



Global Heritage

Review

Spring 2010

2009 Year in Review

Spotlight on...

Ciudad Perdida, Colombia

Çatalhöyük, Turkey

Banteay Chhmar, Cambodia

New Trustees Welcomed

Saving Our Vanishing Heritage

Meridian International Center Photo Exhibit

GHF 2009 - Year in Review



In 2009, GHF continued building its global network and capabilities to save endangered heritage sites in the developing world, completing our fifth and sixth major GHF Projects: Çatalhöyük in Turkey and Foguang Temple in China.

GHF currently has 11 conservation and development projects, in nine countries to preserve endangered heritage sites in the developing world, five of which are UNESCO Inscribed World Heritage sites, and four are on the Tentative World Heritage Site Lists of their respective national governments. Thank you for your critical support for our mission and making Global Heritage Fund successful as a leading international heritage conservancy.

Americas

1) GHF's largest conservation effort - **Mirador, Guatemala**, - is on track to help save over 880,000 acres harboring many Preclassic Maya archaeological sites, tropical forests and wildlife habitat. In addition to major site conservation, GHF has helped to secure \$3 million for park infrastructure from the Government of Guatemala, and \$1.2 million for community development from the Inter-American Development Bank. Through a

strong multi-stakeholder planning process with over 80 leaders from local communities, government and the private-sector, a common vision for Mirador's future has been formed.

2) **Chavín de Huántar, Peru**, has received support over the past five years from GHF, resulting in major improvements to the site's structural integrity and restoration of its ancient drainage systems. Based on the conservation of thousands of precious artifacts by the GHF-supported effort, a new Chavín National Museum was opened in 2009 in the mountain town of Chavín, one of only four national museums in the country and which is bringing increased tourism and economic opportunities to the poor mountain villages of the region.

3) **Ciudad Perdida, Colombia**, was approved in 2009 as a new GHF Project that will restore and responsibly develop 'The Lost City' from one of the largest networks of archaeological sites in South America from the Tayrona civilization. Considered by many to be Colombia's 'Inca Trail', Ciudad Perdida requires major support for monument conservation and maintenance, planning, community training and ecotourism development.

Europe, Middle East and Africa

4) In **Cyrene, Libya**, GHF has worked through a difficult on-going political situation to move forward with a stable program to conserve the amphitheatre and Sanctuary of Apollo in the heart of this amazing Greek and Roman UNESCO World Heritage site. Securing funding from in-country businesses, the U.S State Department, individual donors and the Leventis Foundation, Cyrene now has a strong conservation plan and restoration has begun on the site's most central and important monuments.

5) **Çatalhöyük, Turkey**, was added to the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List in 2009, an important step towards full designation. With support from GHF, the Çatalhöyük project added a second hi-tech shelter to provide a stable environment and protection for precious excavations and improved visitor experience at this 9,000-year-old town.

6) In 2009 GHF signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Iraqi State Board of Antiquities and Heritage to begin a program of documentation and conservation at **Ur, Iraq**, added to UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List in 2000. The multi-year project will focus its conservation efforts on the site's most endangered features such as the Ziggurat and the Royal Tombs.

Asia

7) The **Indus Heritage Program** planning and implementation is being developed in collaboration with Deccan College, Pune, in consultation with its lead archaeologist and Joint Director, Dr. Vasant Shinde. Dr. Shinde is one of the most respected scholars on the Indus Civilization and, as director of the major excavations at Farmana, has discovered the largest intact Indus burial site to date. GHF is working closely with Deccan College on development of the Indus Heritage Centre on Deccan campus and is exploring a major new Indus site conservation program.

8) At **Hampi in Karnataka, India**, the monumental embankment walls of the Chandramauleswar Temple have been restored to their former glory, and structural integrity and final conservation work on the temple begins this year.

9) At **Wat Phu, Laos**, GHF-sponsored conservation of the Nandin Hall, ceremonial road and other key monuments has led to the training of over 40 Laotians in appropriate restoration techniques, and a newly-restored historic library now serves the entire community of Champasak.

10) GHF's restoration of the **Banteay Chhmar, Cambodia** 'Citadel of the Cats' is in full swing with major work now

"Appropriately developed heritage sites can aid economic development through tourism, and they can be the focus for social and cultural identity. One of the great strengths of the Global Heritage Fund is its commitment to building partnerships between a variety of different sectors. This is best achieved as a local process, tailored to specific problems and interests, but the general principle of consultation and partnership lies at the heart of the overall strategy. This is a move towards a shared past."

Ian Hodder
Dunlevie Family Professor, Stanford University
Çatalhöyük Project Director
GHF Senior Advisory Board Member

underway to repair and record the 750-meter-long engraved wall (bas reliefs) and its unique face towers. The second Banteay Chhmar Conference was held in August 2009 with over 250 experts and government officials in attendance. A Cambodia Corporate Council, consisting of a group of local industry donors, has been successfully launched by GHF in Phnom Penh.

11) GHF's newest project in China, approved by the GHF Board of Trustees in 2009, is the historic and environmental planning for an ensemble of **Fujian Tulous in Pinghe County**, one of which is the nationally registered historic tulou of Shengwu lou. This pristine valley will be cleared of irresponsible development and planned as a protected scenic and historic area, taking into consideration the national highway development that will exit outside the village. The project will serve as a model for the conservation of hundreds of other tulous throughout Fujian province.

12) In **Pingyao Ancient City in Shanxi, China**, GHF's Project received a \$1.2 million conservation grant from the provincial government towards restoration of the Fanjiajie Historic District. After three years of joint work, the GHF-Pingyao Master Conservation Plan was completed and submitted for governmental approval, and a revitalized traditional arts and crafts sector is blossoming in the historic Qing and Ming courtyard buildings restored in 2009.

13) GHF's project at **Foguang Temple in China** came to an end in 2009 and resulted in a Master Conservation Plan, approved by the national government in 2008, and conservation of the temple complex and its surroundings. A Master Plan for conservation of the Grand East Hall specifically has also been prepared and is under review by the authorities.

GHF News

Planning Grant Awarded for Conservation of Intramuros, Manila, Philippines

In order to inventory critical historic, socio-demographic and conservation needs for the site of Intramuros in Manila, GHF has awarded a planning grant to the University of the City of Manila (Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila) for a joint program by the Departments of Architecture, Planning and Civil Engineering. Tourism Secretary Joseph Durano and GHF International Conservation Director John Hurd signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in February in Intramuros to formally commence the working partnership.

“As one of the country’s significant cultural heritage icons, Intramuros needs a long-term and systematic preservation program to protect its centuries-old structures and collections,” Durano said. “The assistance of the respected Global Heritage Fund enables both the DOT and Intramuros Administration to look into adopting an internationally recognized conservation methodology in preserving the walled city.”



Tourism Secretary Joseph Durano (left) and GHF International Conservation Director John Hurd (right) sign an agreement to begin conservation planning for Intramuros. Former Mayor of San Francisco Willie Brown (center) was also in attendance.

Said Tourism Planning and Promotion Undersecretary Eduardo Jarque, Jr.: “Heritage site preservation has been a challenge for countries like ours which have modest resources. With environmental effects, climate changes, and other causes beyond our control, our heritage sites do need all the support especially from experts like GHF.”

Two New Trustees Join GHF’s Boards

Lata Krishnan



Lata Krishnan is Vice Chair of the American India Foundation (AIF) (<http://www.aifoundation.org>) since being involved in its founding in 2001. AIF is a premier foundation with a long-term commitment to accelerating social and economic development in India and strengthening the bonds between the US and India. AIF is chaired by President Clinton and includes luminaries from the community on the Board. Ms. Krishnan is the Chief

Financial Officer of Shah Capital Partners, a leading mid-market Technology Private Equity fund that was founded in 2003. Shah Capital Partners has over \$300 Million of committed funds under management. Krishnan is also a Board member of the Silicon Valley Bank Financial Group. Previously in 1989, Krishnan co-founded SMART Modular Technologies, Inc. and served as its Chief Financial Officer. In 1999, SMART merged with Solectron Corporation in a transaction valued at over US\$2 Billion.

Judy Koch



Judy Koch is the founder of Bring Me A Book and was President, CEO, and Board Chair of RSP Manufacturing Corporation from 1990 to 1997. RSP provided electro-mechanical contract manufacturing services to companies in Silicon Valley. Bring Me A Book grew out of a benefit program she had provided to employees of her company. Judy began her career as an English teacher in California

public schools. In 2004, she co-founded Fortune8Ventures LLC, a global business development company with offices in Shanghai and San Francisco. She is a member of The Committee of 200, Women’s Forum West, University Rotary Club of Palo Alto, and a Senior Fellow of the American Leadership Forum. Judy received the Philanthropic Innovator Award in 2004 from the Committee of 200 and the 2003 Early Intervention for School Success Educator of the Year Award.

Newest Project

Ciudad Perdida, Colombia

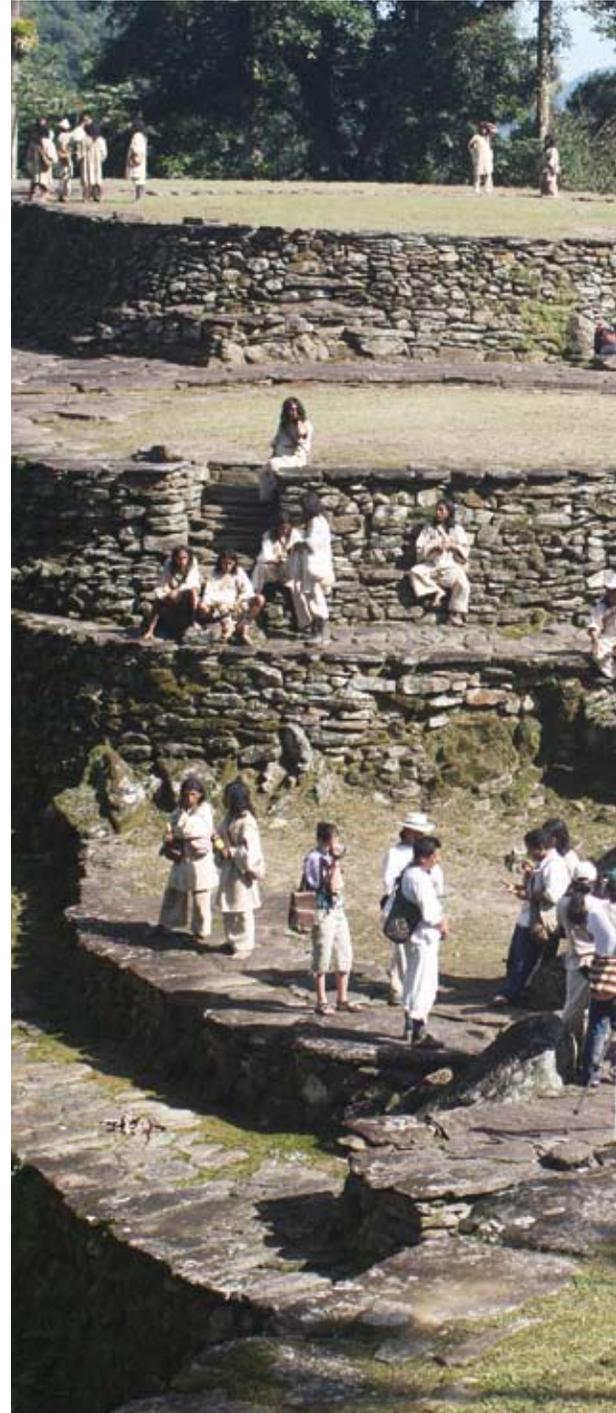
GHF Invests in Site Conservation and Sustainable Community Development

Global Heritage Fund (GHF), in partnership with the Instituto Colombiano de Antropología e Historia (ICANH) and the Ministry of Culture of Colombia, is undertaking a five-year *Preservation by Design*[®] program of integrated planning, scientific conservation, community investment and training, and in-country private sector partnerships to preserve Ciudad Perdida ('Lost City') and surrounding archaeological sites. Ciudad Perdida represents a monumental example of the ancient Tayrona civilization that flourished in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, one of the country's four national archaeological parks. Ciudad Perdida is currently on the Tentative List for nomination to UNESCO World Heritage.

"This agreement constitutes a very promising model for international cooperation in the conservation and protection of the vast archaeological wealth of Colombia and represents a major boost to the cultural heritage of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and the entire nation," said Diego Herrera, director of ICANH.

Facing acute threats from growing tourism into the Buritaca Valley, lack of site management capacity, ongoing maintenance, and unchecked erosion and deterioration, Ciudad Perdida requires immediate scientific intervention for archaeological conservation. Integration and support for indigenous and peasant communities is also to be an integral part of the tourism development program for Ciudad Perdida. Extensive mapping, as well as the design and approval of a master conservation and management plan for Ciudad Perdida that will guide future site conservation, community-based development and tourism management, will be completed during the first phase of the project. Since 2008, ICANH and Global Heritage Fund have worked on a pilot project that has relocated visitor facilities to outside of the fragile archaeological site, published a new guidebook and established an archaeological maintenance program for the site.

"Ciudad Perdida is in the heart of every Colombian; over the past 20 years, Dr. Santiago Giraldo, GHF's Project Director, and other leading archaeologists, have illuminated the incredible history and importance of the Tayrona civilization and the monumental cities they built high in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta," said Jeff Morgan, Executive Director of GHF. "In partnership with the National Institute of Colombian Archaeology and History (ICANH), local community stakeholders, and the Ministry of Culture, we hope to establish a world-class program for archaeological conservation and sustainable development for the key sites of the Tayrona civilization."



Above: Ancient Ceremonial platforms at Ciudad Perdida, Colombia. Photograph: © GHF



Completed in 2009

Çatalhöyük: A Preservation Success Story in Central Turkey

Site Significance

The Neolithic site of Çatalhöyük is a mound or 'höyük' in central Turkey near Konya that dates to 7400 to 6000 BCE. There are 18 levels of successive occupation, and in each level there is a large (up to 13 hectares in area) 'town' comprised of buildings built against each other with access through the roof. Significantly, Çatalhöyük has revealed some of the world's earliest extensive mural art, and the site is often seen as crucial to understanding the origin of civilization in Turkey and the greater Middle East although the site was long endangered by the effects of erosion and a lack of local conservation expertise.

Challenges, Solutions and GHF Involvement

Previous research at the site has demonstrated that effective conservation of mudbrick architecture, moldings and painting at the site is only possible under shelter, so the protection of these fragile and priceless works of

prehistoric art through excavation sheltering, scientific conservation and training were the focus of GHF's efforts at the site.

To that end, GHF funded site conservation, planning, interpretation, training and the construction of a new 25m x 40m shelter over 20 buildings in the 4040 Area. This new shelter, completed in 2008, allows the preservation of delicate remains and demonstrates how early mud-brick sites elsewhere in the Middle East can be placed on display as they have rarely been before; it also improves the tourist experience in the region by providing a comfortable shelter with informative panels, and it provides an opportunity for training and capacity building within the local community.

In 2009 a large amount of conservation work was done in the 4040 shelter, consolidating walls and plasters and putting buildings on display. Variation in RH (Relative Humidity) is being monitored and reveals that very large variation is occurring that will necessitate more closure of the shelter, different treatments, and shorter term dis-

plays of individual buildings. Special attention was paid to the conservation of the burned buildings 77 and 52, and local labor and contractors were used to replace the end panels on the 4040 shelter so that variation in RH in the shelter could be better controlled.

Community Development

Members of the local community gained training in the conservation and treatment of wall paintings, and Turkish students from Istanbul University, Middle East Technical University (METU), and London University participated in a series of conservation and site preservation tasks including cutting and lifting walls with plaster reliefs and paintings for display in Konya museum.

Members of the local community and students and researchers have been taken to the UK and USA on Çatalhöyük Scholarships – so far 23 people have benefited in this way. Members of the local community are also involved in the research at the site, in workshops during the ‘post-excavation’ phase of the project. Their contributions are published in the final publication volumes of the project. There has been much training of local community members in conservation, site development, and in heritage craft production and regeneration.

Also, as in previous years, for a full month 20 children came to the site each day to spend a full day learning about the site, sieving back-dirt for finds, making paintings and sculptures and doing other activities. This year 560 children attended this scheme which is being used as a model at sites and museum elsewhere in Turkey (e.g. in the National Museum in Ankara). The scheme is run by Gülay Sert.



Rahime Salur and Nesrin Salur (above) worked as interns in 2009, assisting with every aspect of the community project including presentation of the project to 75 attendees of a meeting for the women of the local village, Küçük-köy. Rahime and Nesrin, both from the village and the first from there to graduate from college, also assisted in organizing the sale and exhibition of crafts produced by the local women in nearby towns.

Opposite: Conservation work in progress.
Photograph: © Çatalhöyük Research Project

Bottom Left: Workers from local village being trained to conserve walls.
Photograph: © Çatalhöyük Research Project

Bottom Right: Educating local children in conservation practices.
Photograph: © Çatalhöyük Research Project





Banteay Chhmar:

Saving a Cambodian Treasure through Integrated Conservation and Community Development

Site Significance

Banteay Chhmar (The Citadel of the Cats) is one of the great architectural masterpieces of Southeast Asia and the Khmer Kingdom's epic Angkorian Period. Located on the royal road to Pimai, it is one of Cambodia's top-listed sites for nomination to UNESCO's World Heritage List. Banteay Chhmar was built at the end of the 12th century by King Jayavarman VII following similar grandiose temple plans that he was building in Angkor. A one-kilometer arcaded enclosure wall surrounding the temple is carved with detailed bas-reliefs telling the story of the Ancient Khmer and depicting royal processions and battles with the Chams including large images of a multi-armed Avalokiteshvara.

Challenges, Solutions & Partnerships

Lacking any conservation over the past 800 years, Banteay Chhmar has slowly collapsed and disintegrated - its proud towers and awesome temples disappearing into

the overgrowth. Coupled with threats from trees and the jungle, structural failure and looting, Banteay Chhmar is in critical need for conservation, master planning and increased protection. Local communities must be an integral part of Banteay Chhmar's protection and responsible development to ensure long-term success and proper management. A new paved road to Banteay Chhmar is expected to bring an onslaught of new tourists to Banteay Chhmar, and GHF - in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts - is now in a race against time to prepare the site to minimize further damage as well as to prevent this sacred site from being overrun by visitors and the destructive forces of unplanned development.

The greatest funding need is for the conservation and repair program to stabilize the archaeological complex of Banteay Chhmar, one of the largest ancient Khmer cities outside Angkor, which will become a magnet for visitation to the region and the centerpiece of the Royal Cambodian Government's Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts' (MCFA) conservation effort in the north of Cambodia.

To meet these challenges, GHF is raising funds to support master planning, scientific conservation, training and community development initiatives in conjunction with a number of national and international partners.

In collaboration with the MCFA and their staff working with GHF, the master plan and conservation management plan for Banteay Chhmar is slowly taking shape drafts have been translated into Khmer and forwarded to the MCFA. Plans are still in hand to make a formal application to the World Heritage Committee for listing. Several key experts have visited Banteay Chhmar with this next step in mind.

The second year of GHF operation in Banteay Chhmar has seen further developments in site clearance of the bas reliefs in the South East Sector of East Enclosure Wall III. Plans have been developed to carry out proto-typical repair conservation and in some case restoration interventions to establish the best short- and long term techniques for undertaking the realization of the bas reliefs. To this end the team has been working on the physical repair and reconstruction as well as the virtual presentation of the bas reliefs of Banteay Chhmar.

Two conservation training workshops have been conducted to date, led by the South Asian Conservation and Restoration Agency (SACRA) and focused on training local community members in appropriate stone conservation techniques with great success.

“The Government of Cambodia is committed to the scientific conservation and sensitive development of Banteay Chhmar temples and the entire site, which spans over 12 kilometers. ... We look forward to a successful private-public partnership with GHF and the successful conservation and long-term protection of Banteay Chhmar.”

**His Excellency Chuch Phoern,
Secretary of State for the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts**

At the same time, the IWR, Heidelberg University, Germany are finalizing their programme with GHF in Banteay Chhmar, to carry out the 3D digital scanning programme of Banteay Chhmar which is being developed by the Interdisciplinary Centre for Scientific Computing (IWR). This work, under the direction of Dr Pheakdey Nguonphan, will be used for the reconstruction physically and virtually of the bas reliefs and the principle structures in the temple complex.

Community Development

Parallel activities with the Banteay Chhmar's Community Based Tourism Project are well under way following the signing of an MOU and with full support from the Governor of Banteay Meanchey Province. GHF has made modest investments to upgrade the homestays, to improve facilities at the CBT Office and Reception, and plans are in operation for refuse collection. A recent agreement between GHF and Heritage Watch will provide funding and opportunities to train the local CBT members in English Language and Guiding providing opportunities for revenue earning activities for the local community.



Opposite: Stone removal process in the southeast sector.

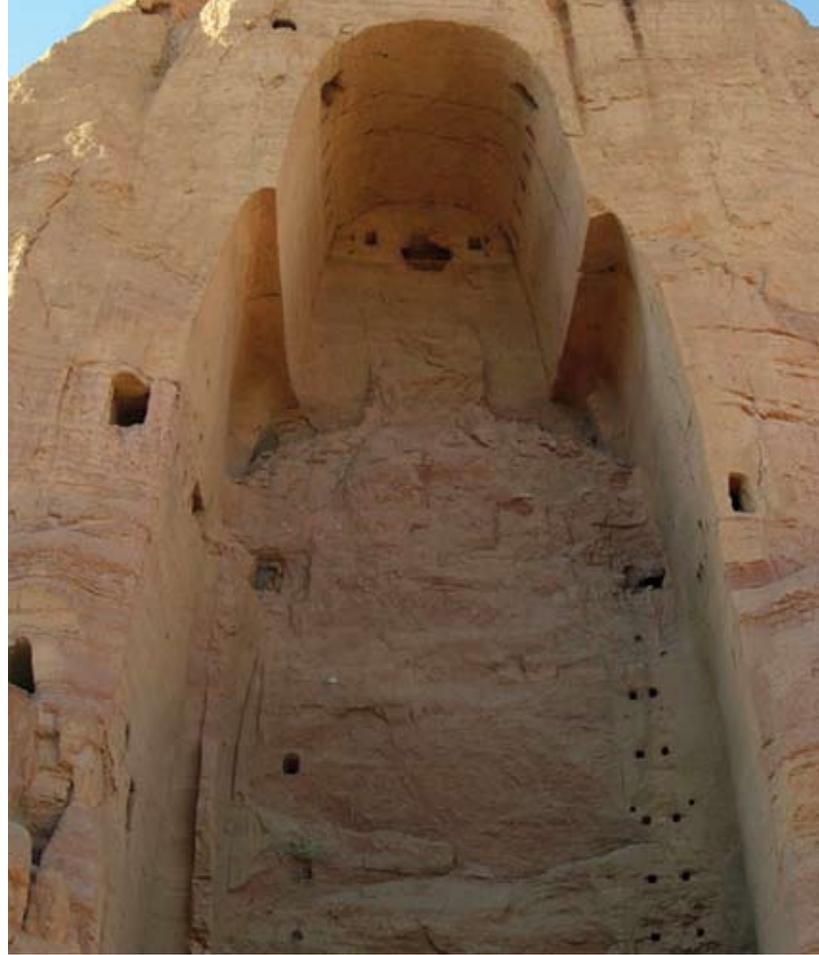
Photograph: © GHF

Left: Trained workers from the local village record stones before removal for conservation.

Photograph: © GHF



Above: Bamiyan buddha before May, 2001. Photograph: Wendy Tanner



Above: Bamiyan buddha after 2001. Photograph: Carl Montgomery. CC-BY 2.0 License

Saving Our Vanishing Heritage

An International Initiative to Identify and Counteract Threats to Cultural Heritage Sites in the Developing World

Global Heritage Fund launched its *Saving Our Vanishing Heritage (Vanishing)* initiative in 2010 to increase and expand global awareness of the loss of cultural heritage sites in developing countries over the past decade. In addition to raising and broadening public awareness, program objectives include identifying innovative solutions to reverse negative trends in cultural heritage conservation outcomes and increasing the funds available to do so.

The foundation of the initiative is a global study titled *Saving Our Vanishing Heritage* which now has an editorial committee that comprises 25 international experts from a range of institutions including UCL, MIT, Stanford and the World Bank. With their input, *Vanishing* will present a general consensus on the state of cultural heritage conservation, causes of its loss and proposed solutions to mitigate the loss.

“Saving Our Vanishing Heritage (SOVH) has the laudable goal of bringing to the public’s attention the continuing damage and destruction to the world’s cultural heritage. Only by bringing suitable public attention and a sense of urgency to this issue can the necessary actions be taken to diminish the pace of loss. With this goal, SOVH has the potential for playing a crucial role in attempts to ameliorate these losses.”

*Professor Patty Gerstenblith
DePaul University College of Law*



Above: Pingyao Ancient City, China.
Photograph: © GHF

Preservation by Design: Safeguarding the World's Cultural Heritage

GHF Photography Exhibition Opens at Meridian International Center

MARCH 20, 2010 - MAY 16, 2010

International photography exhibition of 77 works chronicles preservation efforts at endangered cultural heritage sites in developing countries.

WASHINGTON, D.C. - California-based Global Heritage Fund and Meridian International Center announce the opening of an international photography exhibition, *Preservation by Design: Safeguarding the World's Cultural Heritage* on Saturday, March 20, 2010.

The 77 images, which have never been seen by the general public, contain works by talented local photographers living in or near archaeological and cultural sites in China, Colombia, India, Peru and Turkey. Photographs from Cambodia and Libya, drawn from the Global Heritage Fund archives, were taken by GHF field staff intimately familiar with these locales and the difficulties the sites face.

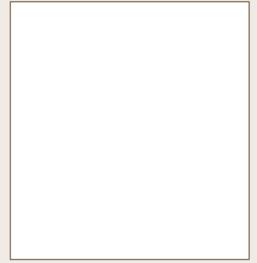
Location:

Meridian International Center's
Cafritz Galleries
White-Meyer House
1624 Crescent Place, NW
Washington, DC 20009



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Global Heritage Fund

Global Heritage Fund is a non-profit organization established in 2002 in Palo Alto, California. Our mission is to save the earth's most significant and endangered cultural heritage sites in developing countries and regions through scientific excellence and community involvement.

GHF works with our in-country partners and national governments through a comprehensive four- to six-year *Preservation by Design*® program and methodology that encompasses master planning, conservation science, community involvement, and strategic partnerships to help ensure long-term sustainable preservation. We currently have 11 projects in nine countries: China, India, Laos, Cambodia, Iraq, Libya, Guatemala, Peru and Colombia.

www.globalheritagefund.org

Preserving heritage globally.
Changing lives locally.



Cover: Banteay Chhmar, Cambodia.
Photograph: © GHF

Back Cover: Lidar Scanning at Ani, Turkey.
Photograph: © GHF