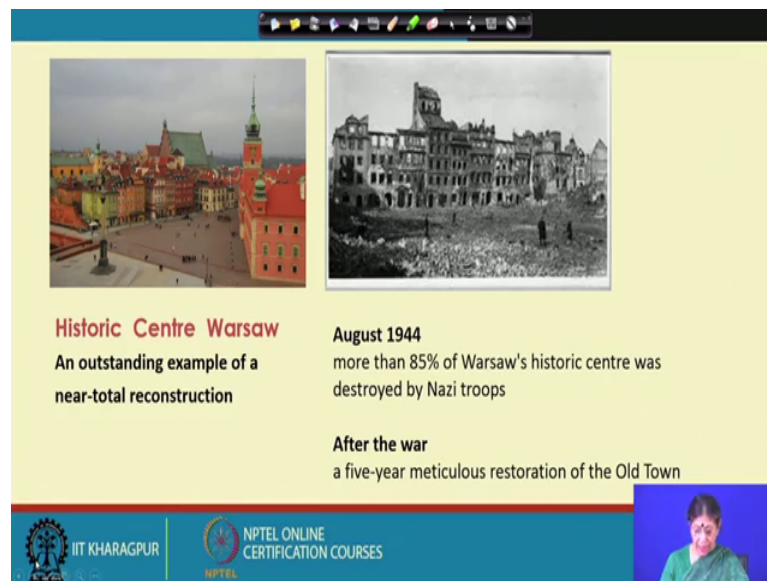


So, as we see that, in this image we are able to see a temple this is in the West Medinipur in a village temple. It is a family temple, beautiful stucco works are there, but it is in a very, very deteriorated condition. there is not much economic affordability of the family to maintain it. It is not a listed property; that means, it is not under state or cultural or the heritage commission, neither it is under archaeological survey of India. So, nobody protects it, we feel that this needed to be preserved, but there are many such structures which are very important aesthetically beautiful, historically important, but they are just getting deteriorated. Due to negligence due to lack of finance and others and there are numerous of them.

So now, the question comes that, first of all do we preserve that because these are not very useful maybe in today's context. If we see that family temples, they are not maintaining it properly, so, the question comes why do we preserve the built heritage and

what should we conserve which ones? Those which are very important people think or the community think or something like that. And if at all we can establish that these are useful, these are important, this is significant. Then the questions come how do we conserve them? So, there is a debate and about the purpose about the usefulness about the way the heritage structures are to be preserved.

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Historic Centre Warsaw
An outstanding example of a near-total reconstruction

August 1944
more than 85% of Warsaw's historic centre was destroyed by Nazi troops

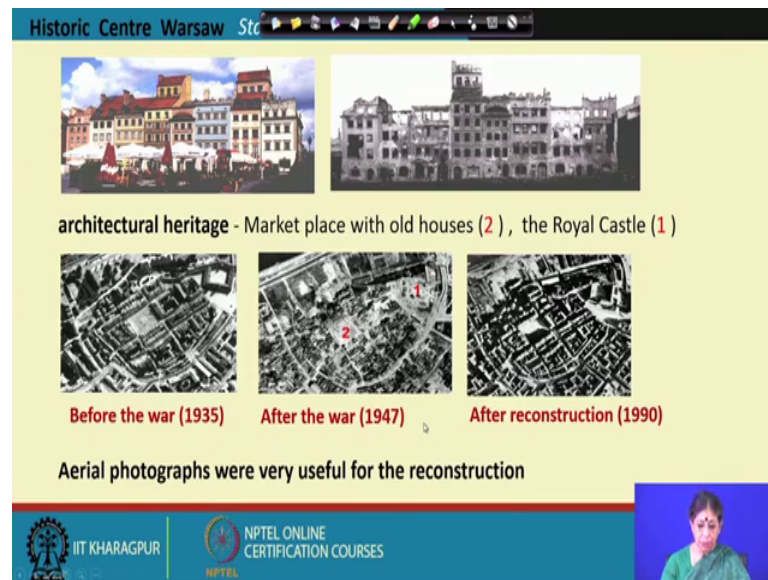
After the war
a five-year meticulous restoration of the Old Town

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We will discuss some of the case studies today or some of the very well-known examples to see, these why this debate happens? And what are the answers if there are any? This image what you see is the historic centre of Warsaw in Poland. This is an outstanding example of a near total reconstruction. It is a reconstruction and these reconstruction mean something apparently one may think that it is a historical structures which are very old, but in reality, it is not. So, because in august 1944 during the second world war time, more than 85 percent of Warsaws historic centre was destroyed by Nazi troops of Germany and this that was the state .

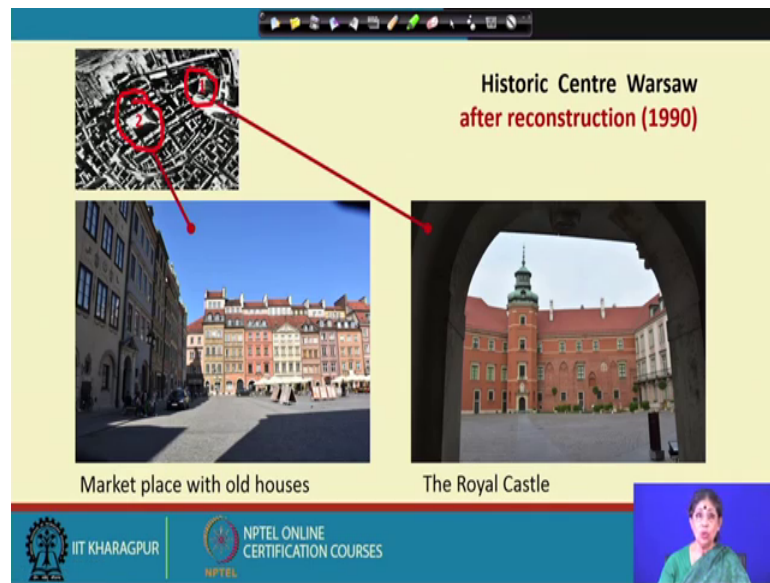
After the war, the government of that country and the people they decided to reconstruct it and a 5-year meticulous restoration of the old town took place.

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The pictures what you see is on the one side, we see the, this market square which was before the war and then we also see the damaged condition what happened during the war. And we also see the satellite images or the aerial views of these 2 areas, before the war in 1935 and after the war in 1947 after the war in 1947 we see that these place the 2 which was a market square is a totally devastated and nothing almost remains in the place where this palace was there. This is the aerial view after reconstruction in 1990. So, it was not a restoration or reconstruction of one single structure or few structure is a total area where the 85 percent demolition took place was reconstructed. The aerial photographs which were available they were very useful for this reconstruction purpose.

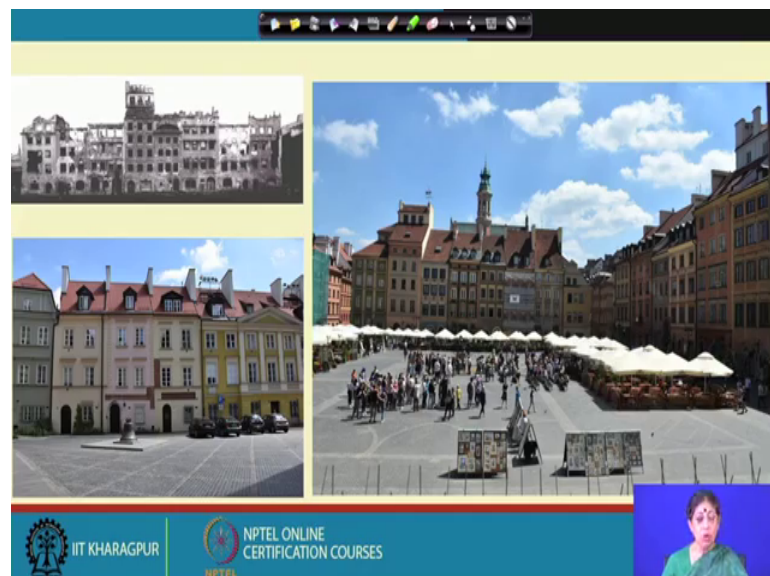
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This is the market square, after today as it existing marketplace with the old houses and then this is the royal castle, nothing almost existed and it is the last one which was reconstructed.

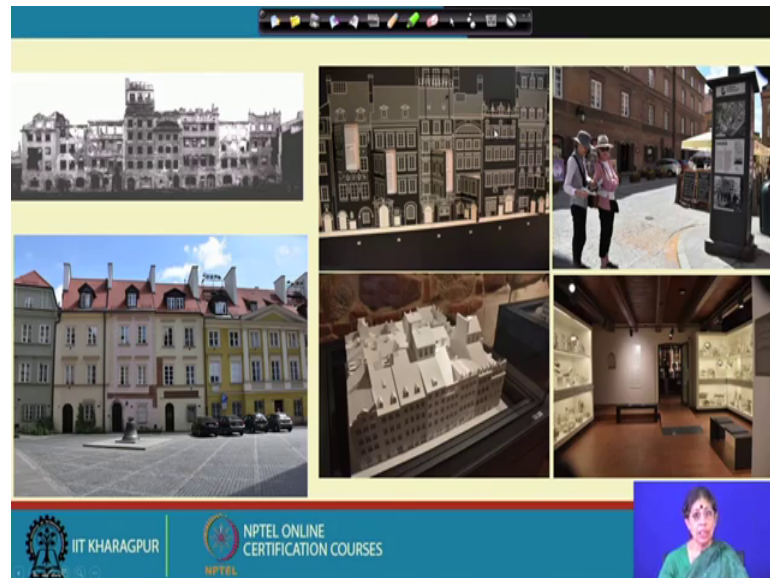
So, this is not actually the old fabric which was there before the war, it is a total reconstruction the reconstruction which happened almost picture perfect. Everything was done authentically taking clues, taking dimensions, taking images, from the old structures and the entire area were revived.

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Now, what is happening to these structures? Which were earlier residential quarter of the old historic structure? They are now very important tourist place; there is a market square most of the tourists visit throughout the year, lot of activities happens in the market square, but actually this buildings, are no longer not predominantly the residential quarter. .

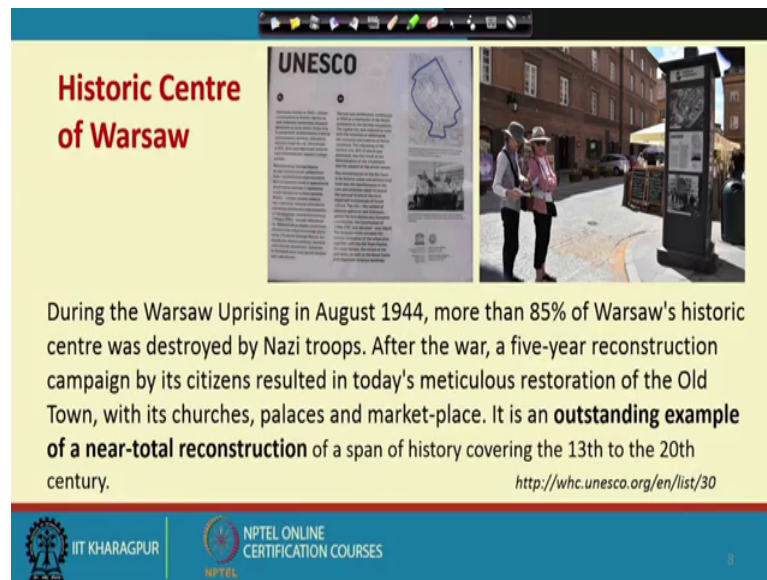
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They are now, being converted into a museum. Most of that that entire Fasada entire street the buildings along that there are museum, within the museum they show what were the damage. How the reconstruction took place? and the history of that area.

So, this is what is happening in the museum. So, that buildings which were reconstructed almost exactly how they were before the war are being used as a museum. So, they have been rehabilitated and now this is being declared as a heritage site which is a world heritage site; that means, it is very, very significant when we talk about the international scenario or the global scenario.

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Historic Centre of Warsaw

UNESCO

During the Warsaw Uprising in August 1944, more than 85% of Warsaw's historic centre was destroyed by Nazi troops. After the war, a five-year reconstruction campaign by its citizens resulted in today's meticulous restoration of the Old Town, with its churches, palaces and market-place. It is an **outstanding example of a near-total reconstruction** of a span of history covering the 13th to the 20th century.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/30>

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One might question that if nothing existed and if they are reconstructed. So, they are not real not real, in a sense they are not authentic then why they are so, important? So, let us go to the statement what UNESCO? UNESCO is the highest authority which sort of declares the world heritage sites and describes the reasons for that. So, let us see that what sort of they have written in this signage or the signboard that the importance of that site.

So, I am reading out, during the Warsaw uprising in august 1944 more than 85 percent of Warsaws historic centre was destroyed by the Nazi troop. After the war a 5-year reconstruction campaign by it is citizens, resulted in today's meticulous restoration of the old town, with it is churches, palaces and market places. It is an outstanding example of a near total reconstruction of a span of history covering 13 to 20 century.

So, almost 7 centuries history have been recorded in that area which has been a near total reconstruction took place. And that has been declared by UNESCO as the world heritage site. Now why? So, we get 2 words in this context on in the writer, one is the reconstruction and one is restoration. So, there are certain differences between these 2 approaches.

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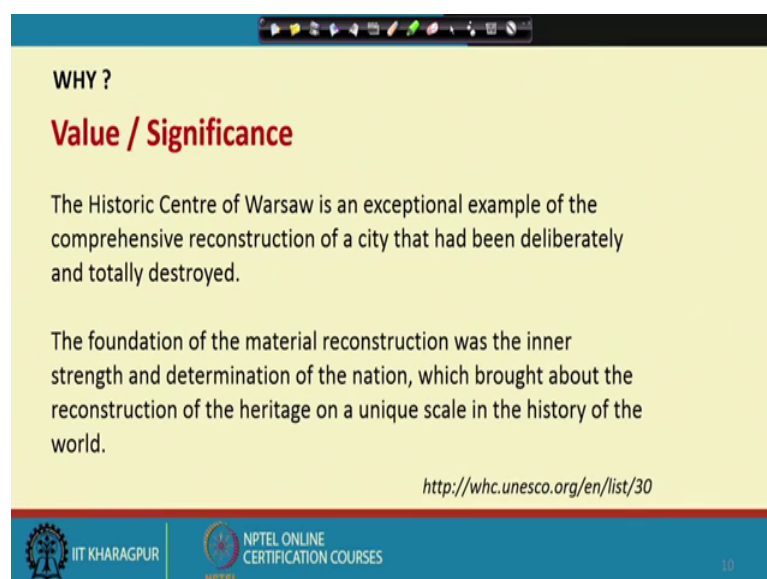


The slide features two photographs of historic European architecture. The top photo shows a large, multi-story building with a central tower and many windows, possibly a palace or government building. The bottom photo shows a row of colorful, multi-story buildings with red-tiled roofs and many windows, typical of a historic city center. To the right of the images is a list of three terms: Reconstruction, Restoration, and Rehabilitation. The slide is part of an NPTEL presentation from IIT Kharagpur.

- Reconstruction
- Restoration
- Rehabilitation

And so, reconstruction we are getting acquainted with some new terminologies, Reconstruction, restoration and rehabilitation because the buildings most of the buildings are no longer used as residential building. Some definitely are ah, but many of them are being used for public facilities and they have been rehabilitated as in some cases as a museum, in some cases such a cultural facilities, some cases institution, some cases guest houses and some are still being used as the residential quarter.

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The slide is titled 'WHY?' and discusses the 'Value / Significance' of the Historic Centre of Warsaw. It states that the Historic Centre of Warsaw is an exceptional example of the comprehensive reconstruction of a city that had been deliberately and totally destroyed. It also mentions that the foundation of the material reconstruction was the inner strength and determination of the nation, which brought about the reconstruction of the heritage on a unique scale in the history of the world. The slide includes a URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/30>. The slide is part of an NPTEL presentation from IIT Kharagpur.

WHY ?

Value / Significance

The Historic Centre of Warsaw is an exceptional example of the comprehensive reconstruction of a city that had been deliberately and totally destroyed.

The foundation of the material reconstruction was the inner strength and determination of the nation, which brought about the reconstruction of the heritage on a unique scale in the history of the world.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/30>

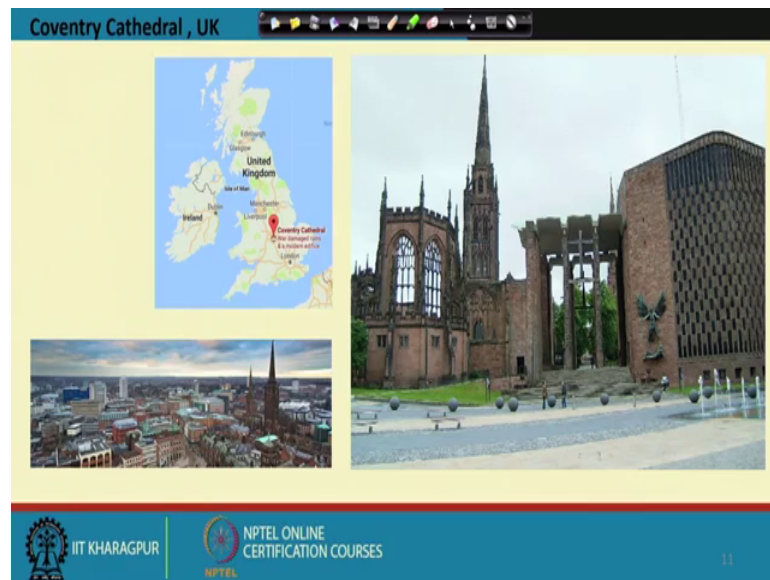
So, this brings us to the question of the value and significance.

So, what was the value that why that reconstructed quarter of old Warsaw has been declared as a world heritage sites. So, again you I am quoting from UNESCOs write up that the historic centre of Warsaw is an exceptional example of the comprehensive reconstruction of a city that had been deliberately and totally destroyed. So, it is an exceptional example of the comprehensive reconstruction one.

It also goes on further to say the foundation of the material reconstruction was the inner strength and determination of the nation which brought about the reconstruction of the heritage on a unique scale in the history of the world. So, let us look at this more carefully. It has been reconstructed entire quarter of a whole historic structure, but why what is the value and the significance is not only that they look beautiful, not only that they look like old structure, but they say the foundation of the material reconstruction which is a tangible expression or tangible product, what we see today. It was the expression or manifestation of the inner strength and determination of the nation.

So, this strength and determination of the nation this is of value and this, what we see today, it is a manifestation of the strength and determination of the nation by which they thought that it should be reconstructed. So, this intangible component of the significance, the value, the emotional attachment, the symbolism of that structure, that intangible characteristics are important and that historic quarter what we see today is a manifest manifestation of that value and significance. And that is why they have been declared as a world heritage site. Let us go to another example.

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This is Coventry Cathedral in UK we see that here this is the Coventry, it is a town which was actually during the world war time it was a centre of the defence storage and difference trading and it was came under an atter. And this is the Coventry Cathedral, part of this is old and part of this is new. Let us try to understand the story behind it a story behind this reconstruction remodeling or new construction.

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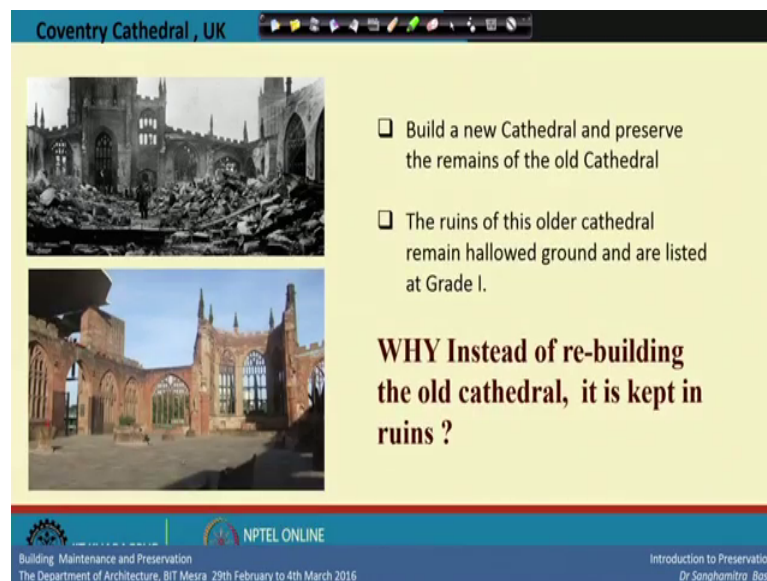
A presentation slide titled "Coventry Cathedral, UK". It features a black and white photograph of the ruins of St Michael's Cathedral after the Coventry Blitz. To the right of the photograph is a text box with the following text: "This St Michael's Cathedral, bombed almost to destruction during the Coventry Blitz of 14 November 1940 by the German Luftwaffe." Below the photograph is another photograph showing the modern reconstruction of the cathedral. To the right of this photograph is a box titled "Alternatives approaches" with a list of four options: "sweeping away the ruins", "rebuilding a replica of the former church", "build a new Cathedral", and "preserve the remains of the old Cathedral".

During the world war 2 in 14th November on 14th November it is just almost today's for today's almost so many years have passed by, that 14th November 1940, the German air

force actually almost totally destroyed the coventry cathedral . So, what could have been the approaches? which were available to the people to the community and the government after the war was over. The alternative approaches which were available was they could have sweep sweeping away the ruins, they could have cleared the places or rebuilding of a replica of the former church build a new cathedral or preserve the remains of the old cathedral.

All of this approaches would have been possible and could have been a proper or appropriate approach which they could have taken. What they have done? Is they have kept the ruins like this today they have cleared the debris and the ruins are kept there and they have not built the roof. And that really is a very challenging situation because over without the roof it is very difficult to preserve the machinery structures.

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Coventry Cathedral , UK

- ☐ Build a new Cathedral and preserve the remains of the old Cathedral
- ☐ The ruins of this older cathedral remain hallowed ground and are listed at Grade I.

WHY Instead of re-building the old cathedral, it is kept in ruins ?

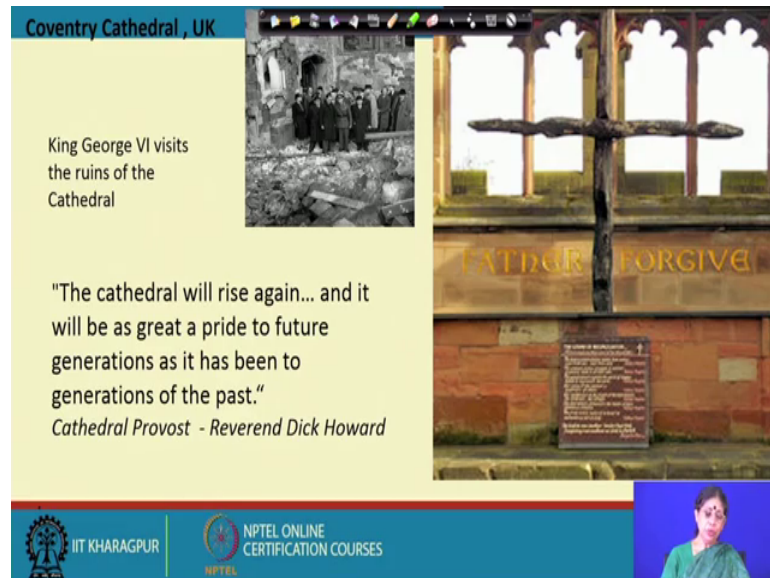
NPTEL ONLINE
Building, Maintenance and Preservation
The Department of Architecture, BIT Mesra 29th February to 4th March 2016
Introduction to Preservation
Dr Sanghamitra Basu

So, what they decided? Is that to build a new cathedral and preserve the remains of the old cathedral. So, they have preserved the old cathedral without the roof and at the same time they have build a new cathedral. The ruins of the older cathedral remain a hallowed ground and are listed as a grade one; listed as a grade one means they are very, very important almost as the highest grading in a country.

Now, the question or the debate comes, why instead of rebuilding the old cathedral it is kept in ruins? In case of war. So, we since we have seen that they have reconstructed case by case building by building, facade by facade the entire old structure, but in this

case, they have not done that. They just cleared the ruins and cleared the debris and they have kept like that.

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Now, for that we have to go back to that time, after that day when the damage took place the next morning what we can see that the George the 6 visit the site and quoting from the reverend dick Howard, who was in charge of that he says that the cathedral will rise again. And it will be as great as a pride to future generations as it has been to generation of the past. So, he is talking about the cathedral will rise again and what they did? Is that they took 2 wooden beams from the ruins and they have put it as a cross and under that they have said father forgive.

So, again we are coming to the debate that what was the approach has been taken for Coventry Cathedral preservation or conservation?

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Coventry Cathedral , UK



Commemorative and Historical values

ruins of the old Cathedral are preserved as a memorial and sacred space for the City

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And why and what is the value the value? Here basically a commemorative and historical. They are trying to remember that particular incident the historically what it has happened, but not as a sign of hatred, not as a negative aspect, but to keep it something which will re remind the people of the future generation, that what a war can do and what is the degree or damage of a war? So, the ruins of the old cathedral are preserved as a memorial and a sacred space for the city.

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Coventry Cathedral , UK



The 'new' Cathedral
an inspiration to many fine artists of the post-war era

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Dr Sanghamitra Basu

But in addition to that, there has been a new cathedral which has been built. An inspiration to many fine artists of the post war era, because while the new cathedral was being built. There were the stained glass, there were the sculptures, there were murals and the artists from all over the world. They sort of contributed to create those artistic features in the new a new cathedral. And this now new cathedral was not an imitation of the old cathedral.

It was totally new except the brick that was unite uniting the old and the new cathedral. Feature wise, element wise, it was a totally new cathedral they have not copied that any of the sort of features from the old cathedral.

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So, both the new and the old they were existing side by side. So, the coventry cathedral becomes now a garden of remembrance. A design by Basil Spence and Arup the new cathedral is built alongside the 2 buildings together effectively, forming one church.

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Coventry Cathedral, UK



Symbolic Value

- Dramatic contrast of the Ruins and the New Cathedral
- A moving reminder of the folly and waste of war
- Quest for peace and reconciliation
- A major tourist attraction

▪ **Preservation**

▪ **New addition / building**

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And. So, it is a symbolic value a symbolic value not only for a place, for home measure or a place for a religious place. It has become a symbolic; it has attained a new value symbolic value which is achieved by the dramatic con contrast of the ruins of the new cathedral. A moving reminder of the folly and waste of the war and a quest for peace and reconciliation and by this it has become a major tourist attraction, preservation and new addition to the building these are also the alternative approaches which have been taken care. In this, preservation or restoration approach of the coventry cathedral.

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Many faces of Conservation

- Preservation and conservation is a multifaceted term, it can have many dimensions and possibilities.
- On the other hand , subjective assessment of past often overrides the objectivity of seeing heritage as a potential and viable development option.

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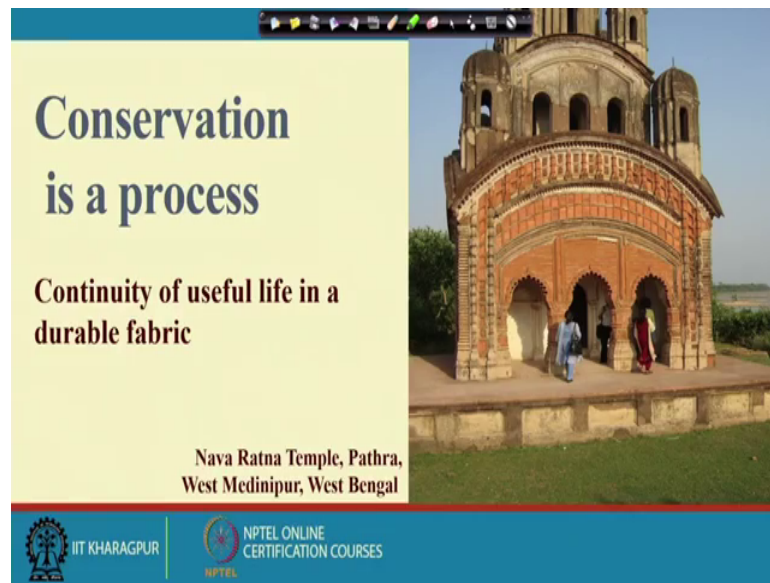
So, these 2 examples bring us to the many phases of conservation. Preservation and conservation thus is a multi-faceted term it can have many dimensions and possibilities. Is conservation is actually a broad umbrella under which it can be conservation, it can be restoration, it can be reconstruction, it can be new building, it can be preservation, a lot of approaches which are possible under the broad head of conservation on the other hand, subjective assessment of the past. So, preservation is a multi-faceted. So, we have talked about that, but on the other hand what is important to understand is the subjective assessment of the past. Often overrides the objectivity of seeing heritage as a potential and viable development option.

So, between this subjective assessment and the objectivity of saying that what is possible? What are the value? This is a very important part of a conservation and to decide what can be done. As we have seen in this 2 cases as almost a similar situation though the scale is very different we can or cannot take a various different dimension or an approaches and a parts and, but still we will be sort of quite right, to sort of take this approaches..

So, there is actually nothing right or wrong that this has to be done under this situation it depends a lot of assessment which also has to be objective. It cannot be subjective assessment because just saying that I like this building or I like this structure I think I am very proud of this structure. So, I would like to preserve that.

So, this objective assessment is very important when we decide about the conservation movement.

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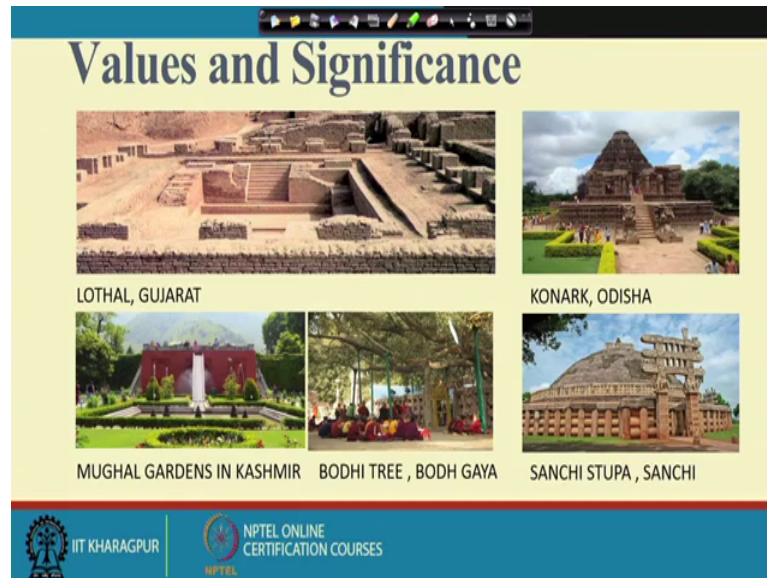
So, thus the conservation is a process is a continuity of useful life in a durable fabric it is very difficult to define conservation, but I think each and every this word it is a linkage between the past present and the future generation. And so, that the fabric which is durable it sort of serves an useful purpose for the future generation, the present generation.

And also becomes a link with our past generation, the heritage what we have inherited from the past. And so, that we become a custodian and we can preserve it and keep it for the future generation and sometimes we also can add value to that. So, the next question is a value, this is a very small structure in west medinipur a village structure which sort of encompasses a lot of measures, it has been restored, it has been preserved, and it is also a story of the community participation. So, probably sometimes we will talk about that in detail ah.

But we what we have to remember? That conservation is a process it is not we are not talking about a product only. And it is actually a continuity a bridge between the past present and the future generation and where the present generation acts as a custodian of the heritage which is of a value and significance. So, that we can pass it on to the future generation as a caretaker, as a custodian this brings us to the question of the significance of heritage because we have seen that until and unless we do an objective assessment of

the heritage and the cultural properties. We cannot understand that why should we preserve and what are the purpose of preserving that.

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Let's take some of the examples, like this one this is an archaeological ruins somewhere it can be anywhere and which was there and the superstructure is no longer there and archaeologies have sort of excavated and kept it in a preserved condition. maintain it well, this is the Konark temple sun temple of Konark there are a few structures 2 or 3 structures, huge structure, main structure a particular structure the main is temple got destroyed. And few of the structures are still preserved and there is a lot of controversy that what can be done about that their beautiful sculptures. And it also is a world heritage site and is a very interesting example.

So, when we talk about that where the first one is of architectural significance, what is the significance of Konark temple we have to assess that whether it is an aesthetic or historical or architectural or sculptural or scientific we have to see that. So, we even talk about the individual structure, we will talk about the detail significant assessment this is Sanchi Stupa which what we see Sanchi Stupa today, it is not like that it is a restore structure.

In the last century I think 19 century it has been restored and from almost in a ruinous condition and it is a very good example of a restoration. And then we come to Bodhi tree which is in Bodh Gaya there is not much structure there, that there is a temple, but what

is more important here is the Bodhi tree. Though, what is the significance of the Bodhi tree, not only for the pilgrims who come there for the tourists come all there.

So, it is the sacredness the symbolic value of the tree the place which is important. And the that also is of significance like the gardens of Kashmir they are definitely important for the landscape value, historical value, aesthetic value. So, there are various types of values and significance which can be attributed to a cultural property site and a precinct. We will now see that this is Lothal in Gujarat Konark in Orissa Sanchi Stupa in Sanchi and Bodhi tree in Bodhi Gaya and Mughal gardens in Kashmir. So, these are some of the examples where not only one type of significance or a value there can be a multiple significance and value multiple aspects of a site and a precinct for which they are important and for which they are significant and for which they need to be preserved .

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The slide is titled "cultural significance" in a large, black, sans-serif font. Below the title, the text "cultural significance derives from" is written in red, followed by a list of values: "historical, architectural, scientific, social, technological, aesthetic or other specified values" in black. The slide has a yellow background. At the bottom, there is a blue banner with the IIT Kharagpur logo on the left and the NPTEL logo and text "NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES" on the right. A small video inset of a woman is visible in the bottom right corner.

Now, when do we talk about the cultural significance, cultural significance derives from historical, architectural, scientific, social, technological, aesthetics or other specified value. So, these are the broad aspect under which we can categorize the values and significance of the world heritage site.

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Let us take some of the examples of the values and significance this Stonehenge in UK a UNESCO world heritage site. The stone columns which are there which are may be important because of the sacredness, people think that there were some rituals it is associated with and they are standing there. And it is almost all over the world people come to see that it is of a higher significance from very old age. And but what we see today it actually again also partially restored.

It is not very authentic in that way, but authentically restored we can see probably in sometimes we will talk about that how it has been restored, but today we are talking about, now Stonehenge in UK they are certain stones. Ok they are not being used now there is no functional use of these places and there is also can be not necessarily wall can be old heritage sites there can be some insignificant sites.

For example, this is the pioneer farm there can be some stones which sort of a remembrance, of some of the graveyard or they are the megalithic burial site in Jharkhand. So, there can be various types of on under the similar categories which can be very important for the cultural significance on that.

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VALUES	CATEGORIES	
EMOTIONAL VALUE	WONDER	
	IDENTITY	
	CONTINUITY	
CULTURAL VALUE	DOCUMENTARY	
	HISTORIC OVERLAPPING	
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL	
	AESTHETIC	
	ARCHITECTURAL	
	TOWNSCAPE	
	LANDSCAPE	
	ECOLOGICAL	
ASSOCIATIONAL VALUE	SCIENTIFIC+TECHNOLOGICAL	
	ASSOCIATED WITH AN EVENT/ PERSON	
		How the monuments/ heritage corridors associated with the local community(festivals)


So, there are certain things here we have talked we here we see a lot of sites Sanchi's Stupa or the classical sites or landscape areas or maybe sometimes the people who are there for important entire town scape which is there important. So, there are emotional values under different categories cultural values under different categories and associational values under different categories. So, there also can be a very objective assessment to find out that what are the different significance and value of the site?

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Summary

Heritage Conservation- need, debate and purpose

- Why should we conserve , what should we conserve and how should we conserve
- Divergent approaches of Conservation
- Conservation is a process - continuity of useful life in a durable fabric
- Significance of Heritage



So, to summarize what we have discussed today we have talked about the heritage conservation needs a lot of need debate and purpose. Now, we have to address those challenges and issues we have to understand that and basically it deals with why should we conserve? What should we conserve? And how should we converse? These are very interrelated terms and aspects um.

We also have to take talked about 2 case studies, where the divergent approaches of conservation have been talked about in 2 case studies. And we also have talked about that conservation is a process and it is a continuity of useful life in a durable fabric. we are the present generation is a custodian of the heritage of it whatever it is significant. And in that context, we are talking about the significance of heritage which needs an objective assessment. So, in the next module we will talk in detail about the significance of heritage the different types of value the value assessment how it can be objectively done.

Thank you.