

MASTER

**Revising world heritage Willemstad
enhancing outstanding universal value assessment practices**

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Revising World Heritage Willemstad

Enhancing Outstanding Universal Value assessment practices

Revising World Heritage Willemstad

Enhancing Outstanding Universal Value assessment practices

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Groeten uit

Willemstad

you wish you were here too

ABSTRACT

This thesis for a master's degree in architecture presents the results of a research undertaken in the World Heritage City of Willemstad, Curaçao, including a traineeship of three month on-site data inventory. The research its main objective was to propose enhancements to the current assessment practices being followed by the government of Curaçao to protect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of their World Heritage property. Particularly, the local authorities were encountering difficulties on addressing the problems of the Historic Inner-city of Willemstad which could threaten its OUV. Therefore, data on the threats and the current OUV assessment practices has been collected by means of documentary, oral and physical inventories.

From this research it was possible to conclude that the OUV has not been found sufficiently justified, which is of influence to the success of its protection. The threats found range from infrastructure & development and other human activities to natural events & disasters and conservation issues. They particularly affect the visual integrity of the Historic Inner-city of Willemstad. The OUV assessment practice is interwoven in the governmental structures and the legislations on urban planning and protection of monuments are being implemented. However, the management system was found fragmentized among independent departments, divided by the absence of a site manager or other coordinating authority. The legislation on urban planning is ambiguous, allowing the

decision-making to be ruled by those who plan and assess new developments, based on their personal experiences.

Accordingly three enhancements are proposed in this thesis. First, the justification of the criteria has been reviewed to accurately define the OUV of the historic inner-city of Willemstad. Second, the operational zoning regulations have been studied to evaluate their effectiveness in protecting the OUV and to indicate points for improvement. Last, to provide knowledge needed to improve those zoning regulations, further study of the attributes of the historic inner-city of Willemstad has been conducted by means of historical maps.

Figure 1. Postcard Willemstad

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PREFACE

Just when I was about to leave the hotel to start a three day trip through the jungle of Guatemala, I was informed through an email that the procedure for the enrollment of graduation projects had started. To get into the graduation studio of choice, one would have to be online at 8:00 am CET and sign up as soon as possible; otherwise the preferred studio could be full. Being unable to sign up for a studio – the cab was already waiting – I gave a friend my personal details to sign me up for one of the projects.

Back in Eindhoven I had time to get acquainted with the presented graduation studios. I was registered for ‘de Rede van Amsterdam’. Discontent with my current studio – I didn’t like the prospect of making numerous research maps without a direct reason - I switched to the studio ‘Her-Architectuur’. However, after the first meeting I knew I was in the wrong place. I was indeed interested in the reshaping of the built environment, but much more in a theoretical and conceptual way. Instead, it seemed mainly focused on the detailing of the design without the possibility of exploring theoretical foundations. So, in September 2009 I found myself without a Graduation Studio matching my interests.

Through Matthijs van der Ham I learned about a different Graduation Studio: ‘Studio OUV 1’. As a prospect travel addict, three months of data collection in a World Heritage City immediately aroused my interest. However, the project

description was very different from the other studios; it was the description for a research, not a design. After talking with the tutor, Ana Pereira Roders, I became more confident. Despite - or maybe because - my lack of experience in research, I felt up for the challenge of doing this scholarly project.

My participation was uncertain until Ana had found a government willing to host my research. During the tenth World Congress of the Organization of World Heritage Cities held in Quito, Ecuador, the government of Curaçao expressed their interest to participate. Soon after, the research plan was ready and my three months studying World Heritage City Willemstad could begin.

I’ve really enjoyed this graduation project. I discovered I had a desire for a theoretical background to provide me with an attitude, defining me as an architect. I will not pretend it has not been difficult sometimes; the concept of research was new to me and I had to go without fellow-graduates. Therefore I missed out on in-depth discussions with others which could have helped me going forward whenever I reached an impasse. However, I have also become more independent and more confident about my own skills. I was privileged to spend three months in the beautiful World Heritage City Willemstad and to participate in conferences in Portugal (Évora) and Brazil (Recife) where I presented papers about parts of my research results.

The project has provided me with memories and experiences I will carry with me in both professional and personal life. I’ve grown more aware of the meaning architecture can have for its environment and I’m looking forward to use my new insights in the future.

January 4th 2010, Aster Speckens

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I also thank ir. Michael Newton of ‘Stichting Monumentenfonds Curaçao’ (the Monument Fund Foundation) for sharing his extensive knowledge on the organizations related to the cultural heritage of Curaçao. His explanations have been of great value considering he has been involved in almost all of them. He and his family have made me feel very welcome by inviting me to their home on New Year’s Eve.

In addition I thank all the people I interviewed for taking the time to talk to me about the qualities and problems of their World Heritage City.

Even though it is customary only to acknowledge the individuals professionally involved in the research, I would like

to thank Hetty Manuel with whom I stayed during the three months on Curaçao. She introduced me to the local customs in which I was welcome to participate. Residing with her has made my stay a most valuable experience.

Ultimately I would like to thank my tutors; Prof. dr. Bernard Colenbrander, dr. Ana Pereira Roders and Loes Veldpaus MSc for their guidance during my graduation. Foremost I would like to thank Ana; as without her efforts to start Studio OUV 1 and to arrange a host World Heritage City, I never would have been able to do research in Willemstad and graduate on the subject of World Heritage Cities.



Introduction

1

This report presents the results of a research undertaken in WH City Willemstad, Curaçao. Willemstad is the capital and the only city of the Island Territory of Curaçao. The Island Territory is situated only 65 km from the coast of Venezuela, but is part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Willemstad is famous for its colorful waterfront façade with Dutch Caribbean warehouses. On December 4th, 1997 the Historic Inner-city of Willemstad was inscribed on the World Heritage (WH) List (UNESCO, 1997a).

“The Historic Area of Willemstad is a European colonial ensemble in the Caribbean of outstanding value and integrity, which illustrates the organic growth of a multicultural community over three centuries and preserves to a high degree significant elements of the many strands that came together to create it”
(UNESCO, 1997a)

The report starts with background information on Willemstad as a WH City. First the concept of WH is explained; the UNESCO’s WH Convention, the WH List, the concept of OUV and the OUV-related assessment practices. Following the concept of WH Cities and their common issues are discussed, to conclude with the initiative resulting in the enlistment of Willemstad.

Chapter 3 contains the problem statement of the report, which focuses on the relation between development and conservation of WH Cities. The problem statement is followed by the formulated research questions aiming to improve the OUV assessment practices of WH City Willemstad.

Chapter 4 elaborates on the methods used to retrieve reliable data. The data has been gathered through document, oral and physical inventory and analyzed by means of the Significance Survey as defined by Pereira Roders (Pereira Roders, 2007).

The findings are expounded in chapter 5. It is divided in three sub-chapters corresponding to the three sub-questions: the Statement of OUV, the threats to the OUV and the OUV assessment practices.

The correlation between the sub-chapters is presented in chapter 6: conclusion. The chapter is closed with an inventory of desired enhancements.

Chapter 7 contains the contributions that were made based on the conclusions in chapter 6: a revision of the justification of the criteria, a study of the zoning regulations used in the OUV assessment practice, and a study of the attributes.

Figure 2. Waterfront Punda

Figure 3. Waterfront Otrobanda



Willemstad: 2 World Heritage City

2.1. World Heritage

This chapter contains background on the UNESCO's World Heritage Convention, the World Heritage List and the concept of 'Outstanding Universal Value' (OUV).

The first step to the World Heritage (WH) Convention was taken fifty years ago, when a large area of the Nile valley was flooded by the construction of the Aswan High Dam. Considering the international importance of the many ancient Nubian temples and artifacts in the area (including Abu Simbel), UNESCO launched its first international safeguarding campaign. The monuments were dismantled and reassembled in new locations to preserve these treasures for future generations (see figure 4). The next endangered properties to be taken on were Venice in Italy, Moenjodaro in Pakistan and Borobodur in Indonesia. Consequently a draft convention on the protection on cultural heritage was made (UNESCO, 2009). In 1972 the Member States of UNESCO adopted the World Heritage Convention which aims to identify, protect and conserve World Heritage and to present it to future generations (UNESCO, 2008).

The World Heritage List

WH is the cultural and natural heritage which is priceless and

irreplaceable for humanity as a whole. Its "cultural and/or natural significance is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity" (UNESCO, 2008). The WH status is exclusively acknowledged by the WH Committee member state representatives when including properties on the WH List, which currently contains 911 properties (UNESCO, 2011a). These pieces of heritage are considered to evidence 'Outstanding Universal Value' (OUV).

Outstanding Universal Value

To be considered for nomination, the States Parties have to present enough evidences of the property's OUV and meet at least one of the ten criteria predefined in the Operational Guidelines. Currently, this is done by developing a Statement of OUV, which includes a summary of the property, the justification of the criteria, a Statement of Integrity and Authenticity and management & protection (see figure 6).

The justification of the criteria contains the universal criteria according to the Operational Guidelines (2008) under which the property is nominated. In addition, the justification for the chosen criteria needs to be substantially evidenced with tangible or intangible attributes constituting the OUV.

The Statement of Integrity is a measurement of the "wholeness and intactness" of the attributes of the nominated property during nomination. The Integrity is assessed by the extent to which the property "includes all elements necessary

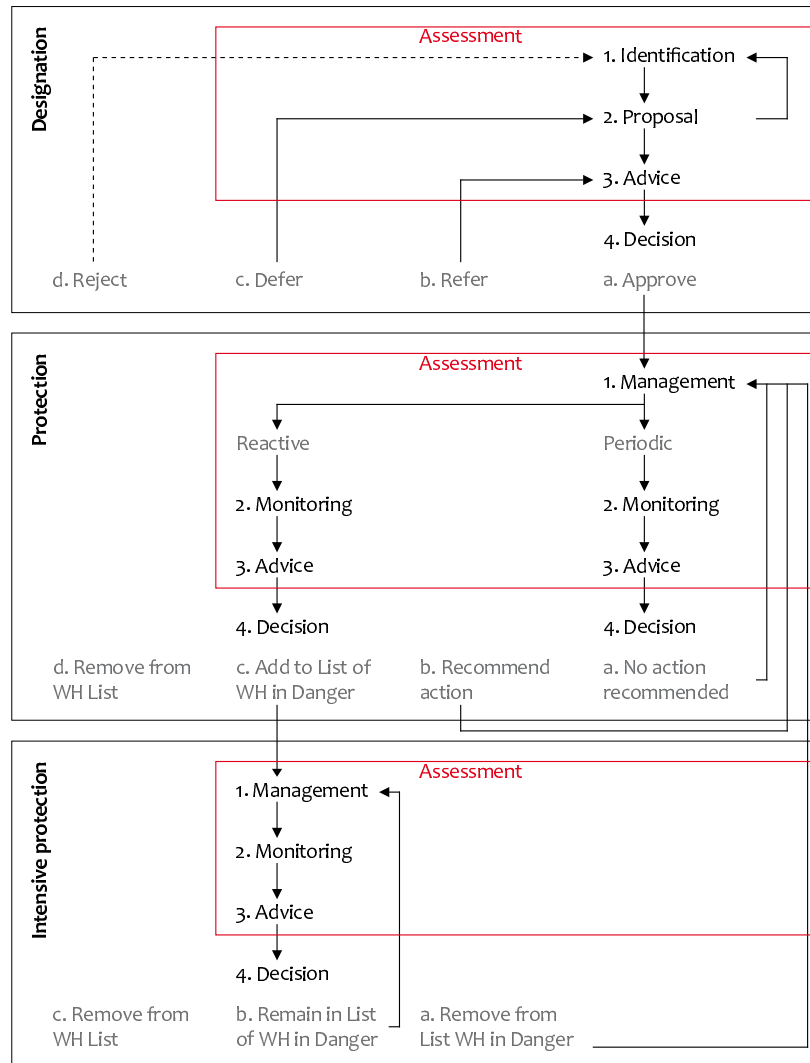


Figure 4. Relocation of Abu Simbel

Figure 5. World Heritage Emblem

Statement of OUV

- Brief summary
 - Summary of factual information
 - Summary of qualities
- Criteria
 - Attributes
 - Values
- Integrity (for all sites)
- Authenticity (for sites with criteria i-vi)
- Management and protection
 - Overall framework
 - Specific long-term expectations



to express its Outstanding Universal Value”, ensures “the complete representation ... of the property’s significance” and “suffers from adverse effects” (UNESCO, 2008). The test of Integrity includes the assessment of the physical condition and the visual integrity of the property (Ringbeck, 2008).

Cultural properties – nominated under criteria (i) to (vi) – must meet the conditions of Authenticity. The OUV can only be fully understood when physical, written, oral, and figurative information sources concerning the attributes are truthful and credible. Knowledge and understanding of the information sources, and their meaning for the cultural values, is requisite for assessing the authenticity of the attributes (UNESCO, 2008). However, the verification of the authenticity cannot be standardized considering the connotation of ‘authenticity’ differs between cultures and cultural values (UNESCO, 1994a). In other words: it is dependent on the nature of the cultural heritage and context (UNESCO, 1994a). Therefore the Statement of Authenticity should provide the evidence of the justification of OUV through truthful and credible information sources.

OUV Assessment Practices

Considering the global importance of WH properties, their protection is of importance to all humanity. ‘The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention’ (UNESCO, 2008) describes the OUV management practice. Pereira Roders and Van Oers have recently distinguished three main stages on the OUV management

practice: Nomination, Protection and Intensive Protection (see figure 7). Accordingly, the Nomination Stage is the process of having the OUV of a property acknowledged. The Protection Stage is the ongoing process of safeguarding the OUV from being endangered. If a property does become endangered it is placed in the List of ‘World Heritage in Danger’ and enters the intensive protection stage; a process of safeguarding the OUV of endangered properties from being destroyed (Pereira Roders & van Oers, 2010). In this process four responsible parties are involved; the States Parties, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Committee.

The task to manage and protect these sites lies with the States Parties, the national and local authorities (UNESCO, 2008). Although the Operational Guidelines requests e.g. protective legislation and monitoring tools from the national and local authorities (UNESCO, 2008), it leaves open how States Parties should manage their WH properties (Pereira Roders & van Oers, 2010). Since the WH List confirms the worldwide uniqueness and/or exceptionality of the property (UNESCO, 2008), States Parties choose their own management system, based on the needs of their properties.

2.2. World Heritage Cities

The Historic Inner-city of Willemstad is a WH City. WH Cities are urban settlements with properties inscribed at the WH List that are located in or at the outskirts of their urban areas

Figure 6. Statement of OUV

Figure 7. The assessment process

(Pereira Roders, 2010). They distinguish themselves from regular cities by a statement of OUV (UNESCO, 2008). The nature of these cities varies. For example, the OUV could be found in one building (e.g. Alcobaça, Portugal), in (a) part(s) of the city (e.g. Willemstad, Curaçao), in the entire city (e.g. Saint-Emilion, France) or it could be found in an ensemble the city is part of (e.g. Flemish Béguinages, Belgium) (Pereira Roders, 2010). In 2010, Pereira Roders identified 832 WH Cities inscribed on the WH list.

Like any other city, WH Cities have a constant need for development. WH Cities face an inherent dilemma: they need to be developed as well as being preserved. The challenge is to accommodate the needs of society without compromising the cultural significance of the WH City, without compromising their OUV (UNESCO, 2008). Unfortunately, responsible authorities encounter difficulties managing their WH Cities. The decision-makers require revised guidelines to assess potential impacts on values and integrity in a systematic and objective manner (Van Oers, 2007).

Every year State of Conservation Reports reveal WH properties face various threats: development and infrastructure (buildings, transportation, pollution, etc.); other human activities (resource use, cultural use, etc.); natural events and disasters (climate, sudden geological events, etc.); management and legal issues; and other issues (deterioration, collapse, structural instability, etc.). In most cases the OUV of a property is affected by more than one type of threat.

‘Development and infrastructure’ and ‘management and legal issues’ are the most worrisome: an average of 65% of the State of Conservation reports between 2005 and 2009 mention they affect the OUV of WH properties. (UNESCO, 2010)

2.3. Willemstad, Curaçao

The Historic Inner-city of Willemstad was inscribed at the WH List on December 4th, 1997 (UNESCO, 1997a). The reasons behind the beginning of its nomination stage go further back in time. On May 30th 1969 riots caused disastrous fires which destroyed significant parts of the Historic Inner-city (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1996). The sudden loss of buildings was followed by two decades of neglect, leaving the center in desperate need of revival (C. Foundation for Monument Preservation, 2004).

In 1988, the Interregional Committee ‘Action Willemstad’ (ICAW) was founded in cooperation with the Governments of the Island Territory of Curaçao, the Netherlands Antilles and The Netherlands, with the ambition to revitalize the Historic Inner-city, to develop coherent legal and financial instruments for its protection and, ultimately, to have the Historic Inner-city of Willemstad inscribed on the World Heritage List of UNESCO. Thirteen years later, in 2001, ICAW ceased existence after achieving its goals; including finalizing the nomination stage (Curaçao Foundation for Monument Preservation, 2004). However, for the Local Government of Curaçao the inclusion on the WH List has only been the beginning, as they

have been entrusted with its ongoing protection stage.

Problem Statement

3

Despite the uniqueness of World Heritage (WH) Cities, many of them encounter similar difficulties. They need to develop in order to accommodate the needs of local society, without compromising their internationally recognized Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). In order to reconcile the development and conservation of these protected zones, the potential impact of these developments on the OUV could be assessed in a more systematic and objective manner (van Oers, 2007). That was the results of a singular case-study will contribute to a broader comparison between various WH Cities and enable the establishment of universal guidelines and tools.

The report presents the results of a survey taking Willemstad, Curaçao (the Netherlands Antilles) as a case study. The Local Government of Curaçao is one of many struggling with dynamics that result in negative impact on the OUV of their WH city. For this reason, they were pleased to partner in the international research “Outstanding Universal Value, World Heritage cities and Sustainability”, currently being lead by Eindhoven University of Technology, the Netherlands, and UNESCO World Heritage Centre, France.

They understood the benefits of enhancing their OUV assessment practices and learning from other WH Cities when dealing with similar dynamics. Moreover, Willemstad is one

of the WH Cities contributing to the development of new methods and tools to sustain OUV assessment practices in a more systematic and objective manner, targeting to reduce the potential negative impact of urban and architectural developments on their OUV, authenticity and integrity.

3.1. Research Questions

The goal of the graduation research is to propose enhancements to the OUV assessment practices undertaken at Willemstad. Therefore the main question is:

MQ: How can the current local ‘Outstanding Universal Value’ assessment practices in the World Heritage City of Willemstad be enhanced?

The OUV assessment practice entails all activities directly related to defining and monitoring the OUV of WH properties, including estimating the impact of (potential) threats (Pereira Roders & van Oers, 2010). The ‘local’ OUV assessment practices refer to the practice undertaken by the local authorities; the Government of Curaçao.

In order to answer this main-question, the following sub-questions have been introduced:

SQ1: What is the Outstanding Universal Value of Willemstad?

SQ2: What are the (potential) threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of Willemstad?

SQ3: What are the current local OUV assessment practices of Willemstad?

Limiting Conditions

The on-site research has had a time span of three months and has taken place in the WH City of Willemstad. In total, research has had a time span of 22 months.

Methodology

4

SO	Social
EN	Economic
PO	Political
HI	Historic
AE	Aesthetical
SC	Scientific
AG	Age
EL	Ecological

Table 1. Significance Survey with color coding

To answer the main question and the sub questions, the data has been collected by documentary, oral and physical inventories. The information has been analyzed using the Significance Survey as defined by Pereira Roders (see table 1). Meaning that, the information gathered in both documentary and oral inventories have been coded with the eight main cultural values: social, economic, political, historic, aesthetical, scientific, age and ecological values (Pereira Roders, 2007). The purpose was to identify which cultural values evidence the OUV of Willemstad and verify if there was consistency among the documents and actors involved in its management practices. Moreover, such coding method has also allowed the identification of the tangible and intangible attributes which would evidence the identified values.

A color coding method has been introduced, correlating eight different colors to the eight main cultural values; respectively orange, purple, yellow, pink, blue, red, dark green and light green (see table 1) The following example illustrates the coding method:

*“The area of Kortijn features historic buildings of a **modest status**, yet the area is of particular value for its **examples of early Twentieth Century popular dwellings**.”*

The “modest status” of the buildings of Kortijn indicates a social allegorical value; it defines social hierarchy. The buildings were “popular”; revealing a social collective value by referring to the cultural identity of the area. Also, the buildings are “examples if early Twentieth Century”, which exposes their historic artistic value as they immortalize stylistic/discursive movements. Lastly, the buildings are “dwellings”, which exposes their use value.

The coded quotes have been organized by identified values and organized into tables. The analyses of the documentary and oral inventory, as well as the Significance Survey can be found in appendix A.

4.1. Documentary inventory

The first sources of information are the key documents of the OUV management practice. They have been organized by stage, process and author. The documents of the ‘management’ process are legislative and specific for WH City of Willemstad; the others have been requested by the WH Committee (see table 2). These ‘requested’ documents have primarily been used to answer SQ1. In addition, these documents mention existing and potential threats to the OUV of Willemstad and have also contributed to answering SQ2.

SQ3 has been answered by correlating the information found in all of these documents; the legislative documents

Year	Stage	Process	Document	Responsible Parties
1995	Nomination	Identification	Tentative List Submission Form	States Party
1996	Nomination	Proposal	Nomination File	The Kingdom of the Netherlands
1997	Nomination	Advice	Advisory Body Evaluation	Advisory Body
1997	Nomination	Decision	Decision	WH Committee
1990	Protection	Management	Monumenten Eilands Verordening	States Party
1990	Protection	Management	Monumentenplan	States Party
1995	Protection	Management	Eilandelijk Ontwikkelingsplan	States Party
2001	Protection	Management	Plan di Monumento 2000+	States Party
2002	Protection	Management	Stedelijk Ontwikkelingsplan	States Party
2006	Protection	Periodic monitoring	Periodic Reporting	States Party
2010	Protection	Proposal	Retrospective Statement of OUV	States Party

Nr.	Name and title	Type of organization	Relevance
1	Dr. Ir. F.H. Brugman	Owner	Managing director: The Willemstad Rehabilitation Corporation
2	G. Schmit	Owner	Managing director: Curaçao Foundation for Monument Preservation
3	Ir. C. Gonzalez-Manuel	Government	Division head: Programs & Projects, DROV
4	Prof. Ir C.J.M. Weeber	Implementation	Architect: CAS architects
5	Ir. B.A.P. van Hesteren	Implementation	Architect: Studio Acht
6	Drs. G.J.M. Gehlen	Government	Division Head: Monument Bureau, DROV
7	E.L. Andrea MBA	Government	Head: Urban Redevelopment Secretariat
8	Drs. L.J. Janga	Government	Head: Department of urban and regional development planning and housing (DROV)
9	Ir. M.J.M. van de Sande	Pressure Groups	Associate Professor Architecture & Civil Engineering: UNA
10	Ir. Ing. A. van der Woude	Implementation	Architect: IMD Design
11	M. Manuel	Pressure Groups	Chairman: Federashon Otrobanda
12	Ir. M.A. Newton	Financing	Restoration employee: Curaçao Monument Fund Foundation
13	Ir. D.J. Klaus	Implementation / Pressure Groups	Architect: Dennis Klaus Architects / Chairman: Fundashon Pro Monumento
14	Ir. H.S. George	Financing	Director: Curaçao Monument Fund Foundation
15	J.G. Dekker MBA	Owner	Owner: Kura Hulanda in Otrobanda

are primary documents since they are used in daily practice and the others contain descriptions of the management in place. In addition, internet provided information unavailable in the official documents, such as informal parties of the OUV management process and their representatives. The parties in the OUV management process have been organized into five types of organizations: government; implementation; owners/project developers; awareness and civil society; and financing.

4.2. Oral Inventory

The oral inventory has been used to value the opinion and experience of professionals. A professional has been defined as a person involved in the OUV assessment practice through profession. The range of professionals, which have been identified by documentary inventory and by personal contacts, has been interviewed in February and March 2010. The fifteen interviewees are representative of the five types of organizations mentioned above. They have been organized by type of organization and function but listed in order of the interviews (see table 3). The full record of the interviews can be found in appendix A.

The interviews were semi-structured and contained pre-established standardized open-ended questions, equally put to all professionals. The interviews have been recorded and replayed during typing, and checked by the interviewees afterwards to prevent misinterpretations.

Table 2. List of key documents

Table 3. List of interviewed professionals

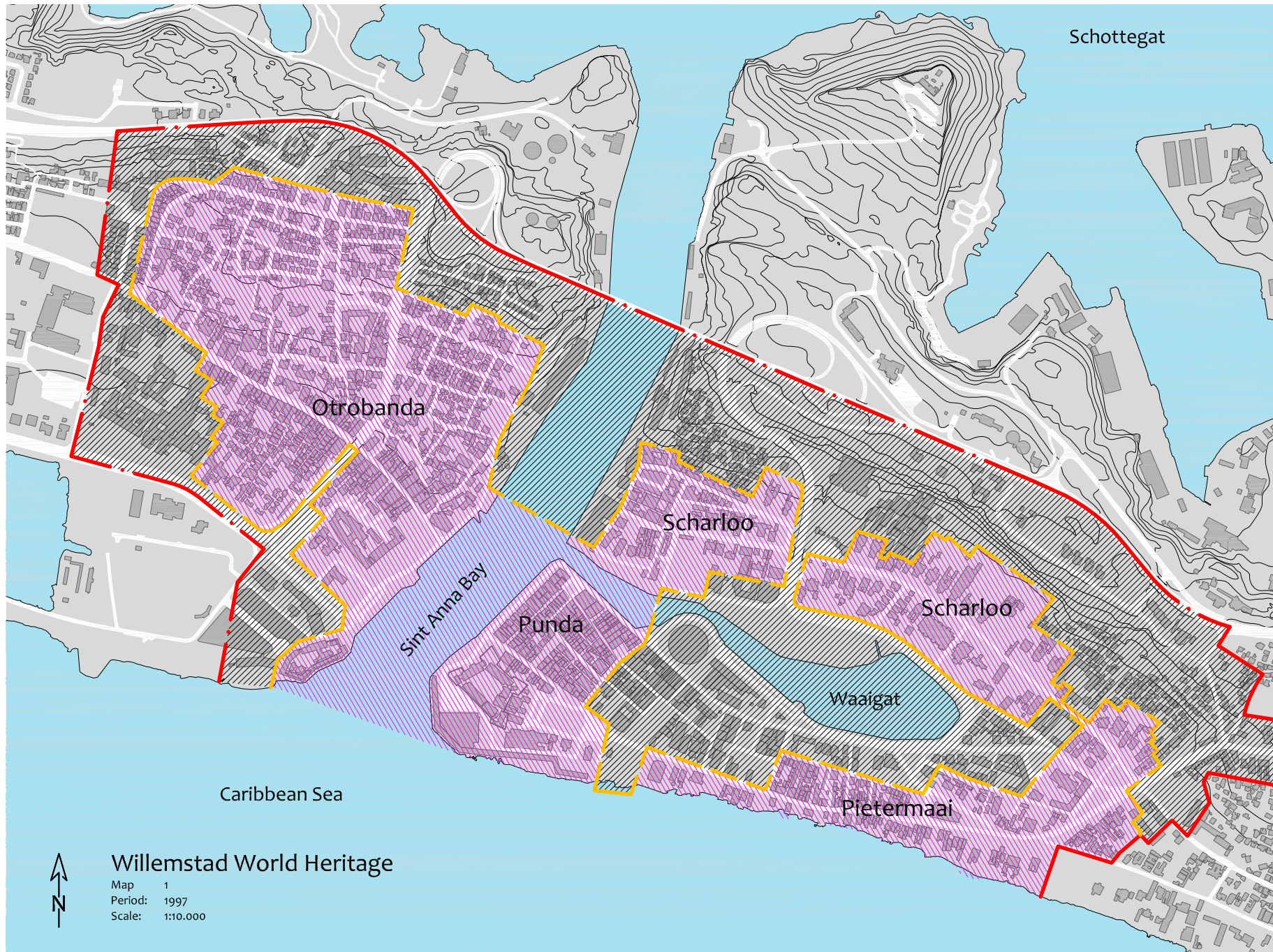
The interviews have been used to confirm whether the management process officially described in the legislation is being implemented, the values and attributes comply with the OUV, as well as, to find out what are the threats endangering the OUV of this WH City. The interviews have provided information for SQ1, SQ2 and SQ3.

4.3. Physical inventory

Physical inventory was conducted by means of mapping and photographing to understand Willemstad - its cultural values, attributes and current threats. Furthermore, the physical inventory has been used to confirm the authenticity and integrity of the significant attributes that evidence the OUV of the WH City of Willemstad. The attributes have been found through documentary inventory, elaborated in sub-chapter 5.1.

The physical inventory focused on the nominated area of Willemstad, covering 175 hectare equally divided over the core and buffer zone (see map 1). The nominated area contains both built-on land and water. The land is divided into several urban districts, which structures and architecture have been enlisted.

The inventories have been done per district, which have been visited several times. In addition to individual walks, the inventory involved three guided tours (see <http://www.otrobanda-pundatour.com/>) and participation in fieldwork



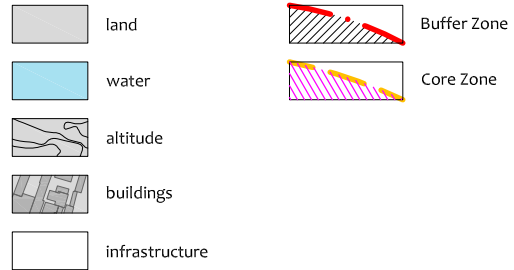
Legend

Map 1

Title: Willemstad World Heritage at Nomination

Period: 1997

Scale: 1:10.000



undertaken by three employees of both the Department of Urban and Regional Development Planning and Housing (DROV), and the Curaçao Monument Fund Foundation (MFC). The gathered data has been used to answer all research sub-questions.

Willemstad, Curaçao
June 9, 2011
Speckens A.H.





Results

5

This chapter presents the results of the research. It is divided into three sub-chapters which respectively discuss the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), the (potential) threats to the OUV and the OUV assessment practices.

The first subchapter discusses the Statement of OUV of World Heritage (WH) City Willemstad, as found in the official documents drawn up by the States Party, the Advisory Body (ICOMOS) and the WH Committee during the Nomination and Protection Stage. The statement of OUV contains the essence of a WH site; it is the justification of its significance of humankind, which is irreplaceable (~UNESCO, 2008). The statement describes the most important attributes and their significance to be protected during the OUV management practice of the local authorities.

In the second subchapter the (potential) threats to the OUV have been identified. The existing and potential threats mentioned by the official documents have been complemented by statistics from the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and the Curaçao Tourist Board (CTB), by the opinion of the professionals and by physical inventory.

The chapter concludes with the analysis of the OUV assessment practice as performed by the local authorities to conserve the OUV and counteract the (potential) threats. First, the stakeholders are identified. Next, the process has been identified by the official documents of the management stage, and is compared to the daily practice.

Figure 8. IJzerstraat area, Otrobanda

Figure 9. Façade marred by air conditioners

Figure 10. Restoration work stopped by DROV



5.1 values

The significance of the historic inner-city of Willemstad has been acknowledged in 1997 by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO and has been set down in the Statement of OUV. According to the Operational Guidelines of 2008, the statement of OUV consists of a brief summary, the justification of the criteria, a statement of authenticity, a statement of integrity and management & protection. All will be discussed in this sub-chapter, with the exception of the management & protection (discussed in sub-chapter 5.3). The mandatory documents produced in the Nomination and Protection Stage have been analyzed to understand the OUV of the historic inner-city of Willemstad. The analyses of the documents can be found in appendix A.

In the first section the brief summary of the historic inner-city of Willemstad is discussed, to exemplify its significance. The paraphrases contain the most important attributes and values that have been identified and discussed in the following section. Section 2 reveals the attributes of the historic inner-city of Willemstad and their corresponding values. The differences between the documents become clearer by the identification of the attributes and values. Section 3 tackles the criteria: the universal criteria, the corresponding values identified by Pereira Roders & van Oers (2011) and the proposed attributes and values to justify these criteria. Furthermore, section 4 deals with the statement of Authenticity and Integrity as found in the studied documents.

Figure 11. Detail Fort Amsterdam

Figure 12. Sint Martinus College, Otrobanda

Figure 13. Unmaintained façade Breedestraat, Otrobanda

5.1.1 Brief Summary

All the official documents of the nomination and protection stage provide a brief summary; however, some of the documents give a more detailed description of the historic inner-city of Willemstad. In this section the contents of these texts have been paraphrased to illustrate how the significance of Willemstad has been described.

Tentative List Submission Form

The first step to nomination was taken on August 1st, 1994, when the Government of the Island of Curaçao together with the Netherlands Commission for UNESCO composed the Tentative List Submission form for 'Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour'. They describe that Willemstad has **Dutch colonial architecture** and **town planning** from **the period of the European expansion**. The **residential** districts developed in different centuries with their **own urban structures** and are **bound to the north by a natural ridge**. (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1995)

Nomination File

June 1996 the Kingdom of the Netherlands submitted the Nomination File for the 'Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner-city and Harbour'. Accordingly, Willemstad is characterized as a **Dutch colonial** settlement founded during **the period of the European expansion in the fifteenth and sixteenth century**. Both Sint Anna bay and Schottegat, **the natural deep water harbor, triggered** the creation and further growth of

Willemstad as a settlement [thriving on trade and commerce](#), including [slave trade](#). Willemstad has a history of immigration including [Sephardic Jews](#) from [Portugal and Spain](#). Therefore Curaçao has been shaped by the exchange of cultural elements between the [Dutch](#), [Iberians](#) and [Africans](#).

The urban districts were established on different [flat and sloping sites separated by the natural waters of Sint Anna Bay and Waaigat](#). These [natural waters link](#) the urban districts and [integrate](#) them into an exciting townscape of colorful facades along stretches of lively quays.

The urban districts developed [subsequently](#), starting with Fort Amsterdam in 1634 to [defend](#) the natural deep water harbor. It was build according to [Dutch customs](#), just like the [walled](#) city of Willemstad emerging to the North. The [houses](#) were [tightly laid out in building blocks](#) marked by a [distinct building line alongside narrow streets in a grid structure](#). They featured [two to three storey buildings covered by a steep pitched roof](#).

Because of [the absence of restricting ramparts](#), Otrobanda developed in a rather [unplanned spatial structure](#). It features an [open compound layout](#), the yards of Otrobanda called 'kura', and [a dense alley structure](#). Otrobanda is characterized as a [working-class neighborhood](#).

To the east of Punda the construction of the urban district Pietermaai started. It features [a linear urban development](#) of [stately](#) and colorful [mansions](#) since the [elite](#) of the shipmasters

and [high-ranking](#) administrators settled here.

Scharloo enjoyed the relative freedom of space resulting in an [open layout](#) of streets lined by [detached](#) and quite often [luxurious dwellings](#). It was a [residential](#) district of [great prominence](#), for the greater part inhabited by [Jewish merchants](#) who owned shops in Punda.

The initial architecture of Willemstad was [Dutch architecture of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries](#). From the seventeenth century on, the architecture [gradually](#) acquired local traits as a result of the [climate](#), the use of [local materials](#) and the introduction of new [architectural elements](#). [A government act](#) of 1817 ordered the coloring of the white lime facades, which characterizes the architecture of Willemstad. (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1996)

Advisory Body Evaluation

The evaluation of the Nomination File made by ICOMOS in 1997 largely adopted the justification and description of the property. In conclusion, they deduced that the Historic Area of Willemstad is an example of a [Dutch colonial trading and administrative centre during the 16th- 18th centuries](#) which was both [walled](#) (Punda) and [undefended](#) (Otrobanda). Its urban fabric and the townscape have been created by the blending of [European town-planning and architectural traditions](#) and [local Caribbean influences](#). (ICOMOS, 1997)

Decision



Subsequently, the recommendation to the WH committee has been made to inscribe this property on the World Heritage List. The exact wording of recommendation has been adopted in the decision: “the Committee decided to inscribe this site on the basis of cultural criteria (ii), (iv) and (v), considering that the Historic Area of Willemstad is a **European colonial ensemble** in the Caribbean of outstanding value and integrity, which **illustrates** the organic growth of a **multicultural community over three centuries** and preserves to a high degree significant elements of the many strands that came together to create it.” (UNESCO, 1997a)

Periodic Report

In 2006, the States Parties submitted their first periodic report, to provide an assessment as to whether the OUV of the property has been maintained over time (UNESCO, 2008). Concerning the OUV, it repeated most of the justifications used by ICOMOS on the Advisory Body Evaluation. It starts, however, with a new brief description: “The people of the Netherlands established a **trading settlement** at a fine natural harbour on the Caribbean island of Curaçao in 1634. The town **developed continuously over the following centuries**. The modern town consists of several distinct historic districts whose architecture reflects not only **European urban-planning concepts** but also **styles** from the **Netherlands** and from the **Spanish** and **Portuguese colonial towns** with which Willemstad engaged in trade.” (ICOMOS, 2006)

Retrospective Statement

Since 2005, the nominations of new World Heritage properties are required to include a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (UNESCO, 2005). Therefore, all States Parties with previous nominations have been requested to submit a Retrospective Statement of OUV on their subsequent period reports (UNESCO, 2007) The Retrospective Statement of OUV concerning the historic inner-city of Willemstad has been recently submitted and waits for adoption by the World Heritage Committee (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 2010). The Historic inner-city of Willemstad is found described as a **Dutch colonial trading settlement** with **colonial town planning** and **architecture of the period of Dutch expansion** with **Afro-American, Iberian and Caribbean influences**.

Moreover, the historic inner-city of Willemstad stands out for the **diversity in the historical morphology** of its four urban districts, which are **separated by the open waters of the harbor**. They demonstrate the **subsequent stages of historical development over the course of centuries** by **the gradual influence of the tropical climate** and the **social and cultural differences** of their inhabitants on their layout and architecture. In more detail, Punda is mentioned as the only part of the city with a former **defense system consisting of walls and ramparts**. (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 2010)

Conclusion

The official documents of the nomination and protection stage do not seem to differ much in content, indeed some even share paragraphs. Paragraphs of the Nomination File,

Figure 14. Casa Blanca, Otrobanda

which provided the most extensive information, have been found in the Advisory Body Evaluation and subsequently in the Periodic Report. The decision is the exact phrasing as the 'recommendation' in the Advisory Body Evaluation. Only the Tentative List Submission Form and the Retrospective statement do not share sentences with the other documents; still their contents seem similar.

5.1.2 Attributes & Values

To understand the contents of the official documents comprehensively, they have been analyzed for attributes and corresponding values. The analysis is conducive to the mutual comparison of the documents, as well as, the comparison of the documents and the criteria discussed in the next section.

Tentative List Submission Form

In the description of the Tentative List Submission Form the urban areas Punda, Pietermaai, Scharloo and Otrobanda have been identified as attributes (see figure 15).

Although the harbor St. Anna Bay has been mentioned as well, only the urban areas have been substantiated with values and can therefore be recognized as attributes. The historic inner-city of Willemstad is ascribed seven of the eight types of values, excluding the aesthetical value (see figure 15).

Nomination File

The Nomination File clarifies that the attributes are both the urban fabric and architecture of the four urban districts Punda, Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo together with the St. Anna Bay. Punda is divided into Fort Amsterdam and old Willemstad. In addition, three individual buildings have been identified as attributes: Mikvé Israël-Emanuel Synagogue, Villa Belvédère and the Penha Building. In addition, the Nomination File mentions other attributes, like 'Curaçao' and 'culture' or 'society' (see figure 16).

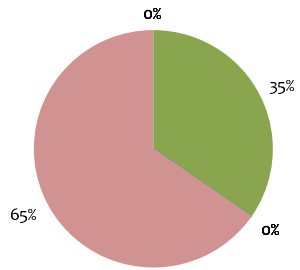
All eight values have been identified. Supplementary to the tentative list submission form, the dissimilarities of the urban fabric and architecture of the four urban districts have been emphasized through social, economic and historic value(see figure 16).

In addition to the description, an appendix with a list of evident buildings has been provided, including buildings of all four districts. The list includes individual and groups of buildings (the Governor's Palace, the Fort church, Mikvé Israël-Emanuel Synagogue, Villa Belvédère, the Penha building, Vijf Zinnen, etc.). Their character statement includes, for example, the year of construction, building type, year of restoration/ renovation and significant features.

Advisory Body Evaluation

No new attributes and values have been identified in the advisory body evaluation by ICOMOS. It was mainly found paraphrasing large parts of the Nomination File. Again, the urban fabric and architecture of the four urban districts Punda, Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo together with the St. Anna Bay have been defined as attributes. The individual buildings have been rejected as attributes considering the historic inner-city of Willemstad "does not contain any outstanding individual buildings or structures. Its importance resides in the urban fabric and the townscape..." (ICOMOS, 1997). All eight values have been found, matching 85% of the values found in the Nomination File (see figure 17).

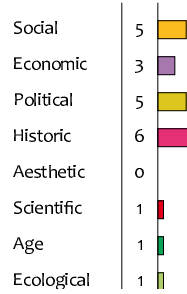
TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT (1995)



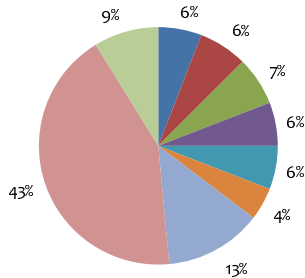
Attributes

- Curaçao
- Society
- Willemstad
- Sint Anna Bay
- Districts
- Morphology
- Architecture
- 1 of 4 districts
- 1 building

Values



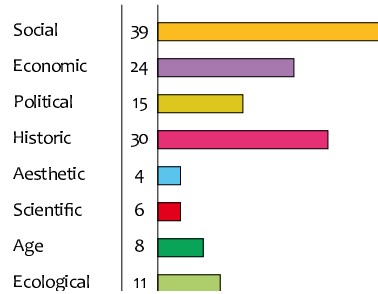
NOMINATION FILE (1996)



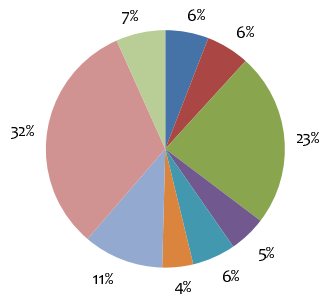
Attributes

- Curaçao
- Society
- Willemstad
- Sint Anna Bay
- Districts
- Morphology
- Architecture
- 1 of 4 districts
- 1 building

Values



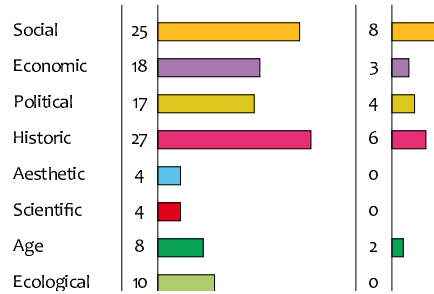
ADVISORY BODY EVALUATION (1997)



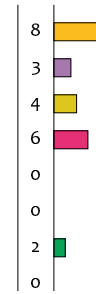
Attributes

- Curaçao
- Society
- Willemstad
- Sint Anna Bay
- Districts
- Morphology
- Architecture
- 1 of 4 districts
- 1 building

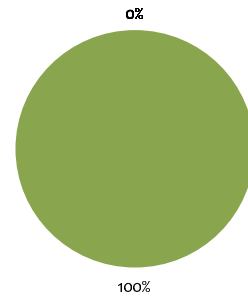
Values



New Text



DECISION (1997)



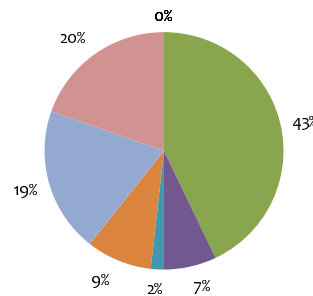
Attributes

- Curaçao
- Society
- Willemstad
- Sint Anna Bay
- Districts
- Morphology
- Architecture
- 1 of 4 districts
- 1 building

Values



PERIODIC REPORT (2006)



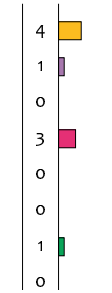
Attributes

- Curaçao
- Society
- Willemstad
- Sint Anna Bay
- Districts
- Morphology
- Architecture
- 1 of 4 districts
- 1 building

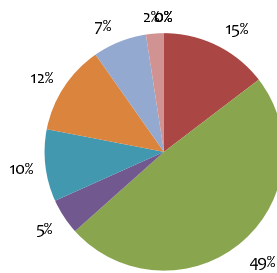
Values



New Text



RETROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF OUV (2010)



Attributes

- Curaçao
- Society
- Willemstad
- Sint Anna Bay
- Districts
- Morphology
- Architecture
- 1 of 4 districts
- 1 building

Values



Figure 15. Attributes & values in the Tentative List Submission Form

Figure 16. Attributes & values in the Nomination File

Figure 17. Attributes & values in the Advisory Body Evaluation

Figure 18. Attributes & values in the Decision

Figure 19. Attributes & values in the Periodic Report

Figure 20. Attributes & values in the Retrospective Statement



Figure 21. Sint Anna Bay

Figure 22. Punda: Handelskade

Figure 23. Pietermaai: Pietermaaiweg

Figure 24. Otrobanda: IJzerstraat area

Figure 25. Scharloo: Scharlooweg

However, the Advisory Body Evaluation concludes with a new summary, in which the attributes have been reduced to ‘the historic inner-city of Willemstad’. Also, the aesthetic, scientific and ecologic values have disappeared, ascribing only social, economic, political and age values (see figure 17).

Decision

The decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee defines the ensemble of the historic inner-city of Willemstad as the attribute. With the information from the previous documents it is clear that ensemble means both urban fabric and architecture of the four districts. However within this short text, which is currently the official justification of the criteria, ‘ensemble’ means ‘entity’. The part “...the significant elements of the many strands that came together to create it...” indicates the presence of attributes and values, however, their identification is impossible due to their vague phrasing. Social, political, historic and age values have been identified while economic, aesthetic, scientific or ecologic values are absent (see figure 18).

Periodic Report

The Periodic Report mainly consists of paragraphs of the Advisory Body Evaluation. The urban fabric and architecture of the four urban districts Punda, Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo together with the St. Anna Bay are still the defined attributes. However, the contents have been largely reduced, decreasing the count of values by 45%. Six of the eight values have still been found; the aesthetic and scientific values have

disappeared. (see figure 19).

The Periodic Report starts, however, with a new brief description which identifies the urban structure and the architecture as attributes. The districts have also been identified; however, no values have been ascribed. The urban fabric and architecture have been ascribed social, economic, political, age and ecological values, excluding political, aesthetic and scientific values (see figure 19).

Retrospective Statement

The Retrospective Statement of OUV identifies the urban structure and architecture of the different districts together with the Sint Anna Bay. The districts have not been found identified individually; only Punda has been mentioned. Though, the morphology and architecture are ascribed social, economic, political, historic, age and ecological values, and again excluding aesthetic and scientific value (see figure 20).

Conclusion attributes

The Tentative List Submission Form is quite clear about what the contents of the nomination of the historic inner-city of Willemstad would be about: The four districts of Willemstad.

The Nomination File, however, introduces many other attributes of value. Together, (the urban fabric and architecture of) the individual districts Punda, Pietermaai, Scharloo and Otrobanda have been mentioned the most (43%). With 13%, the architecture in general is the second most

mentioned attribute. With 9% the individual buildings are third: Mikvé Israël-Emanuel Synagogue, Villa Belvédère and the Penha Building.

The Advisory Body Evaluation reiterates and summarizes the contents of the Nomination File. The individual districts have still been mentioned most with 32%. 'Willemstad' is now the second most important attribute (23%), indicating a generalization of the attributes rather than a filtering of the most important ones. The individual buildings have been rejected as attributes, and have not been mentioned since.

In the decision text all attributes have been generalized to 'Willemstad' by using the term 'ensemble', making the individual attributes of the historic inner-city of Willemstad indistinguishable.

In the Periodic Report 'Willemstad' is still being mentioned most (43%), however, other attributes have been reintroduced based on the Advisory Body Evaluation. (The urban fabric and architecture of) the individual districts Punda, Pietermaai, Scharloo and Otrobanda (20%) and the architecture in general (19%) are second and third.

The Retrospective Statement also shows signs of generalization rather than filtering: 'Willemstad' is again the most mentioned attribute (49%). The identification of the four individual attributes has been reduced to 10%, while 'society' has been reintroduced with as much as 15% making it the

second most important attribute of the document.

Conclusion values

Overall the figures 15 to 20 show social and historic values have been mentioned most. In the first three documents economic and political value have been explained in large amount as well, followed by ecological values. In the Decision, Periodic Report and Retrospective Statement social and historic values are still most important, however, the appearance of economic and political value has been reduced significantly and aesthetic and scientific values have been excluded completely.

Still, the diagrams with the values show a large resemblance. Therefore it can be concluded that the values previously ascribed to more detailed attributes in the Nomination File have been transferred to the less specific term 'Willemstad', thus indicating a generalization and not, as would be preferred, a filtering of the most significant attributes and values.



5.1.3 Justification of the criteria

Which attributes and values are most significant, is defined by the justification of the criteria predefined by the Operational Guidelines (2008). These criteria – partly proposed by the States Party and partly proposed by the ICOMOS – reveal the values that compose the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and will therefore expose the significant attributes and values.

Tentative List Submission Form

With the Tentative List Submission Form in 1995, two criteria, with a brief explanation have been proposed (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1995). The historic inner-city of Willemstad:

1. “exhibits an important *interchange of human values*, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts or town planning, by forming a complex of remarkable urban areas, representative of the several stages of historic development of the city both in its diversity and its coherence of historic urban ensemble and architecture;”
2. “a remarkable and unique example of a *Dutch colonial settlement*, of which the historic physical development to the present time represents the social-cultural development and characteristics of the city and its population; a city, which still maintains many

characteristics of its original functions.”

The first proposed criterion is consistent with criterion (ii) of the Operational Guidelines of 1995 (UNESCO, 1995);

*(ii) Nominated properties shall exhibit an important **interchange of human values**, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts or town-planning and landscape design.*

The criterion requires social value to justify the ‘interchange of human values’, however, no values have been found in the explanation of criterion 1. In the description of the Tentative List Submission Form the historic inner-city of Willemstad is described as a ‘Dutch colonial settlement’ with ‘Dutch military and civil engineering’, providing social value.

The second proposed criterion is ambiguous: it could either refer to criterion (iv) or to criterion (v) of the Operational Guidelines of 1995 (UNESCO, 1995);

*(iv) Nominated properties shall be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble or landscape which illustrates **(a) significant stage(s) in human history**.*

*(v) Nominated properties shall be an outstanding example of a **traditional** human settlement or land-*

Figure 26. Gable detail, Otrobanda

use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact or irreversible change.

The ‘Dutch colonial settlement’ can be an ‘example of an architectural ensemble’, as well as an ‘example of a traditional human settlement’.

Criterion (iv) requires historic value to justify ‘(a) significant stage(s) in human history’. In the explanation of criterion 2 the adjective ‘colonial’ refers to the period of colonization by Europeans and could therefore justify criterion (iv). According to the description, the historic inner-city of Willemstad represents “Dutch colonial town planning and architecture during the period of the European expansion”, which confirms historical value.

Criterion (v) requires social value to justify ‘traditional’. The adjective ‘Dutch’ in the explanation is a social value and could therefore justify criterion (v). This value is no different from the justification of criterion (ii). The description can provide substantiation for criterion (v) with the similar arguments for criterion (ii); the historic inner-city of Willemstad is a ‘Dutch’ colonial settlement with ‘Dutch’ military and civil engineering.

Nomination File

In the Nomination File no criteria have been proposed. The Operational Guidelines of 2004 request a justification for one or more criteria, however, do not demand the States Parties

to identify the criteria concerned.

Advisory Body Evaluation

Criterion (ii), (iv) and (v) have been proposed by ICOMOS in the Advisory Body Evaluation. As explained before, these criteria require respectively social, historic and social values. The criteria have not been substantiated individually, but according to the recapitulation the historic inner-city of Willemstad is of ‘Dutch ancestry’ and its importance resides in the blending of ‘European and Caribbean elements’ providing social value. In addition the historical value has been provided considering “the exportation of Dutch town-planning and architectural traditions’ ‘into the New World’.




Decision

Following the recommendation of ICOMOS, the WH committee ascribed criterion (ii), (iv) and (v). The criteria have not been substantiated individually but have a shared justification. The WH Committee decided to enlist the property as (UNESCO, 1997);

“the Historic Area of Willemstad is a European colonial ensemble in the Caribbean of outstanding value and integrity, which illustrates the organic growth of a multicultural community over three centuries and preserves to a high degree the significant elements of the many strands that came together to create it.”

Criterion (ii) and (v) require social value, in which paragraph

Criteria ii iv and v

Social	ii/v	
Economic	-	
Political	-	
Historic	iv	
Aesthetic	-	
Scientific	-	
Age	-	
Ecological	v	

provides with ‘European’ and ‘multicultural community’. Both adjectives hint to the fact that there is more than one nationality present, however, which nationalities remains undefined.

Criterion iv requires historical value, in which the paragraph provides with ‘European colonial ensemble’ and ‘illustrates’. The latter only indicates the historic inner-city is educational in ‘something’, revealing no actual historic value. The ‘European colonial ensemble’ is an ensemble with European stylistics from the colonial period.

Periodic Reporting

In the Operational Guidelines of 2005 the formulation of criterion (v) has been revised (UNESCO, 2005). Before, the criterion only required social value. Since 2005 a link between social and ecological value is required (Pereira Roders & van Oers, 2010b);

(v) Nominated properties shall be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.

The enlistment of the historic inner-city under criterion (ii), (iv) and (v) has not changed, therefore it is now enlisted for an outstanding link between social and ecological value as well

as for its social and historic value (see figure 27).

Values found in the new introduction were able to justify criterion (ii) and (iv). Criterion (ii) has been substantiated with ‘European’, ‘from the Netherlands’, ‘Spanish’, ‘Portuguese’ in addition to ‘European’ and ‘multicultural community’ mentioned in the Decision. Criterion (iv) has been met with “European urban planning concepts and styles from the Netherlands and ... Spanish and Portuguese towns”. Criterion (v) requires ecological value, which has not been found in the new introduction. It has, however, been found in the paragraphs which were consistent with parts of the Advisory Body Evaluation and the Nomination File. The ecological value has been found in “The unique setting in a natural harbor” and “the natural waters of Sint Anna Bay and Waagat link the historic urban districts”.

Retrospective Statement

In the Retrospective Statement, no adjustments to the criteria have been proposed. However, new justifications for the criteria have been formulated.

For criterion (ii) two options have been proposed;

1. The Historic Area of Willemstad represents a remarkable historic port town in the Caribbean in the period of Dutch expansion with significant town planning and architectural qualities

Figure 27. Values in criteria (ii), (iv) and (v)

2. The Historic Area of Willemstad is a **colonial ensemble** in the Caribbean, which **illustrates** the organic **growth of a multicultural community over three centuries**.

Criterion (ii) requires social value to justify the ‘interchange of human values’. Two statements have been proposed. The first one contains historic and age value, the second social, political, historic and age value. The social value has only been provided in the second statement with ‘multicultural community’, however, it is vague since the cultures have not been mentioned.

For criterion (iv) the following justification has been proposed;

*The four historic urban districts of Historic Willemstad show the **subsequent stages of historical development over the course of centuries** of the city. The city **can be easily read and used as a textbook** for its historical and cultural development.*

Criterion (iv) requires historic value. The proposed statement contains historic and age value. The historic value has been provided with the part ‘can be easily read and used as a textbook’. However, this says nothing about the historic character of the place, only that it is educational.

Criterion (v) is to be justified with;

The historical urban fabric and the historical architecture

*are based on examples of **European traditions** that are transferred to the New World. **Afro-American and Iberian influences and cultural elements of the region** transformed the European elements into a typical Caribbean development.*

Criterion (v) requires both social and ecological value and their interaction. The proposed statement contains social and historic value. The social value has been provided with ‘European, Afro-American, Iberian and cultural elements of the region’; however, no ecological value has been mentioned. Nevertheless, the statement explains the term ‘multicultural’, making it more suitable for criterion ii.

In conclusion, none of the criteria have been justified sufficiently in the Retrospective Statement, however, all of the required values (social, historic and ecological) have been found within the brief description and the criteria (see figure 20).

Conclusion

In the Tentative List Submission Form the States Party proposed two criteria similar to criteria (ii), (iv) and/or (v) as described in the Operational Guidelines of 1995, however, no direct justification was given. In the Nomination File no criteria have been proposed and, consequently, no justification either. ICOMOS recommended inscribing the historic inner-city of Willemstad under criteria (ii), (iv) and (v), which is consistent with the proposal in the Tentative List Submission Form. Their



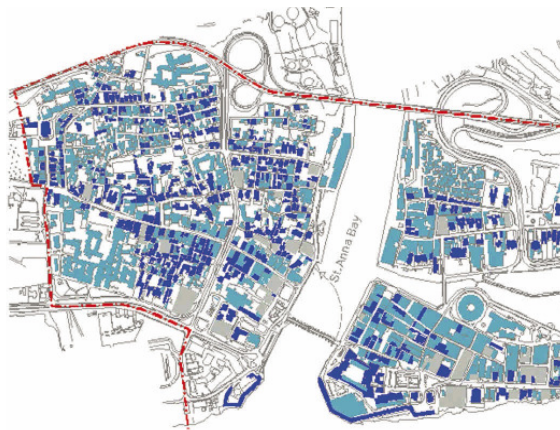
justification, literally accepted during decision, did provide social and historic value which were, however, vague terms.

At the moment of the nomination of the historic inner-city of Willemstad, criterion (ii) required social value, criterion (iv) required historic value and criterion (v) required social value. In 2005 the definition of criterion (v) was changed to require both social and ecological value.

In the Periodic Report no adjustments to the criteria have been made, but the change of the definition of criterion (v) was also not noticed. In the Retrospective Statement the criteria have been substantiated individually for the first time. Still, the criteria have not been justified sufficiently.

Even though none of the criteria have been justified sufficiently, all of the required values (social, historic and ecological) have been found within the texts of the documents (see figure 15 to 20). Therefore it would seem reasonable to assume that the criteria have been misunderstood; all required values have been provided, just not in the right place.

Figure 28. Vacant mansion, Scharloo



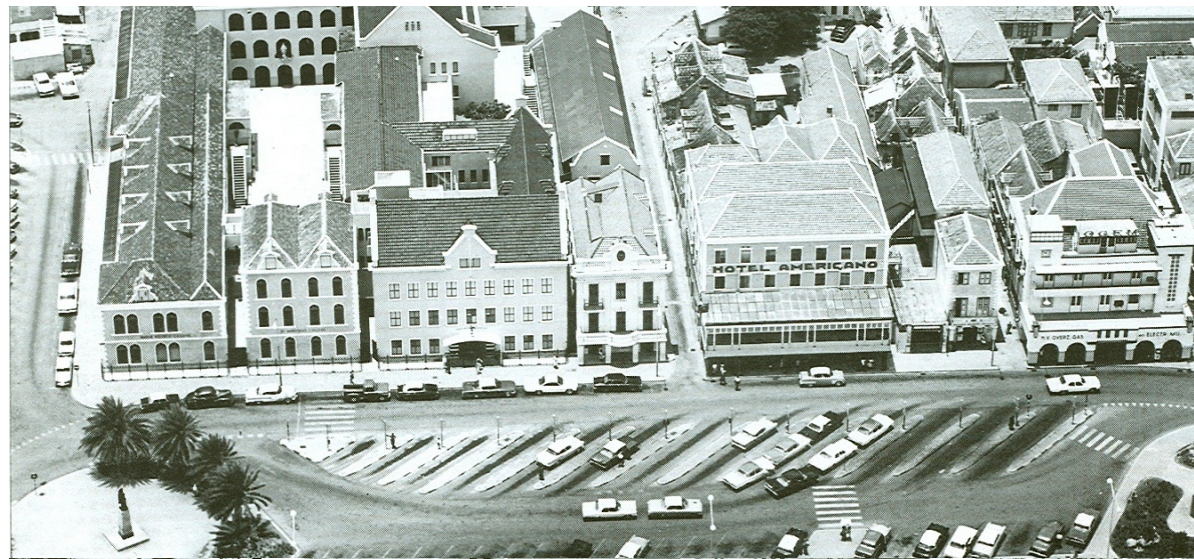
HISTORIC AREA OF WILLEMSTAD

- - - legal protection zone
- protected monuments
- other buildings
- open lots



MAP VI
HISTORIC AREA OF WILLEMSTAD
Listed Monuments

- - - legal protection zone (Island Development Plan)
- listed monuments



5.1.4 Authenticity & Integrity

During the Nomination Stage, the historic inner-city of Willemstad was subject to the test of Authenticity and Integrity. The Statement of Authenticity should provide the evidence of the justification of OUV, while the statement of Integrity should present the wholeness (all elements to fully express the OUV) and intactness (State of Conservation) of the property.

The wholeness of the property has been found by studying the descriptions of the historic inner-city of Willemstad. Through the analysis described at paragraph 5.1.2 all attributes which fully express the OUV have been found: the urban fabric and architecture of the urban districts Punda, Pietermaai, Scharloo and Otrobanda together with the Sint Anna Bay (see figure 21 to 25). The documents produced during the Nomination Stage discuss the level of Authenticity and Integrity of the attributes accordingly.

Tentative List Submission Form

As stated in the Tentative List Submission Form, the urban fabric of 1650-1900 largely exists; however, no evidence has been found to support this assertion. In addition, 50% of the buildings are listed, considering they are authentic in design, material and workmanship. A map has been provided, showing a legal protection zone, listed buildings, regular buildings and empty lots (see figure 29). The map sustains the statement

that up to 50% of the buildings have legal protection, however, their authenticity in design, material and workmanship has not been elaborated. The Tentative List is pre-selection tool and does not require full explanation, only indications (UNESCO, 2008).

Nomination File

The averment of the Authenticity and Integrity is, however, required in the Nomination File. First a comment should be placed regarding the documentation of the Nomination File. The document contained various appendixes at the time of nomination. Appendixes 1 (historical maps, plans and photographs) and 2 (photographic documentation) are insets and have been misplaced to a large extent. Therefore visual material that has not been found during this study could still have been provided during nomination.

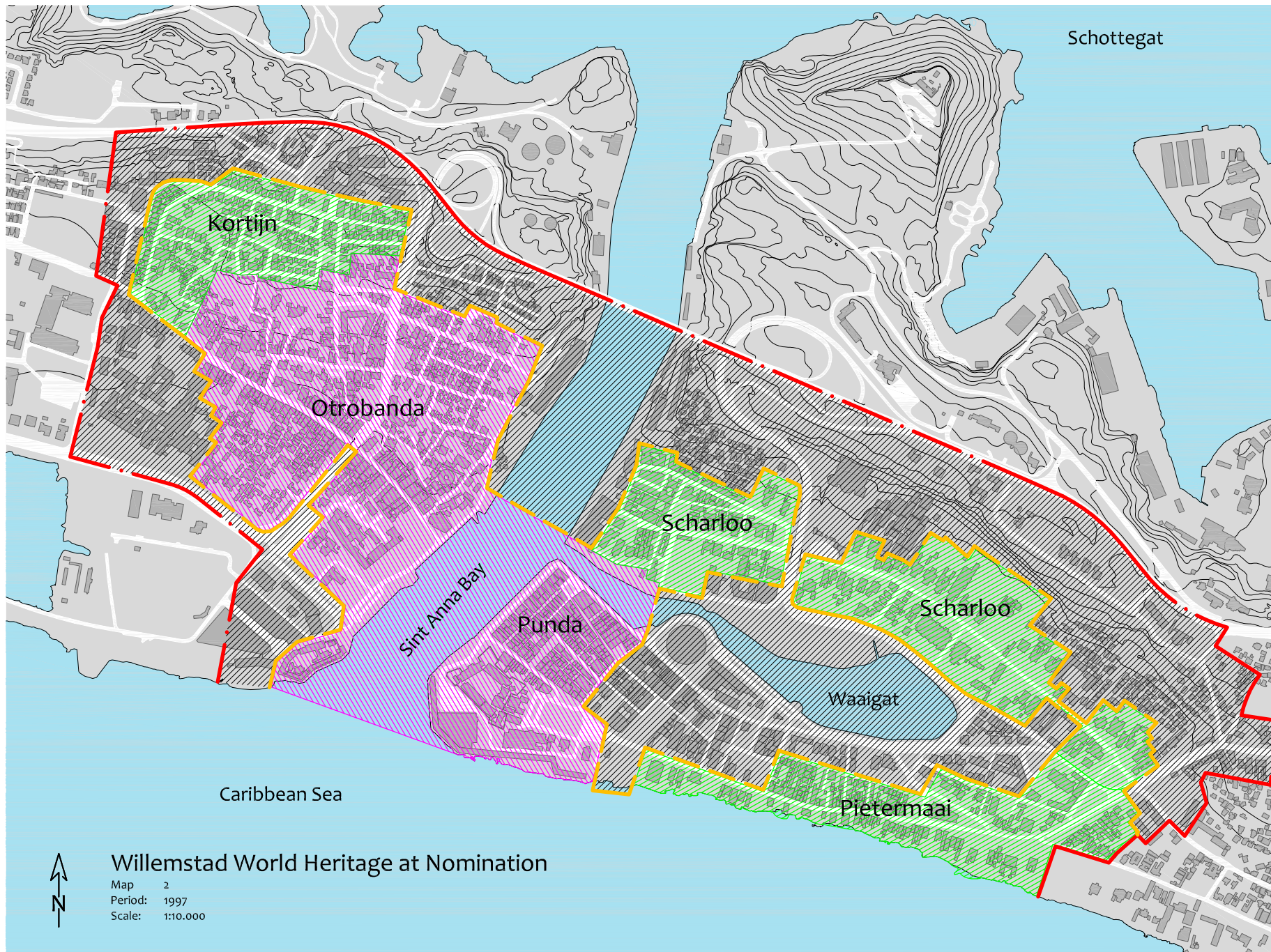
In the Nomination File the same legal protection zone was proposed as in the Tentative List Submission Form. It has been divided into a Core Zone, three Transmission Zones and a Buffer Zone (see map 2). The Nomination File reiterates that within this legal protection zone the urban fabric of 1650-1900 largely exists. In the 20th century the urban structure has been damaged by the construction of access roads; however, according to the Nomination File, it did not affect its continuity 'on major points'. In 1969 destructive fires caused severe disturbances in the urban fabric, including the entire waterfront of Plaza Brion (see figure 31 and 32). No visual material has been found in the Nomination File to

Figure 29. Map provided in the Tentative List Submission Form

Figure 30. Map provided in the Nomination File

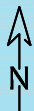
Figure 31. Waterfront Otrobanda in the 1960s

Figure 32. Waterfront Otrobanda after may 30, 1969



Willemstad World Heritage at Nomination

Map 2
 Period: 1997
 Scale: 1:10.000



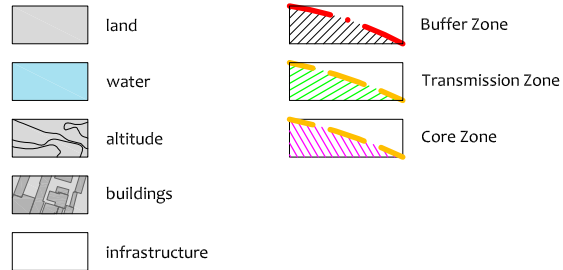
Legend

Map 2

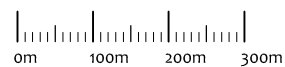
Title: Willemstad World Heritage at Nomination

Period: 1997

Scale: 1:10.000



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demonstrate the age of the existing urban fabric and the gravity of the damages it has suffered.

Except for Punda the historic inner-city contains many vacant lots and some new architecture. It is argued that the empty lots do not affect the architectural and urban coherence; however, no demonstration of the quantity of empty lots or their impact on the visual integrity has been found. New architecture placed in the core zone is said to fit in, in both scale and design, in contrast to the developments in the buffer zone. Again, the visual demonstration has not been found.

760 buildings have been listed for their authenticity in design, material and workmanship. This has been demonstrated by a map of the listed buildings (see figure 30). Appendix 3 contains character statements of evident listed buildings, demonstrating all the listed buildings have been studied individually to confirm their authenticity. Their State of Conservation has not been elaborated. Priority restorations have been planned in a large number of 'action areas' throughout the Core and Transmission Zones, suggesting a poor to bad State of Conservation of the concerned buildings. It is unclear, however, how many buildings are in a poor to bad State of Conservation.

The Nomination File contains a bibliography of 50 sources. Therefore it is reasonable to believe that the contents are trustworthy. Still, it is not illustrated that the information is true; the reader is required to interpret given that the

description is not substantiated with visual material. For example, according to the description the district developed subsequently; there is no illustration of how these districts developed and changed over the centuries. In addition, it is claimed that most of the urban fabric of the period 1650-1900 still exists, while it is unclear how much of the urban fabric and architecture is actually from the 17th, 18th and 19th Century. Also, the assertion that the climate gradually influenced the architecture has not been illustrated with images showing the evolution of a characteristic building under influence of the climate. With regard to the State of Conservation it is not discussed how many of the listed buildings are in a good state of conservation and how many are being compromised.

Advisory Body Evaluation

In the Advisory Body Evaluation ICOMOS agreed that the urban fabric from 1650 to 1800 still largely exists, ignoring the architecture of the 19th century. They assume Willemstad "may be deemed to have retained a substantial level of authenticity" considering its functions of did not change during 300 years, even though the Nomination File reports the urban fabric has been damaged during the 20th century. ICOMOS agrees changes in the 20th century did not affect the urban fabric at major points and destroyed key areas have been included in redevelopment plans. In addition ICMOMS praises the strict observance on restoration materials, resulting in the use of bricks and tiles from the Netherlands. In addition, they point out the ridges to the north mask the oil refinery and the modern housing developments in Schottegat.

Requested changes

In 2010, during the on-site inventory, a request was made by the World Heritage Centre regarding the ‘Transmission Zones’. This is not a term predefined by the Operational Guidelines (2008) and therefore the States Party was requested to identify them as either Core or Buffer Zones.

In the Nomination File the Transmission Zones – Pietermaai, Scharloo and Kortijn – had been elaborated to the same extent as the core zones – Punda and Otrobanda. In addition, the transmission zones contain many listed buildings and “explain the overall historical and social-cultural development of the city”, “possess an essential historical and cultural linkage function” and are “architecturally consistent with the original and authentic structure” (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1996). For these reasons, the Transmission Zones would best be redefined as Core Zone (see map 1).

The officials responsible World Heritage agreed and a revised map was drawn and submitted accordingly. The newly defined boundaries have been publicized on the UNESCO website in 2010 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/819/documents/>).

Conclusion

The wholeness of the property has been determined by the specification of the Core, Transmission and Buffer Zones in the Nomination File. Since Transmission Zones do not exist according to the Operational Guidelines (2008), the States Party defined these areas as Core Zone in 2010. Currently the

Core zone consists of the urban districts Punda, Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo together with a part of the Sint Anna Bay (see map 1).

The intactness of the historic inner-city of Willemstad has been elaborated by a map showing the listed buildings. These listed buildings are the only visual evidence given to support the claim that the urban fabric from 1650 to 1800 still largely exists. Events that affected this urban fabric have been mentioned, however, the gravity of their impact has not been illustrated. The intactness of the listed buildings themselves is also unclear: some ‘action areas’ are in need of immediate restoration, indicating various buildings are in a poor State of Conservation.

The authenticity of the architecture has been confirmed by the map of listed buildings. These buildings have been studied individually and have been deemed authentic upon enlistment. The list of these buildings including a character statement can still be found on www.curacaomonuments.org. The authenticity of the urban fabric, however, has not been demonstrated visually, necessitating interpretation by the reader.



5.1.5 Conclusion

Description

Comparing the descriptions of the historic inner-city of Willemstad provided in the various documents, the Nomination File contains the most complete information. Except for the Retrospective Statement, all documents since 1996 have adopted large parts of the Nomination File and have complemented them with small introductions or recapitulations.

Attributes

The consecutive descriptions identify various attributes. In the Nomination File the most attributes have been identified: the urban fabric and architecture of the four urban districts together with the Sint Anna Bay. In addition, Punda has been divided into Fort Amsterdam and Old Willemstad, and three individual buildings have been singled out. Through the reflective process the attributes have been reduced consciously and unintentionally. ICOMOS confirmed the attributes with the exception of the three buildings. They argue that the property does not contain outstanding individual buildings. In their conclusion, however, no attributes have been mentioned; they only refer to 'the historic inner-city of Willemstad'. In the Decision, adopted from the Advisory Body Evaluation, the attributes have been generalized to 'ensemble' as the official attribute. The Retrospective Statement redefined the attributes to be the urban fabric and architecture of the different districts and the Sint Anna Bay. Only Punda has been

mentioned as one of the four urban districts.

Values

In the descriptions all eight values have been identified. The focus lies on social and historic values, which is consistent with the criteria Willemstad is enlisted for.

The social value has mainly been found in the urban districts which represent different cultures, including Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, African and Creole. The historic value has been found to express the development of the districts with various patterns reflecting different Ages.

In the first three documents political and economic also found repeatedly, but have been cut back in the course of the process. The foundation of Willemstad had a military purpose, therefore many decisions were based on political management, hence the presence of political value. The economic value has been found considering all districts have been elaborated with their previous and current function(s).

Age and ecological values have been found in most documents in a limited amount. The historic inner-city of Willemstad was described to have been developed in subsequent stages, making the age values of the attributes visible. The ecological value has been identified when the connection between the attributes and the natural harbor or the climate was expressed.

Figure 33. Cornice detail, Scharloo

Aesthetic and scientific values have seldom been found. They have been used to confirm some level of authenticity by representing an attribute to be ‘the best example of’ and to be made with local materials and craftsmanship.

Criteria

Since 1997, Willemstad has been enlisted under criteria (ii), (iv) and (v). The criteria were proposed by ICOMOS, which have possibly been based on the proposed criteria in the Tentative List Submission Form. Thereupon the criteria have been adopted by the WH committee.

To justify criterion (ii), the property needs to “exhibit an important interchange of human values” and have social value. For criterion (iv) the property has to “illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history”, thus possess historical value. Ultimately the historic inner-city of Willemstad is inscribed under criterion (v) and is therefore an “outstanding example of a traditional human settlement”, having social value. Since 2005, however, “human interaction with the environment” had been added to criterion (v) requiring the justification of Willemstad to provide in ecological value as well. Therefore, the justification of OUV of the historic inner-city of Willemstad needs to substantiate social, historic and a link between social and ecological value

The current official justification of the criteria as provided by the decision of 1997 does not justify the OUV sufficiently. The attributes are not defined, since they have been generalized

to ‘ensemble’. The social value is incomplete considering ‘multicultural’ and ‘European’ only partially identify the cultures involved. In addition the historic value is not explicit and has to be interpreted from the adjective ‘colonial’ and ultimately the ecological value is not present at all. The absence of the ecological value is, however, explicable; at the time of enlistment criteria (v) did not require ecological value.

On request of the WH Committee, the States Party proposed a Retrospective Statement of OUV in 2010 to replace the current Justification of OUV. The justification of the criteria (disregarding the accompanying description) does not substantiate the criteria satisfactorily. The attributes have been defined as the ‘urban fabric and architecture of the four districts’, however, leaves the four districts undefined. Again, the social value is incomplete since ‘multicultural’ does not explain all cultures involved. The historic value is not justified, just like the ecological value. Through the entire document, including the description, all required values have been found. They are just not in the right place.

Integrity & Authenticity

The urban fabric and architecture of the urban districts Punda, Pietemaai, Scharloo and Otrobanda together with the Sint Anna Bay are the attributes which fully express the OUV, which has currently been confirmed by including Pietemaai, Scharloo and Kortijn in the Core Zone. Their intactness, also called State of Conservation, has been thoroughly described in the Nomination File.



The urban fabric of the period 1650-1800 'largely' exists; however, the fabric has been damaged in the 20th Century by the construction of the Queen Juliana Bridge and destructive fires. It is argued that these events did not compromise the integrity of the attributes; however, their impact has not been demonstrated.

Currently the historic inner-city of Willemstad has many open lots and few new architecture which, according to the Periodic Report, affect the visual integrity. Again, neither visual material has been found to clarify the extent of the open lots and new architecture, nor the illustration of their impact.

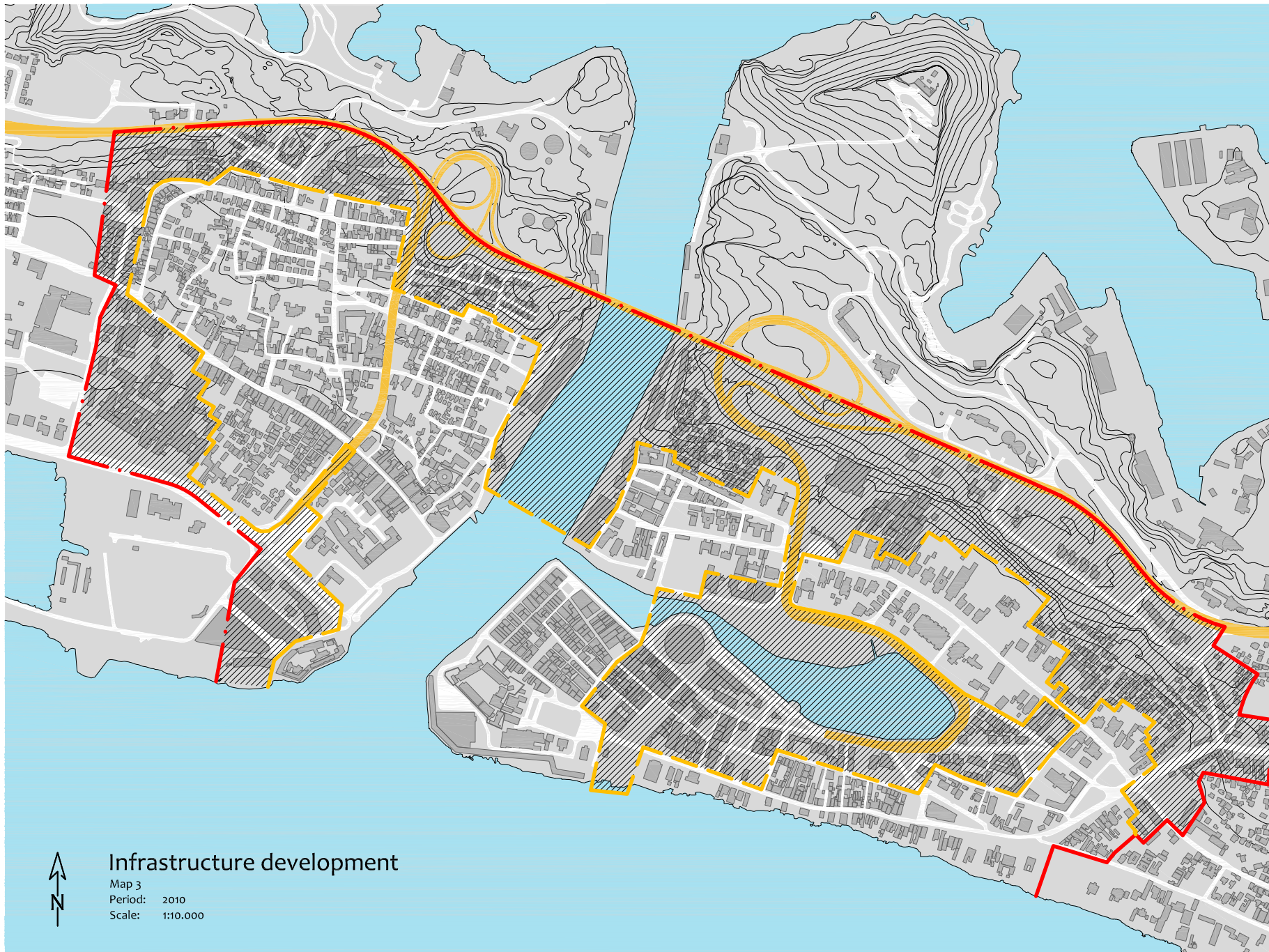
The State of Conservation of the architecture is unclear. Restoration projects have been planned and started, indicating a poor State of Conservation of several buildings. However, how many buildings are in good, poor or bad State of Conservation has not been elaborated.

The State of Conservation of the Sint Anna Bay has not been mentioned. Considering 'the natural waters' their ecological value it would be relevant to know how 'natural' these waters still are.

Regarding Authenticity, 760 buildings (approximately 50%) of the historic inner-city of Willemstad have been enlisted. They have been analyzed individually to confirm their truthfulness and relevance, resulting in a character statement for each building similar to the descriptions of the urban districts in the

Nomination File. The visual material confirming their value, however, is absent. The Nomination File contains a large bibliography, making it trustworthy. However, the written information has not been elaborated with visual material.

Figure 34. Bargestraat, Scharloo

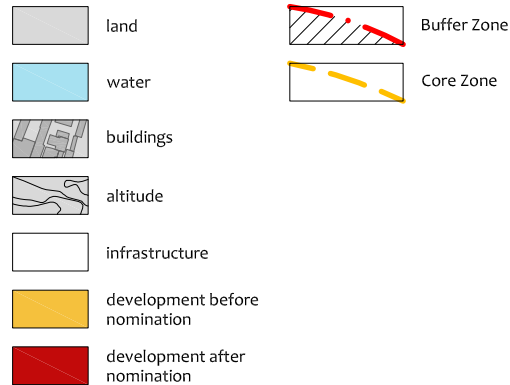


Infrastructure development

Map 3
Period: 2010
Scale: 1:10,000

Legend

Map 3
 Title: Infrastructure development
 Period: 2010
 Scale: 1:10.000



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 UNESCO 2011
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5.2 THREATS

This sub-chapter elaborates on the (potential) threats to the historic inner-city of Willemstad. They have been arranged in accordance with categories applied by the WH Committee in 2010 in ‘Reflection on the trends of the State of Conservation’: development & infrastructure; other human activities; natural events & disasters; management & legal issues; and, other issues. (UNESCO, 2010) However, for the purposes of this report, adjustments have been made to the categories. According to the report by WH Committee, ‘other issues’ covers deterioration, collapse and structural instability, which are all conservation related issues. Therefore this category is renamed ‘conservation issues’. In addition, the threats discussed in this sub-chapter are symptoms of ‘management & legal issues’, making the category of a different order. Therefore these issues have been incorporated in sub-chapter 5.3. Therefore, sub-chapter 5.2 will discuss following topics;

‘Development & infrastructure’ deals with the infrastructure and building development in the historic inner-city of Willemstad of the past, present and future. ‘Other human activities’ discusses civil and political stability, depopulation and functional change of Willemstad. The local conditions, severe weather events and climate change of Curaçao are expounded in ‘natural events & disasters’. Last, ‘conservation issues’ deals with efflorescence and lack of maintenance.

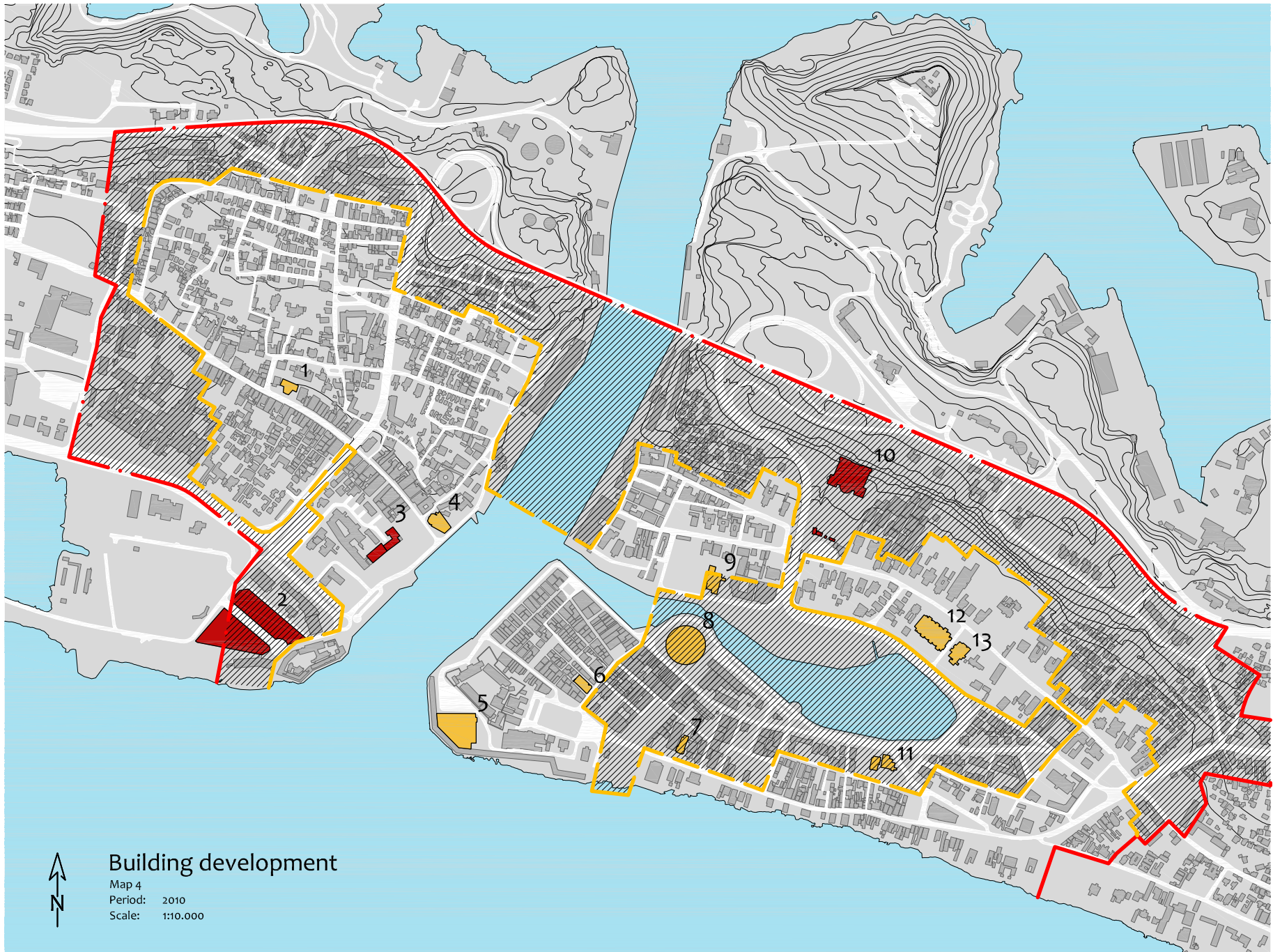
5.2.1 Development and Infrastructure

The past fifty years the historic inner-city of Willemstad has been subject to intrusive infrastructure and building development (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1996). The majority of the activities took place before Willemstad became a WC City and was already mentioned in the Nomination File. Still, notable development has taken place after the enlistment and new development projects can be expected in the future.

Infrastructural development

In 1974 the Queen Juliana Bridge was constructed to link the Punda side with the Otrobanda side of Willemstad (see map 3). It has four lanes and is 56.4 m high to provide passage to oil tankers, ocean liners and mega-cruise ships. The access roads of the Queen Juliana Bridge have been developed according to commonly accepted urban planning strategies to improve the infrastructure. They cut through the historic urban fabric and their construction left severe marks. (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1996) At present, the access roads still have a large impact on the perception of the urban fabric. The elevated four-lane highways cut right through the districts of Otrobanda and Pietemaai and is a physical and visual boundary in their historic urban fabric.

Since the enlistment of the historic inner-city of Willemstad, no notable adjustments have been made to the infrastructure. According to the interviewees (appendix A), the historic inner-



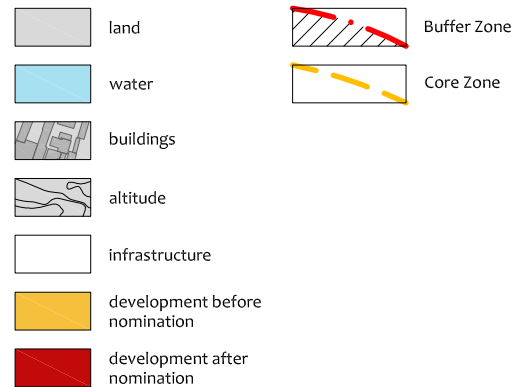
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Map 4

Title: Building development

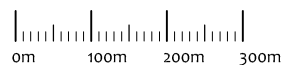
Period: 2010

Scale: 1:10.000



- 1 Government office Otrobanda
- 2 Hotel Renaissance
- 3 Howard Johnson hotel
- 4 Otrobanda Hotel and Casino
- 5 Plaza hotel
- 6 San Marco hotel
- 7 Office Finance Department
- 8 Market hall
- 9 Maduro Curiel's Bank
- 10 Central Bank
- 11 Office buildings (banks)
- 12 Public library
- 13 Office building Curoil

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city is currently sufficiently accessible. The exception is west-Scharloo; it is difficult to reach due to the system of one-way streets. Nevertheless, no indications have been found that drastic adjustments to the infrastructure are required in the near future.

Building development

In the past fifty years several buildings of deviating scale and design have been constructed in the historic urban districts. In the Nomination File it is argued that most development took place in the buffer zones and did not interfere with the consistency of the core zone (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1996). Still, a few conspicuous development projects had taken place in the core zone as well. Most of them, both negative as positive, have been named during nomination; however, through observation additional buildings have been identified in both the core and buffer zone.

The list is not exhaustive; prominent buildings have been singled out in map 4 to demonstrate desirable, less compatible and undesirable developments. Their compatibility with the historic urban fabric has been explored by height, scale, setting and design. Howard Johnson hotel (3), the public library (12) and the Curoil office building (13) have been identified as desirable developments, while the Renaissance complex (2), Otrobanda Hotel and Casino (4), the market hall (8), Maduro Curiel's Bank (9) and the office buildings (11) have been identified as less compatible developments and the government office (1), Plaza hotel (5), San Marco hotel (6), the

Finance Department office (7) and the Central Bank have been identified as undesirable developments.

(1) The Government Office Otrobanda was built in the 1960's (Poort & Grabowski, 1965). It has been identified as incompatible development considering its design has no relation to the historic architecture (Newton, 2007) and the building is three times as wide as surrounding buildings. In addition, it has been constructed in the front garden of an 18th century baroque house (Newton, 2007), hiding the listed building and its Kurá (yard) from sight. In so doing, the Kurá structure has been damaged.

(2) The Renaissance complex has been constructed in 2008 (Mariott, 2011), and houses a hotel, shopping, entertainment and parking. The attunement of the façade to the historic fabric does not hide the large dimensions of the complex. Due to its dimensions the complex does not contribute to the consistency of the urban fabric, however, does not disturb the historic environment to a large extent either since the complex is separated from the historic fabric by a large motorway and a couple of buildings.

(3) The construction of the Howard Johnson hotel started in 2000 (Howard Johnson Plaza, 2011). Its construction has restored the demarcation of Brion Square, reviving the waterfront with new character. It has a larger scale than the previous occupations, however, it does not interfere with the image of the historic environment; the façade and roof are





Figure 35. (1) Government Office Otrobanda

Figure 36. (2) Hotel Renaissance

Figure 37. (3) Howard Johnson hotel

Figure 38. (4) Otrobanda Hotel and Casino

Figure 40. (5) Plaza hotel

Figure 41. (6) San Marco hotel

Figure 42. (7) Office Finance Department

Figure 43. (8) Market hall

Figure 44. (9) Maduro Curiel's Bank

Figure 45. (10) Central Bank

Figure 46. (11) Office buildings (banks)

Figure 47. (12) Public library

Figure 48. (13) Office building Curoil

fragmented and strongly relate to the historic environment.

(4) Otrobanda Hotel and Casino has been built before nomination. It is not very conspicuous considering the design is closely related to the historical architecture, however, it stands out due to its height; it is six floors tall.

(5) Between Fort Amsterdam and the Waterfort the Plaza Hotel was built in the 1950's. In 1971 a ten storied tower was added to the existing building (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1996) which has a large impact on the visual integrity considering its prominent location in addition to its height. To date, it is the only tower in the historic inner-city of Willemstad. In the Nomination File the buildings has already been mentioned as undesired development.

(6) In 1994 San Marco hotel was extended to five stories without a building permit (interview van der Woude), therefore it stand out in height. In addition, it is the only building with a blue roof. The building has also been mentioned in the Nomination File as an undesired affair.

(7) The Finance Department office was built before the enlistment of the historic inner-city of Willemstad. With its five floors and inattentive design the building jostles the adjacent listed building.

(8) The market hall is another building on the map with an evident large scale. Its setting next to the strict morphology of

Punda justifies its shape; however, a part of Waaigat has been filled in to provide the base and due to its construction the connection between Waaigat and Sint Anna Bay is no longer visible.

(9) The ponderous design of Maduro Curiel's bank draws much attention due to its prominent location alongside Waaigat in combination with the lack of adjacent building. It does not fit in the morphology of Scharloo due to its height and orientation.

(10) The Central Bank is incompatible with the morphology of Scharloo by scale, height and design. It is a universal office building without any relation to the historic architecture. In addition, the entrance is a mockery of the historic gabled houses (interview Gehlen). It draws back from sight, however, since it has been set back from the street a lot and does not rise above the high grounds (interview van der Woude).

(11) These office buildings are representative for many other office buildings. They do not deviate from the historic environment for their height of three floors but their orientation and design. They are universal, indifferent buildings and they are centered on the plot unlike the historic buildings.

(12) The building of the public library has been in use since 1988 (Biblioteka, 2011b). The building is a contemporary interpretation of the historic typology and fits remarkably

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well in its environment, despite its larger scale and parallel alignment to the street which are inconsistent with the historic morphology.

(13) The Curoil office building is an example of favorable development as it fits remarkably well in the historic environment (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1996). Its perpendicular setting towards the street is consistent with the morphology of Scharloo and the building is contemporary while maintaining a strong relation to the historic architecture.

Future development

During the research two notable development projects, both taking place in Pietemaai, have been identified. The first development concerns Pietemaai Parking & Shopping Mall: a large parking garage of five floors being built to meet the parking demands produced by the shopping area of Punda. Its large dimensions are justified by its function and its construction in the buffer zone. However, the image of the future parking garage (see figure 49) does not show any adjacent buildings and therefore lacks to show the impact the building will have on its context. No information has been found on the second development, taking place in the core zone of Pietemaai.

Currently the historic inner-city of Willemstad has many vacant lots, as shown in map 5. Development of these lots in the near or distant future can be expected. Most empty lots are located on corners of building blocks or in sightlines. In combination

with the high amount of empty lots, their development could have a high impact on the (visual) integrity of Willemstad.

Finally, development could take place just north to Queen Juliana Bridge and its access roads (see map 5). The areas lie just outside the buffer zone and is therefore not protected by the additional regulations that apply for the conservation area. The area is located on the north half of the ridge of high ground, and development could have a negative influence on the visual integrity of the historic inner-city of Willemstad.

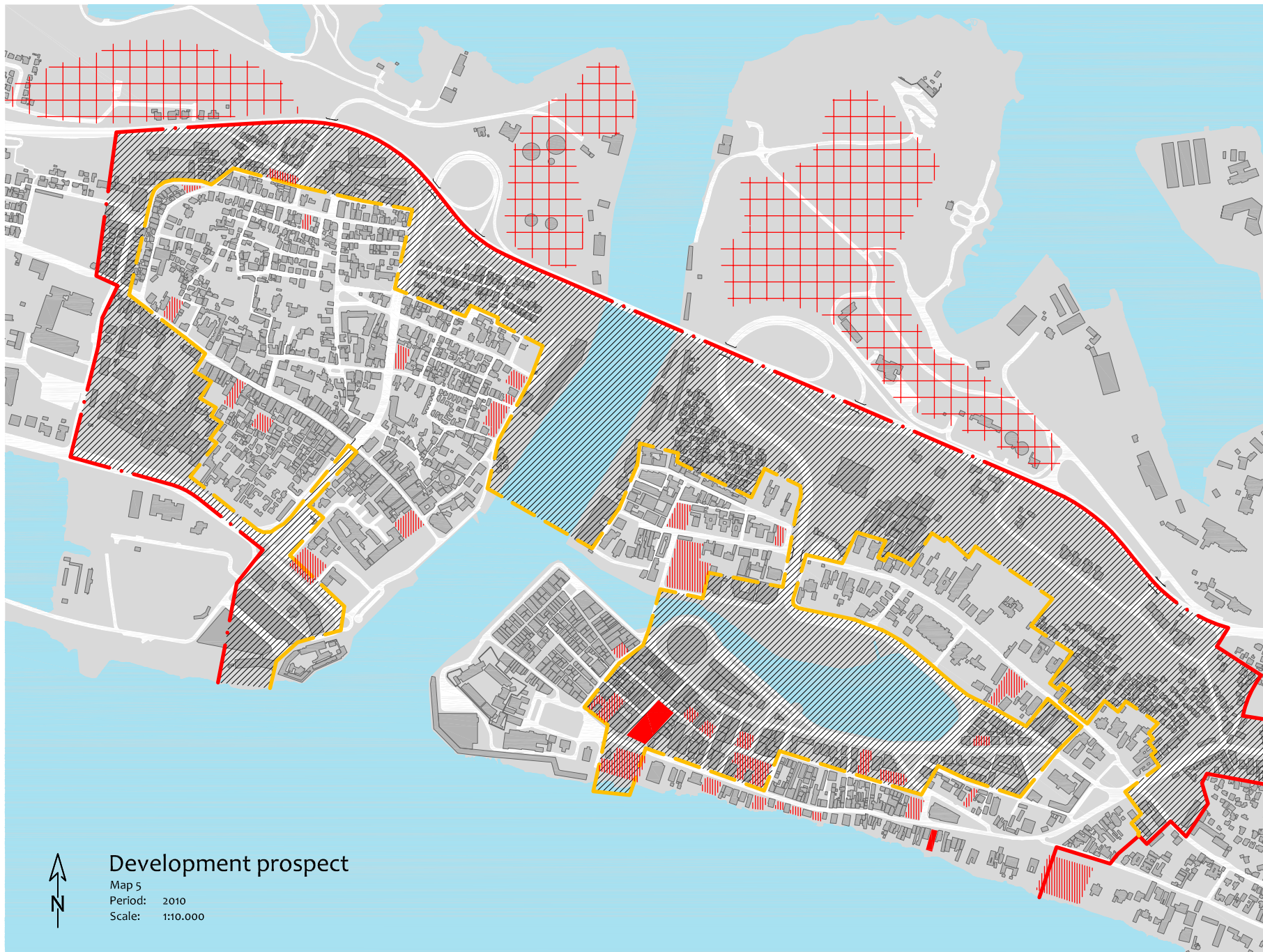
Conclusion

Present-day infrastructure development is not a direct problem as no adjustments are expected in the near future. Before nomination of the historic inner-city of Willemstad the urban fabric has been heavily damaged to construct the Queen Emma Bridge and the access roads. The influence of the violation of the urban fabric is still tangible to this day.

Building development is a current threat: various buildings, which do not complement the historic urban fabric, have been constructed in the past 15 years. The government office, Plaza hotel, San Marco hotel, the Finance Department office and the Central Bank are buildings that continuously affect the (visual) integrity of the historic inner-city of Willemstad.

Most importantly future development is a threat: many open lots on prominent locations are currently awaiting development. Their development could influence the visual

Figure 49. Pietemaai Parking & Shopping Mall

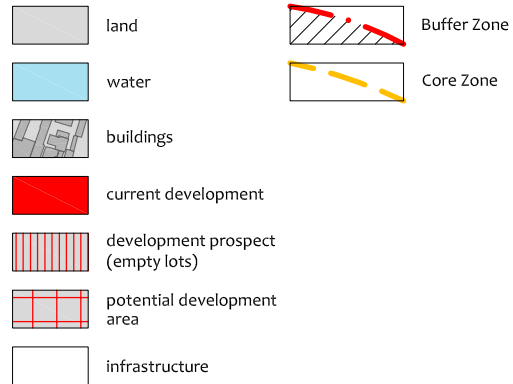


Development prospect

Map 5
Period: 2010
Scale: 1:10.000

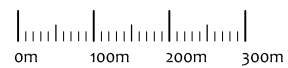
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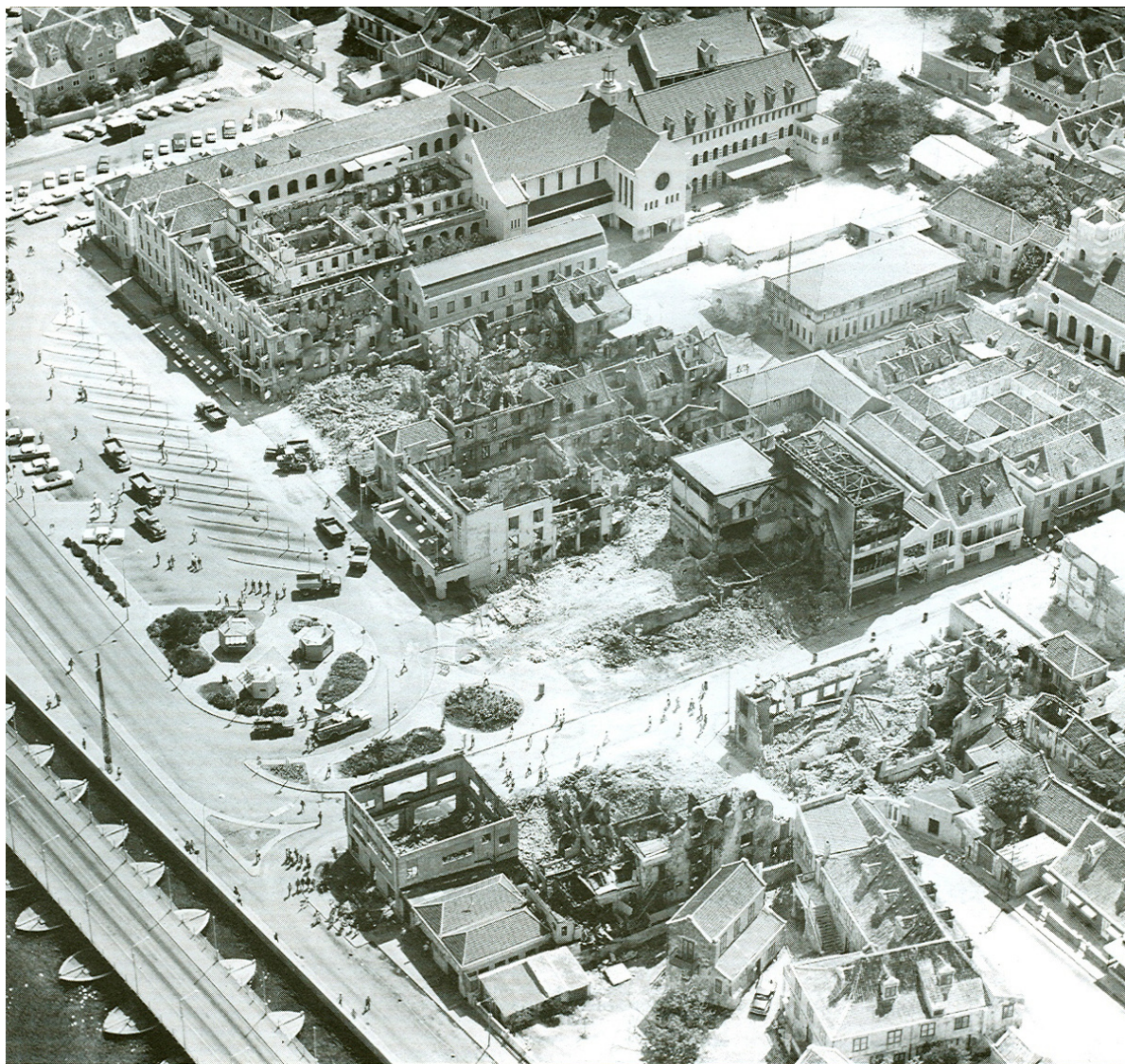
Map 5
Title: Development prospect
Period: 2010
Scale: 1:10.000



integrity of the urban fabric positively, but unfortunately, also negatively. In addition, the area north of the queen Juliana bridge is outside the conservation area and do not have the patronage of additional regulations.

Willemstad, Curaçao
June 9, 2011
Speckens A.H.





5.2.2 Other human activities

‘Other human activities’ addresses the social/cultural uses of heritage (UNESCO, 2010). Accordingly, the civil and political stability, the current depopulation and the subsequent functional changes of the historic inner-city of Willemstad are discussed.

Civil and political stability

Currently the government of Curaçao is in an interim stage; the disbanding of the Netherlands Antilles took place October 10, 2010 in which Curaçao has become an independent country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Balkenende, 2010b). Little information has been found on the political reorganization and according to various civil servants many important issues are unclear and are still to be decided on.

During the research, no direct signs of civil unrest have been found; however, in the past civil unrest has come without any warning. In '69 a workers riot for pay-raise escalated and many buildings in Punda and Otrobanda were plundered and set on fire afterwards. The fires destroyed large parts of the city within only a couple of hours, including Otrobanda its waterfront (see image 50). It is believed that the root of the civil unrest lied in the computerization in industry, which cost the jobs of thousands of employees (NOS, 2010). This destructive event highly accelerated degradation of the historic Inner-city of Willemstad; a similar event in the future could have a disastrous effect on the State of Conservation of

the historic inner-city of Willemstad.

Depopulation

Since 1950 the historic inner-city of Willemstad has been subject to a trend of depopulation, caused by drastic changes in economic development. In 1916 the Shell oil refinery, commonly referred to as the ‘Isla’, settled at Schottegat. At first the resulting economic prosperity initiated the densification of the historic inner-city; however, around 1950 new sub-centers were formed which lead to the departure of business and residents from the historic inner-city of Willemstad. (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1996)

Between 1981 and 1992 the population of the Inner-city decreased from 4900 to 3100 inhabitants (Executive Council, 1995a). The decrease continued and according to the most recent census in 2001 the number of residents was reduced to 2400, only 1.8% of the island population (CBS, 2004). Nowadays Punda is almost uninhabited and the residents of the other districts are underprivileged (CBS, 2004). In addition, many drug addicts, referred to as ‘chollers’, reside in the historic inner-city. The reduction of affluent people has lead to the neglect of both buildings and the public space. By observation the neglect and vacancy of buildings in all of the districts is evident. In addition large areas of the historic inner-city are currently uninviting and unsafe at night due to lack of social control (Gonzalez-Manuel, 2010).

Functional change

Figure 50. Waterfront Otrobanda after may 30, 1969

Since the foundation of Willemstad, its historic districts have undergone function changes. The most drastic change has been the departure of the larger part of the inhabitants, as described in the preceding paragraph. The abundant vacancy enabled other functions to move in.

The attributes

For three centuries Sint Anna Bay has been an active harbor, however, since the establishment of the Isla its function changed to a busy passage between Schottegat and the open sea (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1996).

Originally the houses in Punda had a shop or warehouse on the ground floor and living quarters on the second and third floor (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1996). Nowadays area is still the main shopping area, however, the upper floors do not longer hold a residential function and are either empty (Gonzalez-Manuel, 2010) or used as storage space (Brugman, 2010).

Within Punda, Fort Amsterdam has retained its function as the administrative centre of the national government (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1996). Whether it will retain its function in the future is unclear; political leader Helmin Wiels, for example, argues the building is too colonial and high maintenance and should therefore be used for tourism (Wiels & Rosa, 2010).

Pietermaai developed as a residential area. At the present time Pietermaai has a mixed use; it is still a residential area mixed with recreation facilities, but contains foremost various

financial institutions and offices owned by the government and the private sector (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1996).

Otrobanda is originally a residential area with dwellings and warehouses. Breedestraat was, and still is, the main shopping street and the area to its south had a mixed use of craftsman workshops and dwellings. Otrobanda has largely retained its function as a lively dwelling area; however, the waterfront strip has developed into an office, recreation and entertainment area. (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1996)

Scharloo was initially an 18th century plantation. Gradually it was transformed into a residential area. Currently Scharloo is a prestigious location for offices. (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1996)

Residential use

In general the historic inner-city of Willemstad has experienced a decrease of residential use, while the number of offices, entertainment and recreation (including tourism) facilities have increased. The depopulation, described in the preceding paragraph, has diminished the residential function of the historic inner-city of Willemstad significantly. After office hours Punda is being referred to as a 'ghost town' (Brugman, 2010) and many other areas in Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo are also unsafe to walk through by oneself (van der Woude, 2010).

The professionals agreed efforts should be made to increase

the number of inhabitants of the historic inner-city of Willemstad. The public safety would benefit from the resulting increase in social control (Schmit, 2010). Unfortunately, in some areas residency has become financially unfeasible (Gonzalez-Manuel, 2010). Due to local conditions (see section 2.3) and conservation issues (see section 2.5) listed buildings have high maintenance costs in comparison to 'regular' buildings; they cost more while offering less space. To cover the restoration and maintenance expenses various buildings are being rented for commercial use.

In addition, the historic inner-city has a deficiency of parking spaces. The shortage has an influence on the activities in the area: people choose to live (van Hesteren, 2010) or shop (Andrea, 2010) somewhere else. The parking problem especially obstructs revitalizing Punda: its narrow structure provides hardly any parking spaces.

Conclusion

At this time, civil and political instability do not pose a threat to the historic inner-city of Willemstad. Even though Curaçao is in an interim stage, no indications have been found to assume radical political change.

The trend of depopulation, however, is a threat. The result of this trend is vacancy and neglect of the buildings and public space. In addition, due to the lack of social control, these areas are unsafe at night. No indications have been found that this trend is being broken or reversed.

Functional change is both a negative and positive development. Undesirably, it changes the atmosphere of the urban districts and buildings have to be altered to host new functions. However, the function change currently rescues neglected buildings from being lost.

5.2.3 Natural events and disasters

Natural events and disasters can damage a World Heritage property severely. To understand the threat it poses to the historic inner-city of Willemstad local conditions, the possibility of severe weather events and the impact of climate change are explored in this section.

Local Conditions

Curaçao is located in the Southern Caribbean dry zone. It has a semi-arid to arid climate with moderate easterlies and a dry and rainy season. The rainy season, from October to December, is characterized by heavy rainfall. Considering Curaçao is an island, it has a maritime climate with an average humidity of 77.7. (Meteorological Department Curaçao, 2011)

The climate has a negative effect on the conservation. The high humidity, persistent salty winds, blazing sun and heavy rainfalls expedite natural decay: efflorescence (salt weathering), erosion, rust and color fading.

Severe weather events

Curaçao is located at the boundary of the Atlantic hurricane region, which makes tropical cyclones (up to category 5) far less likely; merely 15 tropical cyclones passed the islands to the northern or southern side between 1851 and 2009. Still, cyclones may bring about serious damage. Past cyclones washed away buildings; claimed several lives and ships;

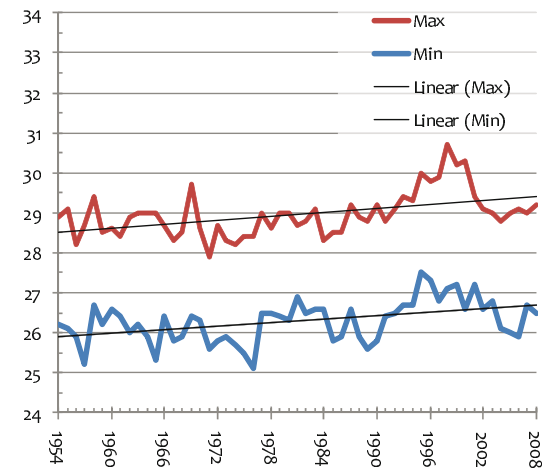
blew off rooftops; exposed coastal activities by pounding rough seas and caused widespread flooding. (Meteorological Department Curaçao, 2011a)

Climate change

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the average temperature of the earth's surface has risen by 0.74° Celsius in the past hundred years and the sea level has risen by 10 to 20 cm during the 20th century. Small Island Developing States like Curaçao are most vulnerable to sea level rise and increase of severe weather events. (UNESCO, 2007b.)

The Meteorological Department of Curaçao provided data of the monthly minimum and maximum temperature from 1954 to 2008 (Meteorological Department Curaçao, 2011b), which allowed the study of the increase in temperature. According to the linear trend line of the temperature of past 54 years (see figure 51) the average maximum rose with approx. 0.9° Celsius (28.5° to 29.4°) and the average minimum rose with approx. 0.8° Celsius (25.9° to 26.7°).

Considering the setting of historic inner-city of Willemstad is abounding in water, rise in sea level could result in severe complications. Unfortunately no information of the water level could be made available; a measuring instrument has just been installed this year (Meteorological Department Curaçao, 2011b).



The Meteorological Department of Curaçao has indicated to question the existence of climate change (Meteorological Department Curaçao, 2011b); however, the average minimum and maximum temperature has increased by almost 1° Celsius in 54 years, which is higher than the global increase. Nevertheless, (potential) effects of this increase, e.g. desertification, are unknown. In addition, in the past years no information has been gathered on mark of sea level. Therefore it is unknown whether rising temperature or sea level is threatening the historic inner-city of Willemstad.

Conclusion

The local conditions of Curaçao have a negative impact on the State of Conservation as the climate accelerates natural decay; efflorescence, erosion, rust and color fading. The natural decay increases the means necessary to maintain the historic inner-city of Willemstad.

Severe weather events are unlikely, however, still possible. It is unclear whether there are preventive or emergency plans are in place.

Climate change appears to be an existing threat to the historic inner-city of Willemstad. The local temperature has risen more than the global average; however no effects, like desertification, could be identified. Rise of sea level could cause serious complications, but there was no data available since a measuring device was only recently installed. Therefore the effect of the climate change is unknown.

Figure 51. Average temperatures of Curaçao over 54 years



5.2.4 Conservation Issues

The historic inner-city of Willemstad struggles with conservation issues. Various listed buildings are in a poor State of Conservation which is directly caused by efflorescence and a lack of maintenance.

Efflorescence

Due to a combination of the local conditions (see section 5.2.3) and building materials, the listed buildings of the historic inner-city of Willemstad contend with efflorescence (salt deposition). During the city tours it was explained by the guides that the first buildings in Willemstad were made of Dutch bricks which had served as ballast in ships; however, later on, buildings were made with rocks found on the beach (fossilized coral) with a plaster finish. This coral rock is extremely salty and efflorescence is caused when water manages to penetrate the plastered wall. As long as a building is well maintained efflorescence is harmless, however, large amounts impair the structural integrity of the building and eventually lead to their collapse. In combination with vacancy and neglect, efflorescence can lead to collapse of an historic building.

Maintenance

Various listed buildings of the historic inner-city of Willemstad suffer by a lack of maintenance. The efflorescence, described above, increases the amount of maintenance necessary to keep a listed building in a good State of Conservation. In

addition, regulations apply to the restoration of the listed buildings, restricting use of materials (Executive Council, 1995a). Owning a listed building is therefore more expensive than owning a non-listed building. These high maintenance costs and the vacancy caused by the depopulation (see section 5.2.2) result in the neglect of many listed buildings. Stakeholders also pointed out cases where listed buildings have been demolished or neglected purposely: to enable more profitable functions, like paid parking lots. When a neglected building becomes structurally impaired, the government conducts emergency repairs (see section 5.3.2). The number of listed buildings with emergency repairs – wooden support beams and/or bricked window and door openings (see figure) – would illustrate the gravity of the neglect; unfortunately, this data was not available.

The lack of maintenance is not confined to listed buildings; by observation it was clear the public space is affected by it as well, which has been confirmed during the interviews. Walking through the streets of Historic Inner-city of Willemstad, the experience of its OUV is being suppressed by abundant advertisement (Newton, 2010), dirty streets (Brugman, 2010), broken pavement (Schmit, 2010) and rusty air-conditioning (van der Sande, 2010). In addition, the design of the public space (e.g. materials) lacks historical character (van der Sande, 2010) making it incoherent with the architecture (van Hesteren, 2010).

Conclusion

Figure 52. Flaking paint due to efflorescence, Fort Amsterdam

Figure 52. Structural instability and collapse, Scharloo

Many listed buildings of the historic inner-city of Willemstad contend with efflorescence. It is harmless when well-maintained but impairs structural stability when neglected. In combination with restricting regulations, the efflorescence increases maintenance costs of listed buildings which increases (intentional) neglect and illegal demolishing of listed buildings. The collapse and demolition of listed buildings result in vacant lots mostly used for parking. In addition, the public space is characterized by abundant advertisement, dirty streets, broken pavement and rusty air-conditioning.



5.2.5 Conclusion

The historic inner-city of Willemstad is threatened by all four types of threats: development and infrastructure; other human activities; natural events and disasters; and, conservation issues.

Development & Infrastructure

Infrastructural development is not a direct threat; new infrastructures are not expected in the future. The most recent invasive infrastructural development took place before nomination; however, the inflicted scars are still tangible.

Building development, however, is threatening the historic inner-city of Willemstad. Undesirable developments by scale, design or orientation have taken place; there is no guarantee it will not happen in the future as well. Conversely, high-rise constructions have effectively been repressed since enlistment. Therefore it is unlikely high-rise buildings will emerge in the future.

Currently the historic inner-city contains many vacant lots waiting future development. Many of them have prominent locations, e.g. corners of building blocks; therefore their development could have a large impact on the historic urban fabric and adjacent historic buildings. Their development does not necessarily pose a threat; however, the examples of undesirable building development since nomination raise cause for concern.

Other human activities

Currently Curaçao is undergoing some changes in the political structure. In 2010 Curaçao has become an independent country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It is currently in an interim stage in which the position of WH has not yet been defined. The redefinition of the position of WH can be a positive, as well as, a negative development.

The island is currently not subject to civil unrest. In the past, however, a riot for job security escalated unexpectedly and many historic buildings were lost in destructive fires. There is no direct indication this will happen again; still, the possibility should not be ignored.

The figures by the CBS of the Netherlands Antilles demonstrate the depopulation of the historic inner-city of Willemstad has been decreasing since 1981. In 2001 only 1.8% of the island population resided in the historic inner-city. Currently the buildings of the historic inner-city of Willemstad are vacant, inhabited by the underprivileged or they underwent function changes.

All of the four historic urban districts underwent function changes. Residency has been exchanged for shopping, entertainment, tourism, storage, administration and offices. Punda is currently the main shopping area with the government administration in Fort Amsterdam. Pietemaai is still a residential area, mixed with tourism and offices. The Bredestraat of Otrobanda is still a main shopping street

Figure 53. Neglected mansion, Scharloo

in a large residential area. The waterfront strip, however, has developed into a recreation area with several hotels. Scharloo is currently a prestigious location for offices. The new functions keep the historic inner-city alive during office hours. After 5 o'clock, many areas are unsafe to walk through by oneself.

Natural events & disasters

The climate of Curaçao is fairly aggressive and has a negative impact on the conservation of listed buildings. The high humidity, persistent salty winds, blazing sun and heavy rainfalls expedite natural decay. Conversely, severe weather events – tropical cyclones – rarely occur, however, they may cause serious damage nonetheless.

Global climate change seems to have its effect on Curaçao as well; in the past 50 years the average temperature rose with 0.85° Celsius. The effect of this rise, however, is unclear, just as the rise of sea level which has not been measured until recently.

Conservation issues

The buildings of the historic inner-city of Willemstad contend with efflorescence. It is caused by the evaporation of water from coral rocks. The salt it takes along harms the layer of plaster that protects the wall. Without maintenance, the efflorescence can impair the structural stability of the building.

Listed buildings and the public space suffer from the lack

of maintenance. The efflorescence, in combination with restricting regulations, increase maintenance costs. High maintenance costs and vacancy lead to neglect of listed buildings. Buildings are being lost as a result of collapse or even demolition. Eventually, empty lots are the result. The public space has a neglected character as well: abundant advertisement, broken pavement and rusty air conditioning dominate the view. Together, the vacancy, the neglect of historic buildings, the vacant lots filled with cars and the lack of maintenance of the public space affects the visual integrity of the urban structure and architecture.



5.3 PRACTICE

Sub-chapter 5.3 deals with the OUV assessment practice as found during the on-site research. In section 1, the stakeholders taking part in the practice are identified. Next, in section 2, the process concerning listed buildings and cityscapes laid down in the legislation has been unraveled and clarified by schemes. Discrepancies of this process in practice have been revealed in section 3, to find the management and legal issues related to the threats described in sub-chapter 5.2.

First, however, a short background will explain the origin of the nomination of WH City Willemstad and the current assessment practice.

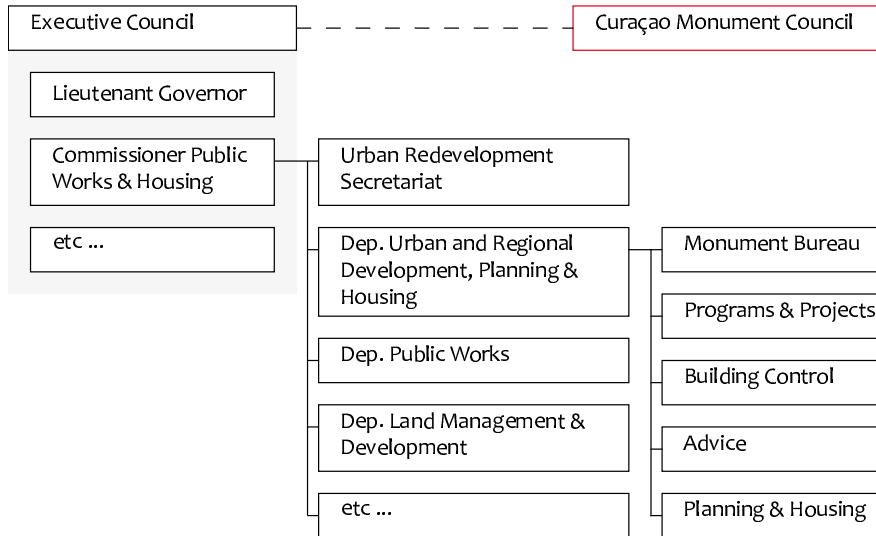
Background: ICAW

The WH city of Willemstad is the responsibility of the State Party of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. With the protocol of cooperation between the Governments of the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles and the Island Territory of Curaçao, the interregional committee “Action Willemstad” (ICAW) was established (van der Harten, 2001b). It had the aim to stimulate and promote preservation activities in the Historic Area of Willemstad, as well as, to prepare its nomination for the WH List. Their efforts have led to the National Monuments Ordinance (1989), the Monument Plan (1990) and the Island Monument Ordinance (1990). Also, three bodies have been established (1991/1992): the Monument Council, Curaçao Monument Fund Foundation (MFC) and Willemstad

Rehabilitation Corporation (NV Stadsherstel Willemstad). Regarding the WH List, they have been responsible for the preparation of the Tentative List Submission Form and the Nomination File which have led to the inclusion of the historic Inner-city on the WH List. In addition, ICAW organized workshops and projects to involve experts, stakeholders and young people in WH City Willemstad (van der Harten, 2001a). In 2001, after achieving its goals, ICAW finished its activities (van der Harten, 2001b).

Figure 54. Doorstep of vacant building, Pietermaai

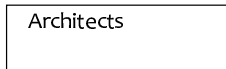
Government



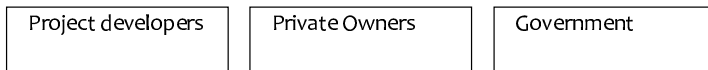
Financing



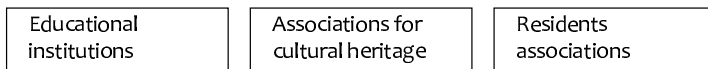
Implementation



Owners



Pressure groups



5.3.1 Stakeholders and their role

Several types of stakeholders have been identified in the OUV assessment practice (see figure 55): government, financing, proprietors, implementation and interest groups. Their roles have been summarized in this section.

Government

As stated before, the WH City of Willemstad is the responsibility of the State Party of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; however, it is being managed at the local level – on the Island level – by the Executive Council (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1996). An independent counseling body is installed by the Executive Council to provide advice regarding listed buildings and cityscapes; the Curaçao Monument Council. Though, as the members of the Curaçao Monuments Council are appointed and dismissed by the Executive Council, the degree of independence is debatable. On its own initiative or otherwise, the Curaçao Monument Council provides advice on matters concerning listed buildings, protected cityscapes and villages. (Executive Council, 1990b) During the on-site research the council did not exist; however, efforts have been made by the secretary of the council (head of Monument Bureau) and a new Curaçao Monument Council has been installed.

Within the Executive Council, the Lieutenant Governor

is responsible for ‘World Heritage’ in general, but the policy regarding the historic inner-city of Willemstad is the responsibility of the Commissioner of Public Works and Housing (Executive Council, 2010). The elaboration and implementation of the policy is divided over multiple departments: the most important being the Urban Redevelopment Secretariat (SSV), the Department of Urban and Regional Development Planning and Housing (DROV), the Department of Public Works (DOW) and the Department of Land Management and Development (DB) (Executive Council, 1980).

Whilst the DOW – responsible for the public works and facilities – and the DB – responsible for the land and buildings owned by the government – are mainly policy implementing departments, the SSV is a policy-making department and the DROV is both policy-making and implementing (C. Foundation for Monument Preservation, 2004).

The main task of SSV is to coordinate urban renewal on Curacao in the areas indicated by the island government, based on the Urban Development Plan of 2001 (Stuurgroep Stadsvernieuwing, 2002). SSV involves all actors active in the management and development of the Historic Inner City in the process of implementation of the Plan (C. Foundation for Monument Preservation, 2004).

The DROV is responsible for the development, implementation and evaluation of the regional planning, urban development, housing and monument preservation. The department is

Figure 55. Stakeholders of the OUV assessment practice

divided in five services of which the Monument Bureau and Programs & Projects are responsible for the preservation and development of the architecture and urban fabric of the Historic inner-city of Willemstad (Executive Council, 2001).

The Monument Bureau is in charge of the development and implementation of listed building policies. In addition, it sees to the enforcement of the legislation, the designation of listed buildings and their inclusion in the Register of Protected Monuments – which currently includes approximately 800 buildings (Executive Council, 2001) – and participates in the development of urban development policies and the drawing up of guidelines (DROV, 2004).

Programs & Projects is entrusted with interpreting the urban planning policy on macro level, concerning urban redevelopment and tourism. It provides counseling on programs and projects regarding the Historic inner-city, tourism, (public) housing, neighborhood improvement, traffic, industry and harbor; especially projects with a larger social, economical, financial and spatial impact (DROV, 2004).

After the on-site research, on October 10th 2010 the Netherlands Antilles have been resolved (Balkenende, 2010b). Since then Curaçao has been a country within the kingdom of the Netherlands. A drastic transformation of the political structure is taking place, meaning, among other things, the Executive Council will be replaced by a Ministry (Eilandgebied Curaçao, 2010) and the position of the Administrator, in charge

of WH, will disappear (Gonzalez-Manuel, 2010). Unclear is, however, how this change will influence the OUS assessment practices.

Financing

Curaçao Monument Fund Foundation (MFC) is the only foundation providing funding for listed buildings on Curaçao. It was established in 1992 by a joint venture of the government and private enterprises. The foundation provides funding to monument owners through subsidies and loans. Also, technical restoration plans have to be drafted in consultation with the foundation (MFC., 1998). Furthermore the foundation has an instructive role: it provides information about financial, legal and constructional matters and guides owners through the restoration process (MFC., 2007).

Proprietors

The most important project developers on Curaçao are the Curaçao Foundation for Monument Preservation (Stichting Monumentenzorg Curaçao) and the Willemstad Rehabilitation Corporation (NV Stadsherstel Willemstad). The Curaçao Foundation for Monument Preservation was established in 1954 (MFC, 2007) and has been the sole organization active in monument preservation until the mid-eighties. Its primary task is to acquire, restore and manage listed buildings and preserve them for future generations (MFC, 2004). Willemstad Rehabilitation Corporation was established in 1991 with the objective to acquire, renovate and rent out a concentrated group of landmarks buildings (Brugman, 2010). In addition the

corporation develops empty lots within the historic inner-city.

In addition, the many buildings of historic inner-city of Willemstad are owned privately, of which the government and J.G. Dekker are the most important proprietors. The government owns many prominent listed buildings, among which Fort Amsterdam, which are managed by DB as described above. J.G. Dekker, a Dutch entrepreneur, came to Curaçao in 1998 and decided to buy and restore a large part of Otrobanda, now known as Hotel Kura Hulanda (J.G. Dekker, 2010b).

Implementation

Curaçao has many architectural firms actively involved in the restoration, renovation and new development of the historic inner-city of Willemstad. Their knowledge, skill and opinion influence the way development takes shape.

Interest groups

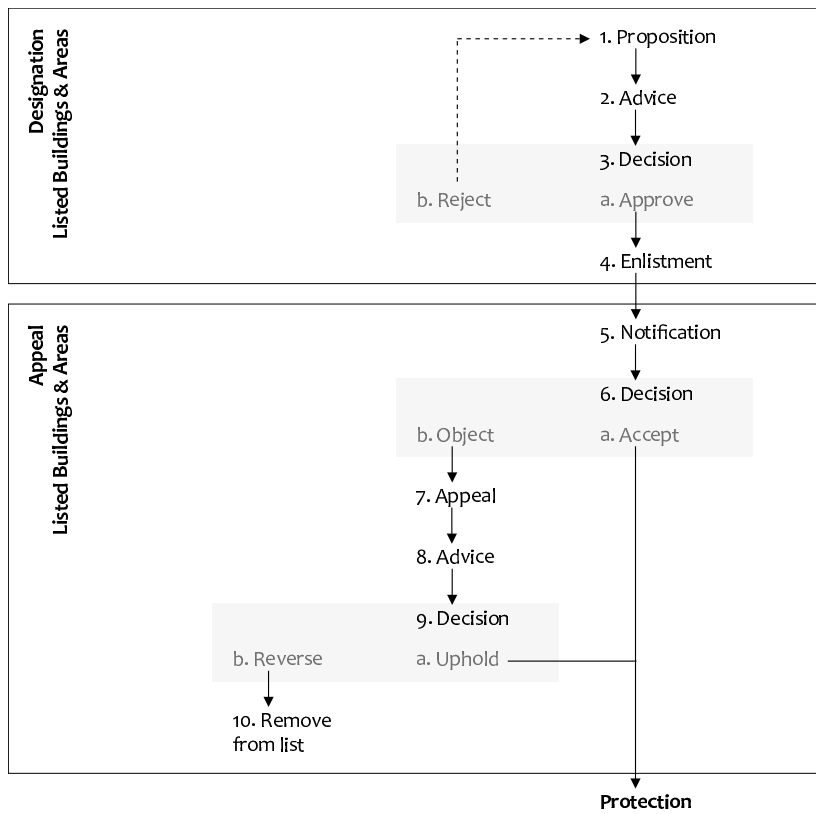
Also, several interest groups take part in the OUV assessment practices, including the University of the Netherlands Antilles (UNA), Fundashon Pro Monumento (ProMo), docomomo, Federashon Otrobanda and Plataforma Punda.

The UNA has a Faculty of Engineering which offers a bachelor degree program Architecture (UNA, 2011). The curriculum includes theory on listed buildings and their restoration, renovation or expansion and is practiced in a design project. In addition the UNA provides a course on bachelor level entitled

‘Education in Heritage’ in corporation with DROV and MFC. It aims to conserve and enrich the knowledge and awareness of heritage (Educatie in Erfgoed, 2011). The course is not intended for students but professionals like teachers, owners, employees and other interested parties (van der Sande, 2010).

There are also various associations for cultural heritage, like ProMo and docomomo. These associations have their own perspectives. Docomomo only focuses on architectural heritage of the modern movement (Docomomo, 2011), while ProMo asserts the conservation of all historic buildings on Curaçao. The associations act as watchdogs and speak up whenever buildings are threatened. In addition, they organize activities to increase awareness amongst the local population (ProMo, 2008).

Lastly the districts of the historic inner-city of Curaçao have residents associations; Federashon Otrobanda and Plataforma Punda. Federashon Otrobanda looks after the best interests of Otrobanda and its inhabitants. They have meetings with the government and the organization for public housing on a regular basis. In 1998 they held a protest march to prevent the development of a hotel on Brionplein (Manuel, 2010). Plataforma Punda seems less active: very little information has been found.



NR	Action	Actor
1	Proposition	Any interested Party
2	Advice	Monument Council
3	Decision	Executive Council
4	Enlistment	Monument Council
5	Notification	Executive Council
6	Decision	Proprietor
7	Appeal	Proprietor
8	Advice	Monument Council
9	Decision	Executive Council
10	Remove from list	Monument Council

5.3.2 Process

The process of the OUV assessment practices is laid down in legislative documents. In the documents three stages have been identified: the enlistment of buildings and areas, the protection of enlisted buildings and the protection of buildings in enlisted areas. However, first the status of the World Heritage (WH) site is explained.

The conservation area

The WH site is protected as a conservation area referred to as “Beschermd Stadsgezicht” or “Protected Cityscape” (Executive Council, 1995a). A conservation area has been identified as immovable property; listed buildings with the trees, streets and squares that define the character and beauty of the ensemble. Within the historic inner-city of Willemstad both the conservation area and the buildings with monumental value are listed as national monuments.

Once an area or a building is listed, buildings may not undergo any changes which will diminish their value. Therefore additional rules apply for any interventions regarding listed buildings (Executive Council, 1990). Considering the cityscape is protected, also non listed buildings and the structure are protected. Within the conservation no distinction has been made between the core and the buffer zone (Executive Council, 1995a); therefore regulations apply equally to both core and buffer zone. Development and demolition in the conservation area is therefore also subject to additional regulations. To

ensure the lot will not remain empty a demolition permit can only be acquired together with a building permit (Executive Council, 1990).

The following practice schemes, figure 56 to 58, have been made to clarify the practices undertaken to manage the historic inner-city of Willemstad. They are, however, a simplified version of the actual process. The described process goes for most activities. However, the bigger the intervention, the more departments are involved in. For example, in decisions concerning a larger urban area the SSV, DOW, DB, the Fire Department and other departments may be asked for advice. However, the following schemes assume smaller, daily situations.

Designation listed buildings & areas (figure 56)

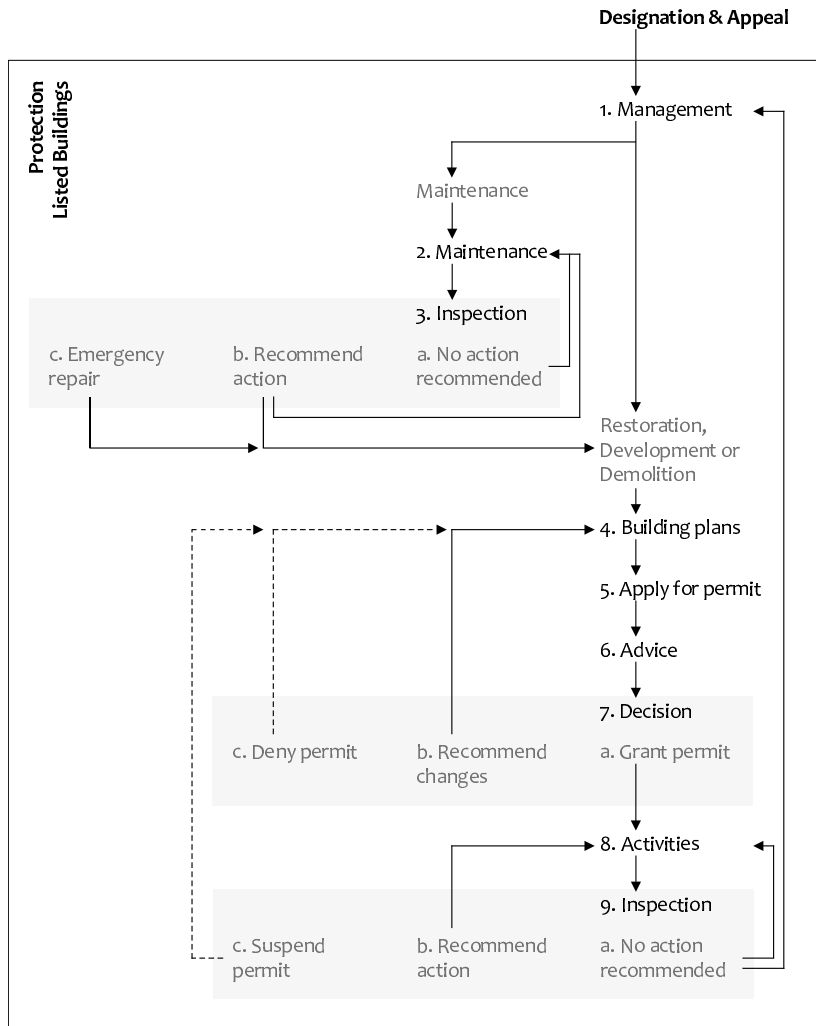
In 1993 the government began with the registration of listed buildings (Kingdom, 1995). Currently approximately 800 buildings have been listed throughout Curaçao, of which 780 are located in the conservation area (Executive Council, 2001). The list is extensive but not exhaustive; therefore buildings can be designated as follows (Executive Council, 1990);

(1) Any interested party can submit a petition to enlist a building and offer it additional protection. The petition is sent to the Executive Council for approval.

(2) A building needs to meet the criteria stated in the Monument Plan (1990); the building needs to be at least 50

Figure 56. Designation & appeal of listed buildings & areas

Table 4. Actors in the designation & appeal of listed buildings & areas



NR	Action	Actor
1	Management	Proprietor
2	Maintenance	Proprietor
3	Inspection	Monument Bureau
4	Building plans	Architect
5	Apply for permit	Proprietor
6	Advice	Monument Bureau Programs & Projects MEC
7	Decision	Executive Council
8	Construction	Proprietor /Architect
9	Inspection	Monument Bureau

years old and have aesthetic, scientific, historic, cultural value or contribute to the street or neighborhood it is part of. The Curaçao Monument Council advises the Executive Council on the criteria the building can be listed under.

(3) The executive council decides to either accept or reject the enlistment of the building: (b) If the building is rejected, it is possible to propose it again; (a) If the building is accepted it is enlisted.

(4) The enlistment includes the description of the assigned values. The Monument Council is in charge of the list of national monuments.

(5) The proprietor (or its representatives) and the public are notified of the monument status of the building.

(6) The proprietor may accept or object to the designation: (a) If the proprietor accepts, the protection stage starts; (b) If the proprietor objects, he has the right to appeal.

(7) Within 30 days the proprietor has to send an appeal, including argumentation not to enlist the building.

(8) The Monument Council advises the Executive Council on the appeal.

(9) The Executive Council decides to uphold or reverse the enlistment: (a) If the enlisted is upheld, the property remains

enlisted and the protection stage starts; (b) If the enlistment is reversed or there is no reaction within 6 months, the building is removed from the list.

(10) When the building is removed from the list the process cannot start over; however, it is possible to enlist it again. The decision to reverse the enlistment has to be annulled via a lawsuit.

Protection listed buildings (figure 57)

From the moment a building becomes enlisted, it is protected by additional regulations; the proprietor is obliged to maintain the building and may not restore, develop or demolish the building without a permit (Executive Council, 1990);

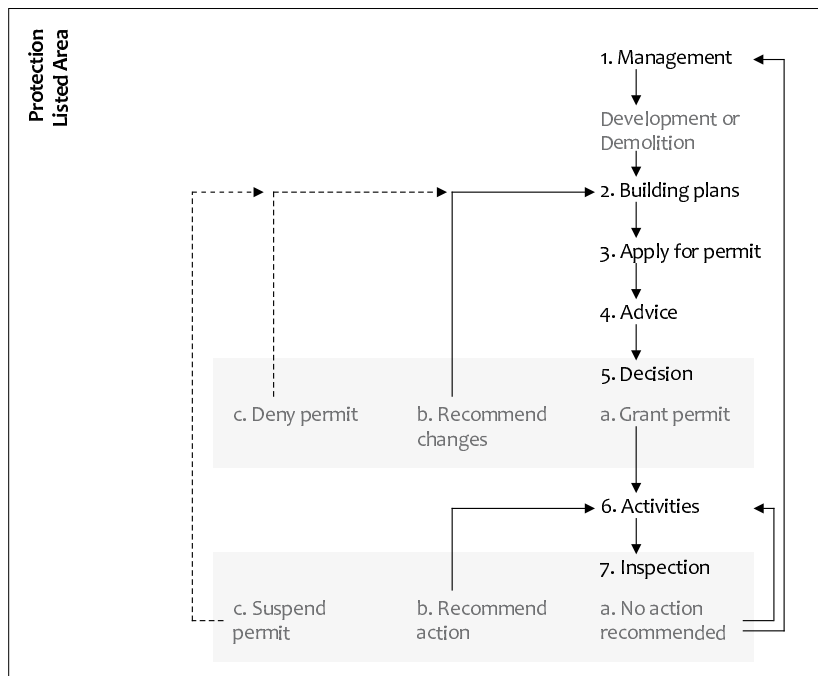
(1) The management of the listed buildings is the responsibility of the proprietor. Generally, the listed building is in the process of maintenance.

(2) The proprietor is obliged to maintain a listed building. Maintenance is to be done whenever anything needs repairing.

(3) The Monument Bureau inspects enlisted buildings to ensure proprietors maintain their building: (a) If the building is well maintained, no additional action is recommended; (b) If the building needs maintenance, the proprietor is ordered to do so; (c) If the building is in poor shape or has undergone unauthorized changes, the proprietor is ordered to restore the building; (d) If the structural integrity of the building is

Figure 57. Protection of listed buildings

Table 5. Actors in the protection of listed buildings



NR	Action	Actor
1	Management	Proprietor
2	Building plans	Architect
3	Apply for permit	Proprietor
4	Advice	Programs & Projects Monument Bureau
5	Decision	Executive Council

threatened, the monument bureau performs emergency repairs and charges the expenses to the proprietor. In addition, the proprietor is requested to restore the building.

If, for example, the building is in a very bad shape or the function changes, the proprietor can decide to restore, develop or demolish (parts of) the building. Sometimes the proprietor is requested to restore the building.

(4) Before any activities can take place, the proprietors must have building plans. In general, these building plans are made by an architect.

(5) With building plans, the proprietor can apply for a permit to the Executive Council.

(6) The Executive Council is advised by the Monument Bureau, which is assisted by MFC and Programs & Projects. They assess whether the proposed changes affect the values ascribed to the specific building.

(7) The Executive Council grants the permit, recommends changes or denies the permit based on the advice of the Monument Bureau: (a) If the proposed changes respect the values of the building, the permit is granted; (b) If the proposed changes affect the values negatively, changes to the building plans are recommended; (c) If the proposed changes threaten the values, the permit is withheld. The proprietor is free to apply again with new building plans.

(8) Following the acquirement of a permit, the construction activities can start. The activities entail all activities granted in the permit; nothing less, nothing more.

(9) The Monument Bureau inspects the site on a regular basis to ensure the permit is observed: (a) If the activities are according to the permit, no additional actions are recommended; (b) If the activities differ from the permit or are being poorly executed, the proprietor is ordered to adjust the activities; (c) If the permit is ignored, it is suspended and the activities are shut down. The proprietor has to apply for a new permit to continue activities.

After the activities have finished, the protection process starts over.

Protection listed areas (figure 58)

The cityscape is also enlisted to be protected. A permit is necessary to develop a new building or demolish an existing building. The process is similar to the protection of listed buildings; however, the decisions are based on different criteria.

(1) The management of buildings and lots are the responsibility of the proprietor.

(2) If the proprietor decides to demolish (a part of) the building or develop a new building, building plans are required.

Figure 58. Protection of listed areas

Table 6. Actors in the protection of listed areas

(3) With building plans the proprietor can apply for a permit to the Executive Council.

(4) The Executive Council is advised by Programs & Projects, which is assisted by the Monument Bureau. The advice is based on the regulations of the Island Development Plan Part 2 Chapter 4 “the Inner-city”. They assess whether the proposed development or demolition comply with these regulations.

(5) The Executive Council makes a decision based on the recommendations of Programs & Projects: (a) If the proposed activities comply with the regulations, the permit is granted; (b) if the proposed activities nearly comply with the regulations, changes to the building plans are recommended; (c) if the proposed activities do not comply, the permit is withheld. The proprietor is free to apply again with new building plans.

(6) Following the acquirement of the permit, the activities take place according to the permit.

(7) DROV inspects the site on a regular basis to ensure the regulations are observed: (a) If the activities are according to the permit, no additional actions are recommended; (b) If the activities differ from the permit or are being poorly executed, the proprietor is ordered to adjust the activities; (c) If the permit is being ignored, the permit is suspended and the activities are shut down. The proprietor has to apply for a new permit to continue activities.

After the activities have finished, the protection process starts over.

5.3.3 Practice

The development and conservation issues of the historic inner-city of Willemstad, as described in sub-chapter 5.2, should be prevented or counteracted by the process described in the preceding section. These issues, however, still threaten the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the historic inner-city of Willemstad. The problems during the process have been identified by participation in the practice, as well as, pointed out by the interviewed professionals. Discrepancies have been found in the organizational structure of the management, in the advice stage, in the decision stage and in the enforcement of legislation.

Management

To manage a WH property, the Operational Guidelines state the necessity of a site manager (UNESCO, 2008). Currently, the historic inner-city of Willemstad has no site manager (ICOMOS, 2006). The responsibility for WH is currently shared by two officials: the head of Programs & Projects and the head of the Monument Bureau. They have little influence on the integral process of the inner-city since they are further down in the hierarchy (see figure 55). The coordinating department of the inner-city, the SSV, is not in charge of WH even though it is in charge of coordinating all the other departments that operate in the conservation area. Looking at figure 55, it can be seen that SSV is on the same level in the hierarchy as the departments it coordinates. Therefore SSV does not have enough power to ensure collaboration of the departments,

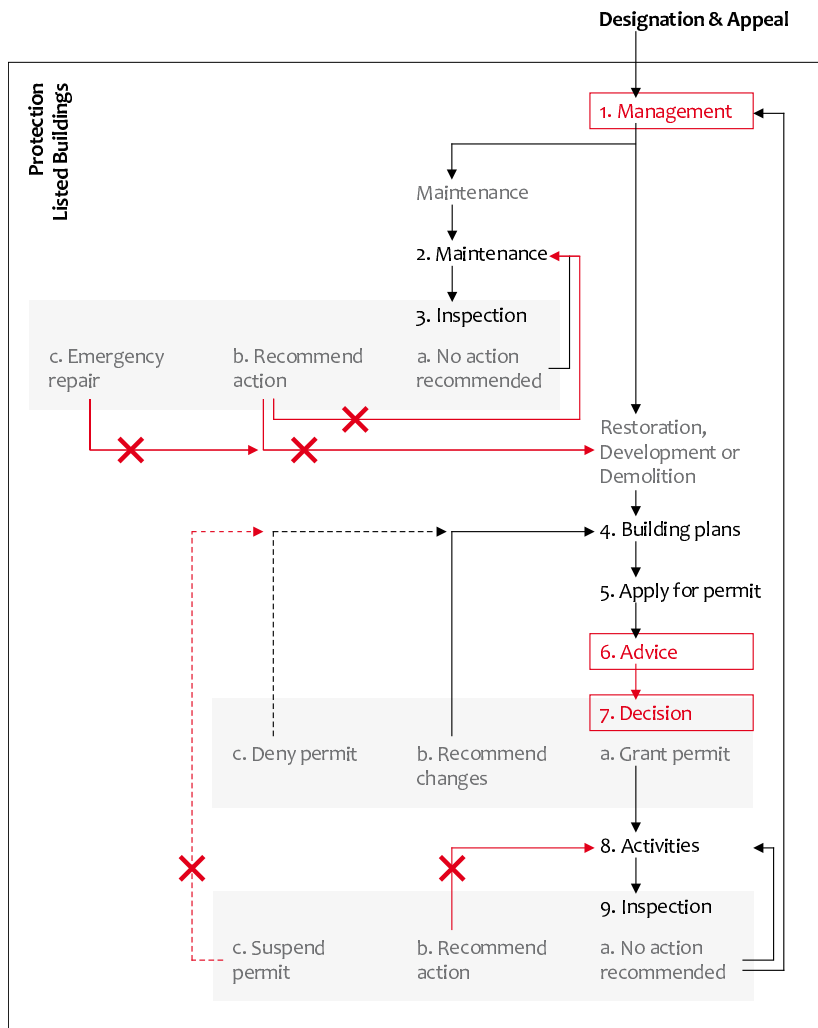
which is amplified by the financial independence of the departments. For example: DROV needs DOW to realize their plans; however, DOW has no obligation to execute these plans (Gonzalez-Manuel, 2010). As a result, there is no master plan of the conservation area in effect that includes all departments.

Advice

Professionals, including government officials, have indicated that the advice is based on superseded regulations. The Monument Ordinance and Island Development Plan (EOP) originate from respectively 1990 and 1995. Since then restraints have been noted but no revisions have been made or implemented.

According to the professionals, the monument ordinance is stringent. Not all listed buildings are equally important; however, their level of protection is the same. Since complying with the regulations concerning listed buildings is very expensive professionals have suggested gradations of enlistment, making less important monuments more accessible (Schmit, 2010). In addition, the process regarding listed buildings is time consuming and repels investors (Weeber, 2010).

On the other hand, the zoning regulations in the EOP are too lenient, according to the government officials in charge of the advice on permits. They find the regulations too general which increases the personal opinion of the official, making the practice subjective. It also increases the



NR	Action	Actor
1	Management	Proprietor
2	Maintenance	Proprietor
3	Inspection	Monument Bureau
4	Building plans	Architect
5	Apply for permit	Proprietor
6	Advice	Monument Bureau Programs & Projects MEC
7	Decision	Executive Council
8	Construction	Proprietor /Architect
9	Inspection	Monument Bureau

influence of the architect, which is not a protected status on Curaçao (Environmental Department, 2001). In addition, the requirements of the zoning regulations do not prevent all undesirable developments. Then again, the zoning regulations are also perceived to be too stringent since some desirable interventions do not meet the requirements and cannot be executed.

Decision

All decisions are officially made by the Executive Council. The commissioners are representatives of the people; they are leaders of political parties. They do not necessarily possess professional knowledge and are therefore advised by the departments, like DROV and DOW.

However, advice from the departments is not always acted on. For example, if a permit is denied by DROV, the developer can go to the Executive Council. In some cases the developer receives the permit nonetheless, as has happened in the case of the Renaissance complex (Gehlen, 2010). Another example is issue of carnival parade of 2010: DROV, the fire department and the emergency department all advised against the carnival parade going through the Breedestraat of Otrobanda for the same reason: the safety of the people could not be guaranteed in the narrow street with a minimum of 9 structurally instable buildings (Gehlen, 2010). The Executive Council disregarded the advices and granted permission. During the first parade, a kid's parade, some collapses occurred and the following parades were re-routed (Persbureau Curaçao, 2010a).

According to the professionals, World Heritage is not a priority of the Executive Council. Currently, no efforts are being made to make the historic inner-city more appealing for investors, or to stimulate occupation of a listed building. The low priority might explain decisions that potentially damage the value of the historic inner-city of Willemstad.

Enforcement

Despite the comprehensive process many listed buildings are still being neglected, illegally demolished or undergoing development without the correct permit (see sub-chapter 5.2).

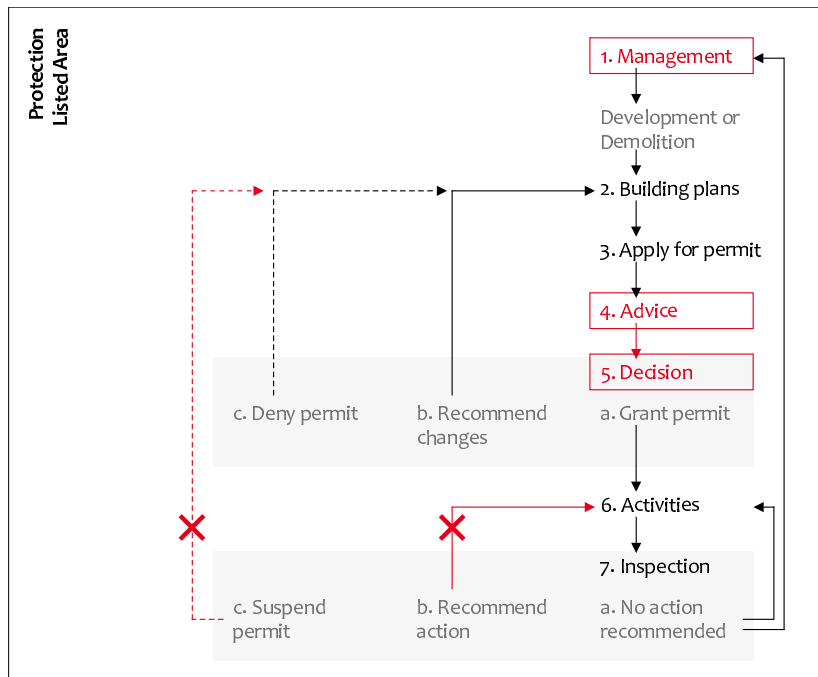
Even though proprietors are obliged to maintain and restore and it is prohibited to demolish or change without a permit, it still happens regularly. According to the professionals the fine of ANG 5.000 (Executive Council, 1990) - approximately €2.000 - is too low. In addition, the fine is almost never imposed; therefore there are no consequences to disregard of the regulations.

Similar events occur with the development of new buildings; buildings are being built without the appropriate permit. For example, San Marco hotel was built one storey higher than permitted. DROV can order the proprietor to reverse all development in contradiction with the permit; however, this is almost never enforced either.

The reason for the inconsistent practice is not entirely

Figure 59. Protection of listed buildings: discrepancies

Table 7. Actors in the protection of listed buildings



NR	Action	Actor
1	Management	Proprietor
2	Building plans	Architect
3	Apply for permit	Proprietor
4	Advice	Programs & Projects Monument Bureau
5	Decision	Executive Council

clear. During the on-site research, however, the number of employees of DROV was notably small. The Monument Bureau employs four persons, of which only one inspector is in charge of inspecting the State of Conservation of more than 800 listed buildings (DROV, 2004). At the time of research, 10 of the 47 positions within DROV were vacant, including head of DROV and head of advice, which have been filled temporarily by current staff members.

5.3.4 Conclusions

The process undertaken to manage the WH of Willemstad is a well developed one, covering the many aspects of managing a conservation area with listed buildings with the ability to keep developing. The practices, however, are not fully successful. Currently there is no site manager to coordinate all activities in the historic inner-city. Therefore the various departments do not operate according to a collective plan. The regulations have been superseded and the advice is based on personal insight, which makes advice subjective. In addition, WH is not a priority of the Executive Council and advice from various departments is disregarded in decision making on a regular basis. Also, the regulations are not being enforced effectively. A possible reason is that the departments lack sufficient means to enforce regulations.

Figure 60. Protection of listed areas: discrepancies

Table 8. Actors in the protection of listed areas

Conclusion

6

The World Heritage (WH) Convention was initiated fifty years ago to protect cultural and natural heritage of 'Outstanding Universal Value' (OUV). These properties are priceless and irreplaceable for humanity and are of common importance to preserve for future generations. Once the OUV of a property is acknowledged by the WH Committee, it is placed on the WH List.

To be considered for nomination of the WH List, the States Party has to evidence the property meets at least one of the ten criteria predefined in the Operational Guidelines (2008). This is done by providing a Statement of OUV, including a brief description, a justification of the criteria and a Statement of Integrity and Authenticity.

Considering the global importance of these properties, the OUV management process has been described in the Operational Guidelines (2008). Pereira Roders & van Oers have identified three stages: the 'nomination stage' to have a property enlisted; the 'protection stage' to safeguard the properties' acknowledged OUV; and the 'intensive protection' to prevent the OUV of an endangered property to be irreversibly destroyed. Still, these properties have been acknowledged for their uniqueness and the States Parties are therefore required to choose their own management system.

The case study, the historic Inner-city of Willemstad, is a WH City. WH Cities are urban settlements with properties inscribed at the WH List that are located in or at the outskirts of their urban areas (Pereira Roders, 2010). They face an inherent problem, as they need to develop, as well as, to be preserved for the future. Various threats to WH Cities are being revealed every year: development & infrastructure; other human activities; natural events & disasters; management & legal issues; and, other issues.

On December 4th, 1997 the Historic Inner-city of Willemstad was inscribed on the World Heritage (WH) List. It was the result of efforts made by the Interregional Committee 'Action Willemstad' (ICAW) to revitalize the historic inner-city of Willemstad after decades of neglect. In 2001 ICAW ceased to exist, entrusting the protection of WH City of Willemstad to the local government of Curaçao. However, the Local Government of Curaçao is one of many governments that struggle with dynamics that result in negative impact on the OUV of their WH city. Therefore the goal of the research is to propose enhancements to the current local 'Outstanding Universal Value' assessment practices in the World Heritage City of Willemstad.

6.1 STATEMENT OF OUV

The Statement of OUV contains the significance of WH City Willemstad; it is what the OUV assessment practice aims to protect. According to the Operational Guidelines (2008), the statement of OUV should contain a brief summary, criteria justified with attributes and values, and a statement of authenticity and integrity in addition to management and protection. The documents of the nomination and protection stage have been studied in sub-chapter 5.1 to find the OUV – the attributes and values – of WH City Willemstad.

Attributes

The content of the Nomination File contains the most information of the historic inner-city of Willemstad. It identifies many attributes: culture; Sint Anna Bay; the individual districts Punda, Pietermaai, Scharloo and Otrobanda; the urban fabric and architecture of the districts; and, the individual buildings the Fort church, Mikvé Israel synagogue, the Penha building and Villa Belvedere.

In the Advisory Body Evaluation the individual buildings have explicitly been rejected as attributes. Although the intangible attributes like ‘culture’ have not been rejected, no indication has been found that intangible attributes have been acknowledged and will be protected. Indeed, rather than an attribute, they seem to be a value that can be found in the morphology and architecture. Subsequent documents do not add any new attributes; they only generalize attributes to

‘districts’ or ‘ensemble’.

In addition, the map of the core and buffer zone of 2010 (map 1 page 24) clearly defines the Sint Anna Bay and the individual districts Punda, Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo as core zone, and therefore as attributes. Therefore is reasonable to identify Sint Anna Bay and the morphology and architecture of Punda, Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo as the attributes of the WH City of Willemstad.

Justification of the criteria

The historic inner-city of Willemstad is been enlisted under criterion (ii), (iv) and (v). Currently criterion (ii) requires an ‘interchange of human values’ which is a social value; criterion (iv) requires ‘(a) significant stage(s) in human history’ which is a historic value and criterion (v) requires a ‘traditional human settlement’ with ‘interaction with the environment’ which are respectively social and ecological value. At the time of nomination, however, the definition of criterion (v) required only a ‘traditional human settlement’ which is a social value.

In the Nomination File, no criteria were proposed; they have been proposed by ICOMOS in the Advisory Body Evaluation. For this reason, the States Party was requested a Retrospective Statement of OUV. This Retrospective Statement provided a justification for the individual criteria. However, none of the criteria have been justified sufficiently. Still, all of the required values (social, historic and ecological) have been found within the contents of the Retrospective Statement. Therefore it

would seem reasonable to assume that the criteria have been misunderstood; all required values have been provided, just not in the right place.

The contents of all the documents have been studied to find the justification for the criteria. The values found in the analyses prove the documents sustain criterion (ii) and (iv); social and historic values have been identified the most. Conversely, the ecological value is very inconspicuous. In fact, the Decision does not mention ecological value at all. This can be explained by the fact that during nomination criterion (v) did not require ecological value; therefore Willemstad was at that time not enlisted for ecological value. This does not necessarily mean the historic inner-city of Willemstad does not qualify for criterion (v), however, it does mean criterion (v) has not been justified.

In conclusion, all values required in the justification of the criteria have been found in the official documents of the nomination and protection stage; however, the criteria have not been substantiated adequately in any of the documents.

Authenticity & Integrity

The wholeness of the property has been determined by the specification of the Core and Buffer Zones. Currently the Core Zone consists of the urban districts Punda, Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo together with a part of the Sint Anna Bay (see map 1 page 24).

The authenticity of the architecture of the urban districts has been confirmed by the map of listed buildings. These buildings have been studied individually and have been deemed authentic upon enlistment.

The authenticity and integrity of the urban fabric, however, has not been demonstrated, only justified by words. The intactness of the historic inner-city of Willemstad has been elaborated by a map showing the listed buildings. These listed buildings are the only visual evidence given to support the claim that the urban fabric from 1650 to 1800 still largely exists. Events that affected this urban fabric have been mentioned, however, the gravity of their impact has not been illustrated.

Thus, the Statement of Authenticity and Integrity are unsatisfactory; the statements lack visual demonstration as a result of which the actual Authenticity and Integrity of the WH City of Willemstad remain unknown.

6.2 THREATS

In the sub-chapter 5.2 the (potential) threats to the OUV have been identified. The historic inner-city of Willemstad is confronted with four types of threats: development & infrastructure; other human activities; natural events & disasters; and, conservation issues.

Development & Infrastructure

Before nomination of the historic inner-city of Willemstad the urban fabric has been heavily damaged to construct the Queen Emma Bridge and the access roads. The influence of the violation of the urban fabric is still tangible to this day. Nevertheless, infrastructure development is not a direct threat because no developments are expected in the future.

Building development, however, is a current threat: various buildings, which do not complement the historic urban fabric, have been constructed in the past 15 years. The government office, Plaza hotel, San Marco hotel, the Finance Department office and the Central Bank are buildings that continuously affect the (visual) integrity of the historic inner-city of Willemstad.

Most importantly future development is a threat: many open lots on prominent locations are currently awaiting development. Their development could influence the visual integrity of the urban fabric positively, but unfortunately, also negatively. In addition, the area north of the queen Juliana

bridge is outside the conservation area and do not have the patronage of additional regulations.

Other human activities

Currently the historic inner-city of Willemstad experiences a trend of depopulation. The result of this trend is vacancy of the buildings and neglect of the public space. In addition, due to the lack of social control, these areas are unsafe at night.

Due to the depopulation, functional change occurred, which is both a negative as a positive development. Undesirably, it changes the atmosphere of the urban districts and buildings have to be altered to host new functions. However, the function change currently rescues neglected buildings from being lost.

Natural events & disasters

The local conditions of Curaçao are also a threat, since they accelerate natural decay; efflorescence, erosion, rust and color fading. The natural decay increases the means necessary to maintain the historic inner-city of Willemstad. Severe weather events are unlikely, however, still possible. A tropical cyclone may still blow off rooftops and cause widespread flooding.

Climate change appears to occur on Curaçao; however, the effect is unknown. The local temperature has risen more than the global average; however no effects, like desertification, have been identified. Rise of sea level could cause serious complications, but there was no data available since a

measuring device was only recently installed.

Conservation issues

Conservation issues are probably the most apparent threat to the historic inner-city of Willemstad. By a combination of the local conditions and building material, many listed buildings of the historic inner-city of Willemstad contend with efflorescence. It is harmless when well-maintained but impairs structural stability when neglected. In combination with restricting regulations, the efflorescence increases maintenance costs of listed buildings which increases (intentional) neglect and illegal demolishing of listed buildings. The collapse and demolition of listed buildings result in vacant lots mostly used for parking. In addition, the public space is characterized by abundant advertisement, dirty streets, broken pavement and rusty air-conditioning.

Conclusion

In conclusion, most of the threats are interrelated. First, the aggressive climate accelerates natural decay. Buildings made with coral rock are affected even more by the climate, because they experience efflorescence. Therefore the historic buildings in the WH City of Willemstad are high maintenance and are more expensive to preserve. In small amounts efflorescence is harmless and easy to maintain. However, lack of maintenance can lead to excessive efflorescence, which impairs structural stability and can eventually lead to collapse.

The depopulation of the historic inner-city of Willemstad

has led to vacant buildings. Some of them remain vacant today and suffer from a lack of maintenance. Other buildings have undergone functional changes accompanied with alterations. The alterations to the buildings affect the integrity of the architecture, however, they also keep the buildings maintained and protected from the harsh climate and potential efflorescence. Nonetheless, the depopulation and function changes alter the social and economic value of the districts.

The vacancy and the high maintenance costs of historic buildings lead to neglect of buildings; in some cases owners cannot afford repairs, in some cases owners wait for the building to collapse by natural decay to construct more profitable buildings. Demolition is not allowed, however, it occurs on occasion. This process is a severe threat to the architecture.

The collapse and disappearance of buildings leaves vacant lots scattered over the historic inner-city of Willemstad. These vacant lots obstruct the readability of the morphology of the urban districts of Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo.

These empty lots also await prospect development. In the past 15 years many buildings have been developed which are inconsistent with the urban fabric in height, scale, setting and/or design, affecting the integrity of the urban fabric. Therefore prospect development is a potential threat to the historic urban fabric.

6.3 OUV ASSESSMENT PRACTICE

The OUV assessment practice is performed by the local authorities to conserve the OUV and counteract the (potential) threats. Despite their efforts the historic inner-city of Willemstad is still threatened by development & infrastructure; other human activities; natural events & disasters; and, conservation issues.

Most of the issues can be traced back to discrepancies between the OUV management process and the OUV management practice. The OUV management process of the management of the historic inner-city of Willemstad is a well developed one, covering the many aspects of managing a conservation area with listed buildings with the ability to keep developing.

Management

However, there is no WH site manager to coordinate all activities in the historic inner-city. Even though it is not in charge of WH Officially, the Urban Redevelopment Secretariat (SSV) is a coordinating body of the historic inner-city. SSV is a policy making department in charge of all the departments operating in the historic inner-city. In hierarchy, however, SSV has an equal status to the other departments. In addition, these departments are financially independent, leaving no means for SSV to ensure their corporation. The result is ineffective management of the historic inner-city: the public space is neglected and there is no collective plan.

Advice

Difficulties have also been found in the advice stage, where the assessment is made to approve or reject restoration, development or demolition projects. According to the professionals, the advice stage is too subjective. The advice is based on superseded regulations which have to be interpreted by two officials.

Decision

In addition, advice from various departments is disregarded in decision making on a regular basis. According to the professionals WH is not a priority of the Executive Council and, consequently, WH regularly gets the short end of the stick.

Enforcement

Finally, the legislation is not being enforced effectively. Many situations still occur while they should be prohibited by the process: buildings are not being maintained; illegal demolition takes place; development differs from the permit; etc. A possible reason for the lack of enforcement is that the departments lack sufficient means to enforce regulations. It can also be the result of the ineffective management as different stages are the responsibility of various departments.

6.4 ENHANCEMENTS

In conclusion, we can answer how the current local 'Outstanding Universal Value' assessment practices in the World Heritage City of Willemstad can be enhanced.

The statement of OUV

First, the OUV has to be defined clearly so it can be protected by the OUV assessment practice. Currently, both the official justification of 1997 and the justification of the Retrospective Statement do not provide an adequate substantiation of the criteria. Therefore it is recommended to formulate a revised justification of OUV based the information made available by all documents. Based on the study in chapter 5, a revised justification of OUV has been proposed in chapter 7.

In the efforts to nominate the historic inner-city of Willemstad, the Integrity and Authenticity have been described thoroughly. However, the documents do not provide sufficient visual material to sustain the claims. Therefore it is recommended to conduct additional research to confirm the Integrity and Authenticity of the attributes. The initiative for this study has been made in chapter 7.

Threats

All of the interviewed professionals experienced the depopulation as a severe threat because it changes the social collective value of the historic inner-city of Willemstad. It influences the liveliness and the safety of the area, especially

at night. Therefore measures should be taken to stimulate residence in the historic inner-city, for example; the currently vacant upper floors in Punda could be transformed into student apartments.

Regarding climate change, it is recommended to keep monitoring the temperature and sea level to foresee possible difficulties. In addition the (potential) consequences of the rise in temperature should be investigated.

Practice

The unorganized public space is amongst others a result of the ineffective management. A site manager, under which all departments must operate, is recommended. It would not only improve the effectiveness of current operations in the historic inner-city, but also the effectiveness of the enforcement of the legislation. When the departments would work together more closely, would become more apparent when enforcement fails to occur.

In the past 15 years undesirable building development has taken place. In ensure more compatible building development in the future, the advice stage could be improved. Two options are proposed by improve the selection of new development. The first option has been suggested by multiple professionals: a committee to enforce the code regarding the external appearance of buildings, similar to the structure in the Netherlands (welstandscommissie). The second option would be to revise the superseded zoning regulations. This second

option has been explored into further detail in chapter 7.

The advice by the departments is on occasion disregarded by the Executive Council. According to the professionals, WH is not on their list of priority. They explained the value of the Historic inner-city is not well known among the people, and not even well known among the representatives in the Executive Council. According to them, most people do not even know the historic inner-city of Willemstad has the status of WH. The lack of awareness of the people leads to the lack in priority of the Executive Council. Therefore the professionals suggest more education and visibility of the WH status to improve the awareness of the significance of the historic inner-city.

The practices are mostly ineffective due to the lack of enforcement. As stated before, the formation of a coordinating site manager would improve the corporation of the separate departments and would be conducive to detect lack of enforcement. In addition, professionals suggest raising penalties for disregard of the regulations, including the possibility of expropriation, to increase the effectiveness of the protection practice.

6.5 OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

For the benefit of future research, few comments should be placed regarding the methodology used for the inventories and the analysis.

Review of methodology

The methodology used in this research to analyze the gathered data was the Significance Survey by Ana Pereira Roders (2007). Correct interpretation of the method takes time; the understanding of the cultural values grows after some practice. By using this method it is, of course, most important to remain consistent. However, the opinion of what quotes belong in what category changes after time. Looking back, I would categorize some of the age and historic values differently. This should be taken into account when the analysis is used in future research. In addition, there is a chance of a bias in the results. To exclude bias, it would be recommended for a second person to analyze the information with the Significance Survey individually, and compare the results.

To reduce the practice necessary to master the Significance Survey, the method could be improved by explaining the cultural values even more and exemplify them with examples of other studied cases.

Review of the document inventory

The analysis of the documentary and oral inventory and produced many quotes with values from various documents. It was difficult to keep track of all of the information; especially when the interpretation of the cultural values is still developing. Also, the colors correlating the cultural values were adjusted during the research, which is not recommended.

To improve the user-friendliness of the methodology on documents, it would help to have a database-like program, preferably compatible with Microsoft word, to make the analysis less labor-intensive.

Review of the physical inventory

The physical inventory of the listed and non-listed buildings within the conservation area was not done according a predefined method; before departure it was difficult to foresee what data would be relevant to gather. Still, a predefined method would improve the comparability of individual case studies.

Contributions

7

To aid in the enhancement the OUV assessment practices of the World Heritage (WH) City of Willemstad, three contributions have been made.

First, a new justification of the criteria is proposed in 7.1, based on the study of the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) in sub-chapter 5.1. With a more clearly defined OUV, its protection should become easier.

Second, following the study of the OUV management practices in 5.3, the zoning regulations that are being used in the advice stage have been studied into further detail in sub-chapter 7.2 to see if they are indeed superseded, and, how they could be revised to improve their effectiveness in protecting the OUV.

Last, the Statement of the Statement of Authenticity and Integrity in sub-chapter 5.1 was unsatisfactory; many claims were made without the support of maps and analyses. To provide this data, a new study on the attributes has been conducted. By revealing more information on the attributes, the study will also contribute to the revision of the zoning regulations.

7.1 REVIEW JUSTIFICATION OF THE CRITERIA

Both the current and retrospective justification of OUV of the Historic Inner-city of Willemstad are deficient considering the Criteria have not been substantiated sufficiently. The documents of the Nomination and Protection Stage have been studied to provide a revised justification of OUV.

7.1.1 Values

The historic inner-city of Willemstad is enlisted under criterion (ii), (iv) and (v). These values require respectively social, historic and a link between social and ecological values (–Pereira Roders & van Oers, 2010). These three values have been identified;

Social values;

The Urban districts differ in identity. Punda has a distinct Dutch character, while Pietermaai shows Portuguese and Spanish influences. Scharloo is primarily Portuguese and Otrobanda is a Creole district where Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish and African influences have mixed. Punda Pietermaai and Scharloo have a distinguished character whilst Otrobanda is a working-class neighborhood.

Historic values;

The urban fabric and architecture also differs in historic value. Punda has a grid structure featuring Dutch storehouses of

the sixteenth and seventeenth century. Pietermaai has a dense linear structure. Scharloo features a spacious linear development, with Portuguese courtyard houses. Otrobanda has an unplanned structure; the South is characterized by an alley structure whilst the North features an open compound structure called 'Kurá'.

The age buildings can be identified by their stylistics. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are characterized by the high façade with a triangular gable, topped by a small triangular fronton upon a triangular block. In the Eighteenth Century the Curaçao Baroque evolved; it can be distinguished by the curved gable. Eventually Classicism was introduced, typified by cornice façades and hipped roofs.

Ecological values;

Sint Anna Bay was the motive for the establishment of Willemstad. Willemstad developed on both banks of the natural harbor. The four historic districts are still linked by the waters of Sint Anna Bay and Waaigat, resulting in an exciting townscape of colorful façades along stretches of quays. In addition, the architecture gradually acquired local traits as a result of the climate.

In addition the other five natures of cultural values have been identified;

Economic values;

The current function of each district had been mentioned;

Punda is mainly administrative and commercial; Pietermaai is residential; Otrobanda is a residential, recreational and entertainment district; Scharloo evolved into a commercial district.

Political values;

The colonial status of Curaçao has highly influenced the development of Willemstad. Development plans were based on military strategies, influencing the growth of the urban fabric. Even the coloring of the façades was the result of a government act in 1817.

Aesthetic values;

Willemstad is the first and largest Dutch stronghold in the Caribbean region. It contains the oldest synagogue in the western hemisphere and features the unique architectural style 'Curaçao baroque'.

Scientific values;

The layout of Willemstad was done by military and civil engineers.

Age values;

The difference in morphology and architecture results from subsequent planning concepts, gradual influence of the local culture and influence on the climate. It demonstrates the subsequent stages of development over three centuries.

7.1.2 Justification

The World Heritage committee inscribed Willemstad based on criteria (ii), (iv) and (v);

(ii) The nominated property exhibits “an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design”

(iv) The nominated property is “outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history”

(v) The nominated property is “an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change”

By means of the attributes and values identified in the documents of the Nomination and Protection Stage, the criteria can be justified as follows;

(ii) *The urban structure and architecture of the multicultural districts are both authentic examples of Dutch colonial town planning and architecture which exhibit the gradual influence of respectively Portuguese, Spanish and African culture.*

(iv) *The urban structure and architecture of the districts are both authentic examples of Dutch colonial town planning and architecture of the period of the European expansion.*

(v) *Punda, Pietermaai, Scharloo and Otrobanda, are linked by the open waters of the natural harbor Sint Anna Bay and Waaigat and share a unique ‘tropicalized’ European architecture from the sixteenth and seventeenth century.*

The decision for nomination can be complemented along these lines:

The Committee decided to inscribe this site on the basis of cultural criteria (ii), (iv) and (v), considering that the historic inner-city of Willemstad is a Dutch colonial ensemble in the Caribbean which illustrates the organic growth of a multicultural community over three centuries. (v) The four urban districts, Punda, Pietermaai Scharloo and Otrobanda are linked by the open waters of the natural harbor Sint Anna Bay and Waaigat and share a unique ‘tropicalized’ European architecture from the sixteenth and seventeenth century. (iv) The urban structure and architecture of the districts are both authentic examples of Dutch colonial town planning and architecture of the period of the European expansion (ii) and exhibit the gradual influence of respectively Portuguese, Spanish and African culture.

7.2 REFLECTION ZONING REGULATIONS

As concluded in chapter 6, the OUV of the historic inner-city of Willemstad was found threatened by development pressure, caused by discrepancies in the management process: difficulties in enforcement and in the advice stage. As explained in chapter 6, the enforcement of the legislation is a management issue, and will not be addressed. The advice, however, is part of the assessment practice and is relevant in the field of architecture.

7.2.1 Zoning Regulations

In the advice stage done by the Monument Bureau and Programs & Projects of DROV in collaboration with the MFC, applications for permits are being discussed. The assessment to grant or deny a permit is based on the zoning regulations laid down in the 'Island Development Plan' (Executive Council, 1995a). These regulations should guarantee the quality of new developments; however, development pressure is currently threatening the OUV of WH Willemstad (see 5.2.1). The officials responsible for advice have indicated to struggle with the zoning regulations and have recommended a revision in order to improve the protection of the OUV of Willemstad. To understand the difficulty of advice based on the zoning regulations, the second contribution is a reflection on the zoning regulations.

The zoning regulations should protect the OUV of the historic inner-city of Willemstad. Therefore the zoning regulations are compared to the nomination of Willemstad - to the attributes and values that comprise the OUV - to confirm that they do, in fact, protect the OUV. The significant attributes and cultural values found referenced in the official documents produced during the nomination and protection stages have already been identified sub-chapter 7.1, the review of the justification of OUV. The purpose is to sustain enhancements to the zoning regulations, concerning the protection of the discovered cultural values and attributes found justifying the OUV.

To qualify for the inscription on the WH list, States Parties have to provide measures to protect and manage the property (UNESCO, 2008). Therefore in 1995, during the nomination stage, the government of Curaçao provided zoning regulations concerning the conservation area. They are defined in the Island Development Plan (EOP) and enclose rules for restoration, renovation and new developments in the Historic inner-city of Willemstad. Chapter 4 of the first part provides explanation of the zoning regulations, while article 4 of the second part of the Island Development Plan specifies the provisions more into detail.

7.2.2 EOP Part 1 chapter 4

The explanation of the zoning regulations stresses the historic inner-city is declining and is in need of conservation of monuments, strengthening of the residential, touristic and office function, increase of shop quality and, finally, increase of the quality of life and accessibility. For that purpose the paragraphs of chapter 4 discuss the historical, ‘current’ (in 1995) and future developments (Executive Council, 1995b).

The paragraph on the historical development was relevant to analyze for attributes and values. Although the text is written in Dutch, it shows similarities to the description within the nomination file: it describes the Sint Anna Bay and the districts Punda, Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo separately. Conversely, the architecture has not been mentioned at all. The social, historic and ecological values to justify criteria (ii), (iv) and (v) under which Willemstad is enlisted have been found in the explanation, however, in a more limited amount and content than the values identified in sub-chapter 7.1;

Social values;

The urban districts differ in identity. Punda was build according to Dutch traditions. Pietermaai and Scharloo have a distinguished character whilst Otrobanda is mainly a working-class neighborhood.

In the ‘historic development’, however, it has not been mentioned that Pietermaai shows Portuguese and Spanish

influences, Scharloo is primarily Portuguese area and Otrobanda is a Creole district where Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish and African influences have mixed.

Historic values;

The urban fabric and architecture also differs in historic value. Punda has a grid structure featuring Dutch storehouses of the sixteenth and seventeenth century. Pietermaai has a dense linear structure. Otrobanda has an unplanned structure; the South is characterized by an alley structure whilst the North features and open compound structure called ‘Kurá’.

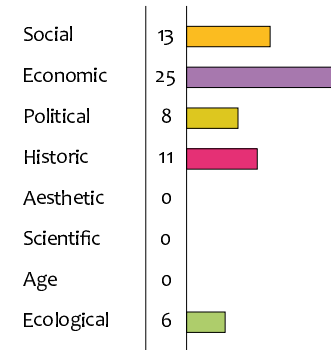
The text does not mention the spacious linear development of Scharloo with Portuguese courtyard houses or the architectural stylistics which help define building age.

Ecological values;

Willemstad developed on both sides of the Sint Anna Bay on the existing land and artificial land by filled in parts of Sint Anna Bay, Waaigat en Awa di Rif.

Still, the text fails to mention that Sint Anna Bay was the motive for the establishment of Willemstad and the four historic districts are linked by the waters of Sint Anna Bay and Waaigat, resulting in an exciting townscape of colorful façades along stretches of quays. In addition, it does not mention the architecture gradually acquired local traits as a result of the climate.

EOP Part 1 Chapter 4



In addition, political and ecological values have been found in the 'historic development';

Economical values;

The historic inner-city is still the most important commercial, governmental and financial centre of Curaçao, with the largest number of shops and a cruise terminal. Fort Amsterdam is the governmental centre, while Punda is a financial and commercial centre with shops and tourism. Pietermaai is a residential area mixed with financial establishments; Otrobanda is a residential area with an increasing touristic function; and the area of Scharloo contains mainly offices.

Political values;

Development plans were based on military strategies, influencing the growth of the urban fabric. The urban structure of Punda is dense and planned because of restricting city walls, while Otrobanda has an unorganized urban structure.

The values to justify the nomination – social, historic and ecological values – are well represented. The political values explain the influence military decisions have had on the development of Willemstad. The dominant value is, however, economic: its presence could be explained by the fact that this part of the EOP is a political tool to revitalize the historic inner-city of Willemstad and the functionality of the city centre would possibly justify the efforts.

In conclusion, the explanation of the zoning regulations

contains a description of Sint Ana bay and the urban districts Punda, Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo and emphasizes the social and historical differences of the districts. Still, the text fails to mention the linking quality of the Sint Anna Bay and Waaigat. In addition, the architecture and its social, historic and ecological value have not been mentioned at all.

7.2.3 EOP Part 2 article 4

The actual zoning regulations are laid down in article 4 of the second part of the EOP. Applications for building permits are subject to provisions regarding allotment, construction height, façade width and layout, building materials and roof shape (Executive Council, 1995a).

The provisions concerning façade layout, building materials and roof shape are written out. The façade has to have evenly distributed vertical windows, plus both horizontal and vertical façade articulation. In the case of a façade wider than 15 meters, it must have a dominating vertical articulation. If the building has several floors, the façade must have dominating horizontal articulation. The building materials are limited to stone and plaster; in areas dominated by timber, wood is also accepted. All façades must be painted. The roof has to be made of tiles, painted roof sheets or other high-quality materials (Executive Council, 1995a).

Conversely, the demands regarding the allotment, construction height, façade width and roof shape are limited to

be “consistent with the existing urban fabric and architecture” (Executive Council, 1995a), however, the characteristics of the urban fabric and architecture have not been elaborated.

The provisions only refer to the ‘historic inner-city’. Neither the districts Punda Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo nor their characteristics have been mentioned. The provisions regarding façade layout, building materials and roof shape suggest a translation from values to characteristics to rules has taken place, but what values and accompanying characteristics are being protected is unclear.

7.2.4 Conclusion

The historic inner-city of Willemstad has been acknowledged for its OUV by the World Heritage Committee when inscribed on the World Heritage List. It has been enlisted under criteria ii, iv and v, which reflect respectively social, historic and a link between social and ecological values. These cultural values are important to consider while developing in the historic inner-city of Willemstad and should therefore be integrated in the zoning regulations.

The attributes and cultural values have been identified in the reviewed justification of OUV. They are the urban fabric and architecture of Punda, Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo, the four districts of the historic inner-city of Willemstad. These districts are linked by natural waters. Punda is characterized by a Dutch urban structure and Dutch architecture, while

Otrobanda is typified as a working-class area with both a ‘Kura’ (open compound) and a dense alley structure. Pietermaai is described as a linear urban development for the social elite and Scharloo is characterized by an open street layout with luxurious dwellings owned by Jewish merchants. The initial architecture was Dutch architecture of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which gradually changed as a result of the climate and the introduction of new architectural elements by the Portuguese, Spaniards and Africans.

However, the zoning regulations only mention the historic inner-city of Willemstad. No distinction has been made between the districts of Punda, Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo, while the social and historic differences between them have been found emphasized in both the explanation of the zoning regulations and the reviewed justification of OUV. The provisions regarding the allotment, construction height, façade width and roof shape are limited to the guidance of being ‘consistent with the existing urban fabric and architecture’. Even though they do not interfere with the characteristics of the districts, they do not help their clarification either. Instead, the provisions regarding façade layout and building materials are more specific. They cannot, however, support the varied nature of the four districts since they are equal to the entire historic inner-city. Nothing in the zoning regulations indicates that the social, historic and ecological values that evidence the OUV of the historic inner-city of Willemstad are being protected. Therefore, this leads us to the final conclusion that the current zoning regulations do not

guarantee that new urban and architectural developments respect the OUV of the historic inner-city of Willemstad.

7.2.5 Recommendations

Foremost the districts Punda, Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo should have their own zoning regulations. These zoning regulations could enter at length into the social, historic and ecological values of a district without constraining another district. However, further research needs to be undertaken to determine the physical attributes of these distinct districts, in order to translate them into guides or rules.

What characterizes the architecture and morphology of Punda ‘Dutch’; How did the climate has changed the architecture and morphology in Willemstad; What is a ‘Kura’ structure exactly; How dense is the alley structure; How is the elite status of Pietermaai readable in its architecture; What makes the architecture of Scharloo luxurious? To succeed on its protection, questions like these have to be answered to enable the translation between the words describing the OUV and the physical attributes of the historic inner-city of Willemstad.

7.3 RESEARCH ON THE ATTRIBUTES

The third contribution is research on the attributes of the historic inner-city of Willemstad. By the analysis of the zoning regulations in 7.2, it becomes apparent there needs to be a translation from values to rules. Therefore it is necessary to identify the characteristics of the attributes of which the OUV consists. Further information on the physical appearance of the OUV has not been found so far, but would benefit new regulations and future building design as knowledge of the physical appearance of the OUV would improve the symbiosis of the old and the new. The purpose was not to sustain any claims but to provide objective historical topographic maps upon which future research, plans and decision can be based.

In 7.1 the attributes have been identified as Sint Anna Bay and the urban fabric and architecture of the historic urban districts Punda, Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo. Considering the limited time frame only the soil and urban fabric have been studied, but suggestion for future research of the architecture will be provided in the conclusion of this sub-chapter.

7.3.1 Methodology

The reconstruction of the morphology of Willemstad from origin until the present is founded on chronological maps. Based on their availability, a time line was produced to choose moments in time with a fairly regular interval; 1634,

1676, 1715, 1754, 1860, 1909, 1960, 2010. The exception is the double interval between 1754 and 1860; there was no reliable information found to create a map of ± 1800 which was therefore omitted. The available historic maps are listed in table 9. The maps that proved essential in the reconstruction can be found in appendix A 'IV Original Maps', to give an impression of the accuracy (or limitations) of the drawings.

The most recent maps are the most reliable; therefore the historical maps have been derived from present to past. Therefore, for example, the map of 1960 is used as a reference to create the map of 1909, which is based on the available historical map by Werbata in 1909. The appearing and disappearing buildings are the differences between two stages. These differences include outbuildings and building extensions.

The maps are justified by the used historical maps and a summary of limitations (and interpretations). In case of uncertainties, because of lack of detail for example, the buildings have been left unchanged in the reconstruction. The changes in the soil have been reconstructed by their relation to the morphology.

To improve the readability of the changes Willemstad underwent, the maps will be presented in chronological order. They are accompanied by observations and conclusions.

7.3.2 Justification

Willemstad 2010

The precise existent state of the historic inner-city of Willemstad in 2010 was not accessible since digital and printed copies of the land register financially unfeasible. The study was therefore conducted with a somewhat older digital map provided by the DROV which was partially updated. Differences with the existent state were reconciled by observation and use of Google Maps with a low resolution. Therefore, concerning the most recent developments, there may be some discrepancies with the actual state of the historic inner-city of Willemstad. The altitude map is based on a digital drawing provided by Plan 'D2.

Willemstad 1960

'Willemstad 1960' has been reconstructed based on 'Willemstad 2010' and tiff images of 1960, provided by DROV. Considering the drawings of 1960 are very detailed and accurate, the result is accurate as well.

Willemstad 1909

'Willemstad 1909' has been reconstructed by comparing 'Willemstad 1960' by the drawing by Werbata in 1909. The drawing turned out to be very accurate with only minor distortion. The districts of Pietermaai, Scharloo and a large area of Otrobanda had been drawn into great detail. The dense areas of Punda and Otrobanda were, however, drawn as solid building blocks and identification of individual buildings was

impossible. Still, the dimensions of the building blocks – or the location of the streets – indicated some buildings had been demolished or built. That way, the buildings that appear on 'Willemstad 1960' but not on the map by Werbata could be identified as 'new'. The buildings that were demolished, however, could not be reconstructed by use of the map by Werbata.

Willemstad 1860

'Willemstad 1860' has been reconstructed by combining the information of partial historic maps and comparing them to 'Willemstad 1909'. The reconstruction is likely to be a combination of the districts in different periods, rather than the state of Willemstad exactly in 1860. The reconstruction of Pietermaai and Scharloo was fairly easy with the detailed drawing by Meijers in 1871. The northern area of Otrobanda has been reconstructed by identifying key buildings - 'Vredelust', 'Belvedere', 'Kortijn' and others – and comparing plot boundaries with the infrastructure of 2010. The southern area of Otrobanda has been reconstructed by comparing the shape of the morphology rather than individual buildings. Punda has only been drawn as building blocks, again making individual buildings impossible to identify. No differences between the dimensions of the building block have been found, and therefore the morphology of Punda has been left unchanged in 'Willemstad 1860'.

Willemstad 1754

For the reconstruction of 'Willemstad 1754' also various

partial historic maps have been used. The layout of Pietermaai and Scharloo were accurately drawn by Burmania in 1751. Otrobanda was again reconstructed by comparing key buildings, plot boundaries and infrastructure. Once more, Punda was only drawn in building blocks, revealing only changes in their dimensions and shape.

Willemstad 1715

‘Willemstad 1715’ was mainly created by using the reconstruction made by Buddingh’ in 1994. Otrobanda and Scharloo both consist of five undetermined buildings and there is no sign of any buildings in Pietermaai. The reconstruction by Buddingh’ enabled the reconstruction of Punda in ‘Willemstad 1754’, ‘Willemstad 1860’ and ‘Willemstad 1909’ by assuming this structure was slowly altered until 1960.

Willemstad 1676

‘Willemstad 1676’ was reconstructed with the map by Robijn in 1676 as reference. The drawing has a strong distortion as it is drawn in perspective. Therefore some of the ‘back streets’ were difficult to project onto ‘Willemstad 1715’, however, the buildings were left unchanged whenever plausible.

Willemstad 1634

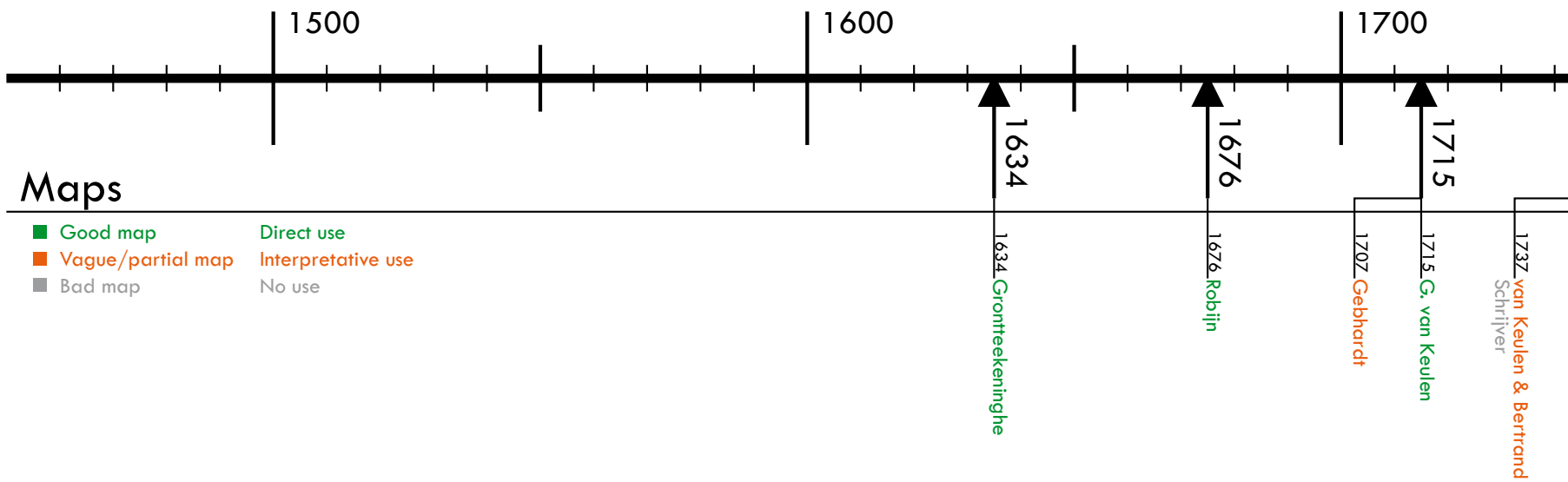
‘Willemstad 1634’ is mainly based on ‘Willemstad 1676’, considering ‘de Gronttekening’ is a schematic drawing. The map of 1634 shows only a fort, however, with five bastions instead of four. There are two possibilities: ‘de Gronttekening’ is a design which had not been built accordingly; or the fort

did have five bastions, but one of them was removed later. Therefore the layout of Fort Amsterdam according to ‘de Gronttekening’ has been added to the Fort layout according to ‘Willemstad 1676’.

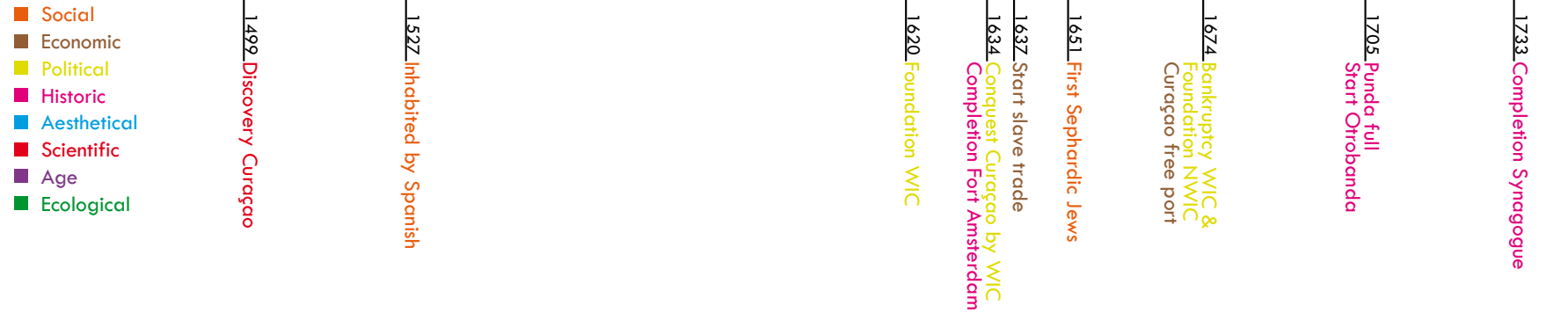
Map	Original Source	Cited in
<i>Willemstad 1634</i>		
Unknown (1634) 'De Gronttekening'	ARA, The Hague, VEL no. 595	Ozinga (1959); Buddingh' (1994) and (2006)
<i>Willemstad 1676</i>		
Robijn (1676) 'unknown'	Gallery 86/R.C. Braeken	Buddingh' (1994) and (2006)
Buddingh' (1994) 'Schema stadsplattegrond met de straatnamen'	Buddingh' (1994), p. 51	
<i>Willemstad 1715</i>		
Gebhardt J.D. (1707) 'Caartje'	ARA, The Hague, VEL no. 1440	Ozinga (1959); Buddingh' (1994) and (2006)
Keulen, G. van (1715) 'unknown'	?	
Buddingh' B.R. (1994) 'Referentiekaart'	Buddingh' (1994), p. 125	Ozinga (1959)
<i>Willemstad 1754</i>		
Keulen. J van & Bertrand J. (1737) 'unknown'	ARA, The Hague, MCAL no. 3509	Buddingh' (2006)
He(e)neman? (1748) 'Plan en profilen van de haven en Willem-stad'	ARA, The Hague, VEL no. 598	Buddingh' (2006)
Schrijver K.G. & Esdré C. (1748) 'unknown'	ARA, The Hague, VEL no. 1446-B	Buddingh' (1994)
Bumania G. van (1751) 'Plan van de Willemstad...'	ARA, The Hague, VEL no. 1452	Ozinga (1959); Pruneti Winkel (1987)
Geerts, S. (1754) 'unknown'	ARA, The Hague, VEL no. 1454	Ozinga (1959); Pruneti Winkel (1987)
Esdré G.C. & Esdré J. (1784) 'Plan van de Willemstad'	Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Brussel	Buddingh' (2006)
<i>Willemstad 1871</i>		
Blanken, W. (1823) 'Vestingwerken Willemstad'	?	Ozinga (1959)
Ninaber (1825-26) 'Plan voor stad en haven'	?	Ozinga (1959)
Widow of Hulst van Keulen, G. (1836) 'Kaart van het eiland Curaçao'	?	Ozinga (1959)
Unknown (1860) 'Plan Steenberghe'	?	Ozinga (1959)
Unknown (1860) 'Aanvaarding plan'	?	Ozinga (1959)
Meijers (1865) 'unknown'	ARA, The Hague, MIKO no. 829	Pruneti Winkel (1987)

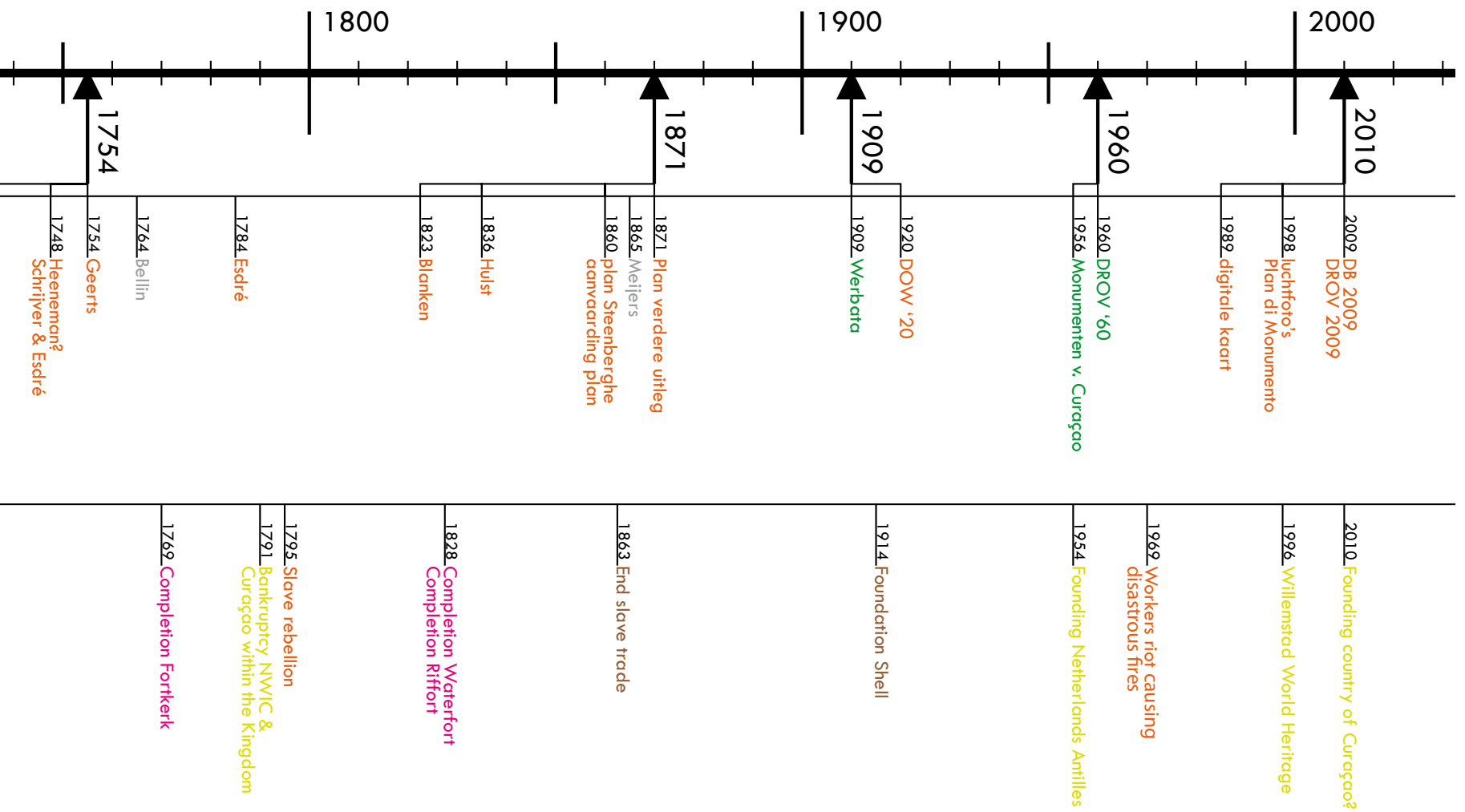
Map	Original Source	Cited in / accessed
<i>Willemstad 1909</i>		
Werbata, J.V.D. (1909) 'Kaart van het stadsdistrict van het eiland Curaçao'	[JPEG] Lith. J. Smulders & Co, The Hague	Ozinga (1959); Pruneti Winkel (1987)
<i>Willemstad 1960</i>		
DROV '1960'	[TIFF] provided by DROV	
<i>Willemstad 2010</i>		
DROV (2009) 'binnenstad-updated-haatste20'	[Autodesk DWG] provided by DROV	(accessed 1 Jan. 2010)
Unknown (unknown) 'Punda'	[Autodesk DWG] provided by DROV	(accessed 30 December 2009)
Unknown (unknown) 'Otrobanda'	[Autodesk DWG] provided by DROV	(accessed 30 December 2009)
Google Earth (2010)	http://maps.google.nl/	(accessed 17 June 2010)
<i>Topographic map of Willemstad 2010</i>		
Unknown (1997) 'Digitaal Curaçao'	[Autodesk DWG] provided by Plan'D2	(accessed 10 Sep. 2010)

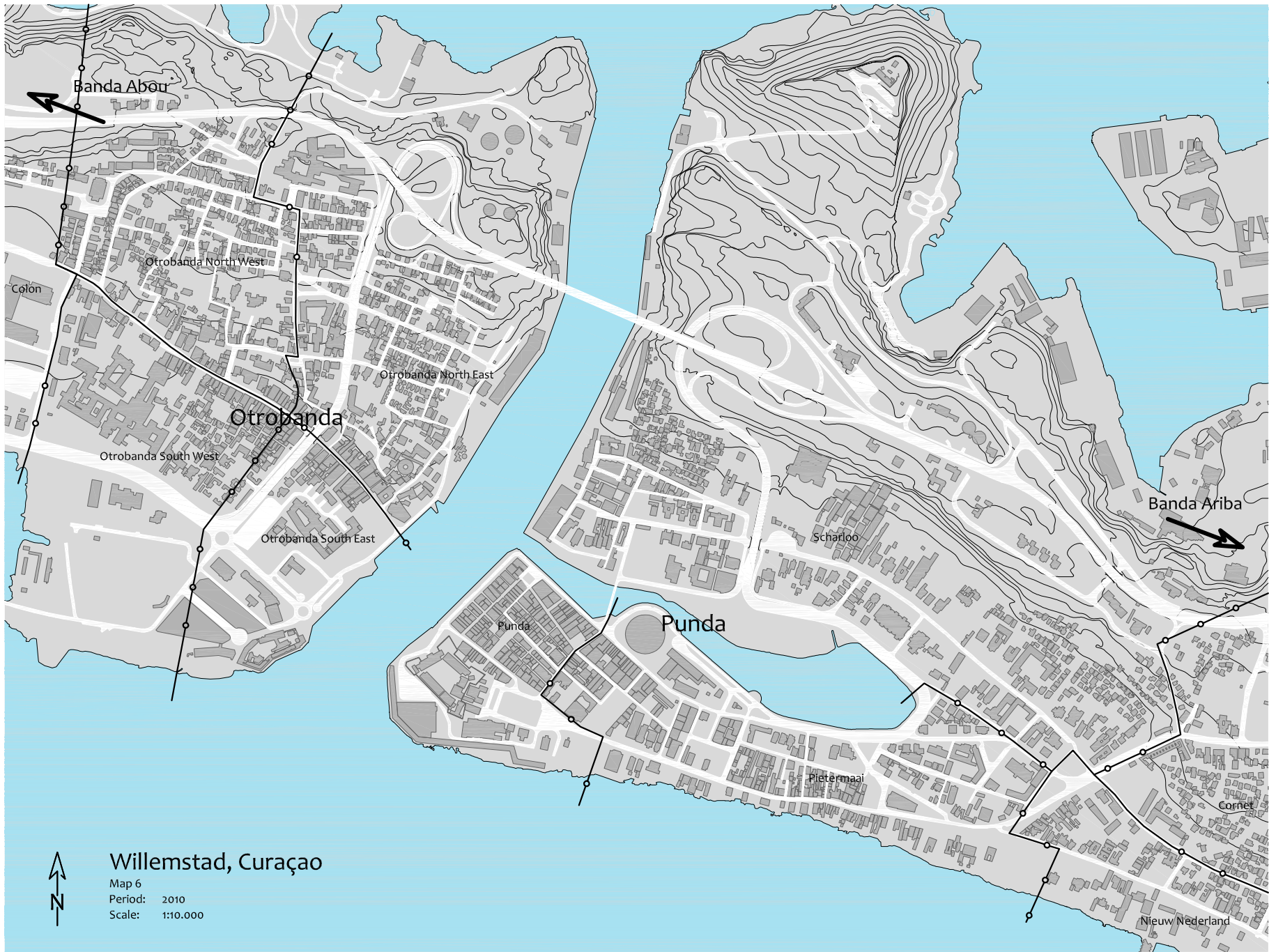
Table 9. List of historic maps



Historical moments

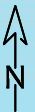






Willemstad, Curaçao

Map 6
Period: 2010
Scale: 1:10.000



Legend

Map 6

Title: Willemstad, Curaçao

Period: 2010

Scale: 1:10.000



land



water



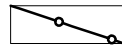
altitude



buildings



infrastructure



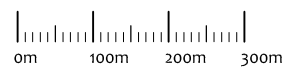
district boundary

7.3.3 Results

The districts Punda, Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo are not clearly defined. In the vernacular, one area can be referred to by various names, with an undefined boundary. Also, one district consists of multiple areas with different names; Scharloo consists of 'Scharlooweg', 'Fleur de Marie' and 'Sint Jago'; Punda consists of 'Fort Amsterdam' and 'Punda'; and so on.

The definition of the core zone of the historic inner-city of Willemstad defines what parts are at least parts of Punda, Pietermaai, Otrobanda or Scharloo; however, their boundaries are lost in the buffer zone which is presented as an undefined area. In combination with drawings provided by DROV and the historic drawing by Werbata in 1909 an assessment of the current district boundaries has been made.

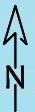
Willemstad, Curaçao
June 9, 2011
Speckens A.H.












Morphological growth

Map 7
Period: to 1634
Scale: 1:10,000



Legend

Map 7
Title: Morphological Growth
Period: to 1634
Scale: 1:10.000

	pre-existing land		
	new land		
	former land		
	water		
	pre-existing buildings	0	0%
	new buildings	22	100%
	layout according to "de Gronttekening"		
	buildings total	22	

Morphological growth to 1634

Fort Amsterdam was constructed on the peninsula at the windward side of Sint Anna Bay, with an entrance at the Northwest. It was built with either four or five bastions.

Willemstad, Curaçao
June 9, 2011
Speckens A.H.





Morphological reduction







Map 8

Period: 1634 to 1676

Scale: 1:10.000

Legend

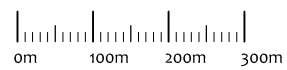
Map 8
Title: Morphological reduction
Period: 1634 to 1676
Scale: 1:10.000

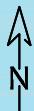
	pre-existing land		
	new land		
	water		
	remaining buildings	22	100%
	demolished buildings	0	0%
	layout according to "de Gronttekening"		
	buildings total	22	

Morphological reduction 1634 to 1676

In 1676 Fort Amsterdam had four bastions; if there has been a fifth one, it was demolished.

Willemstad, Curaçao
June 9, 2011
Speckens A.H.





Morphological growth

Map 9
Period: 1634 to 1676
Scale: 1:10.000

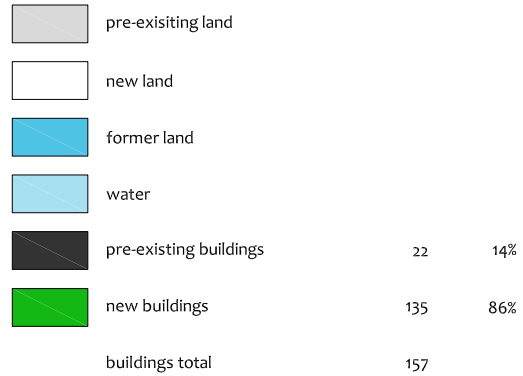
Legend

Map 9

Title: Morphological growth

Period: 1634 to 1676

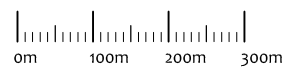
Scale: 1:10.000

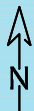


Morphological growth 1634 to 1676

The construction of Punda started to the northeast of Fort Amsterdam. A part of Waaigat was reclaimed, which was used for building development. In 1676 Punda contained 129 buildings and was protected by two city walls. Five buildings had already been built in Otrobanda; there was no context to identify their exact location, which is therefore inaccurate.

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June 9, 2011
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Morphological reduction

Map 10

Period: 1676 to 1715

Scale: 1:10.000

Legend

Map 10

Title: Morphological reduction

Period: 1767 to 1715

Scale: 1:10.000



pre-existing land



new land



water



remaining buildings

114

73%



demolished buildings

43

37%

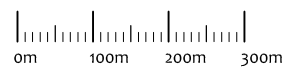
buildings total

157

Morphological reduction 1676 to 1715

The differences between the map of 1715 and 1676 suggest 43% of the buildings had already been demolished within 40 years. It could also mean, however, that the historical drawing by Robijn in 1676 contained building plans, which were not executed.

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Morphological growth

Map 11
Period: 1676 to 1715
Scale: 1:10.000









Legend

Map 11

Title: Morphological growth

Period: 1676 to 1715

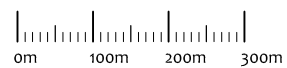
Scale: 1:10.000

	pre-existing land		
	new land		
	former land		
	water		
	pre-existing buildings	114	33%
	new buildings	229	67%
	buildings total	343	

Morphological growth 1676 to 1715

In 1715 more land had been reclaimed to finish the development of Punda, including a third city wall at the northeastern side. Otrobanda grew with only one building. At the northern side of Waaigat, the first five buildings of Scharloo appeared. Similarly to the buildings in Otrobanda, their exact location could not be determined.

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Morphological reduction

Map 12
Period: 1715 to 1754
Scale: 1:10.000








Legend

Map 12

Title: Morphological reduction

Period: 1715 to 1754

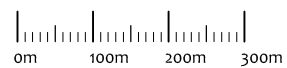
Scale: 1:10.000

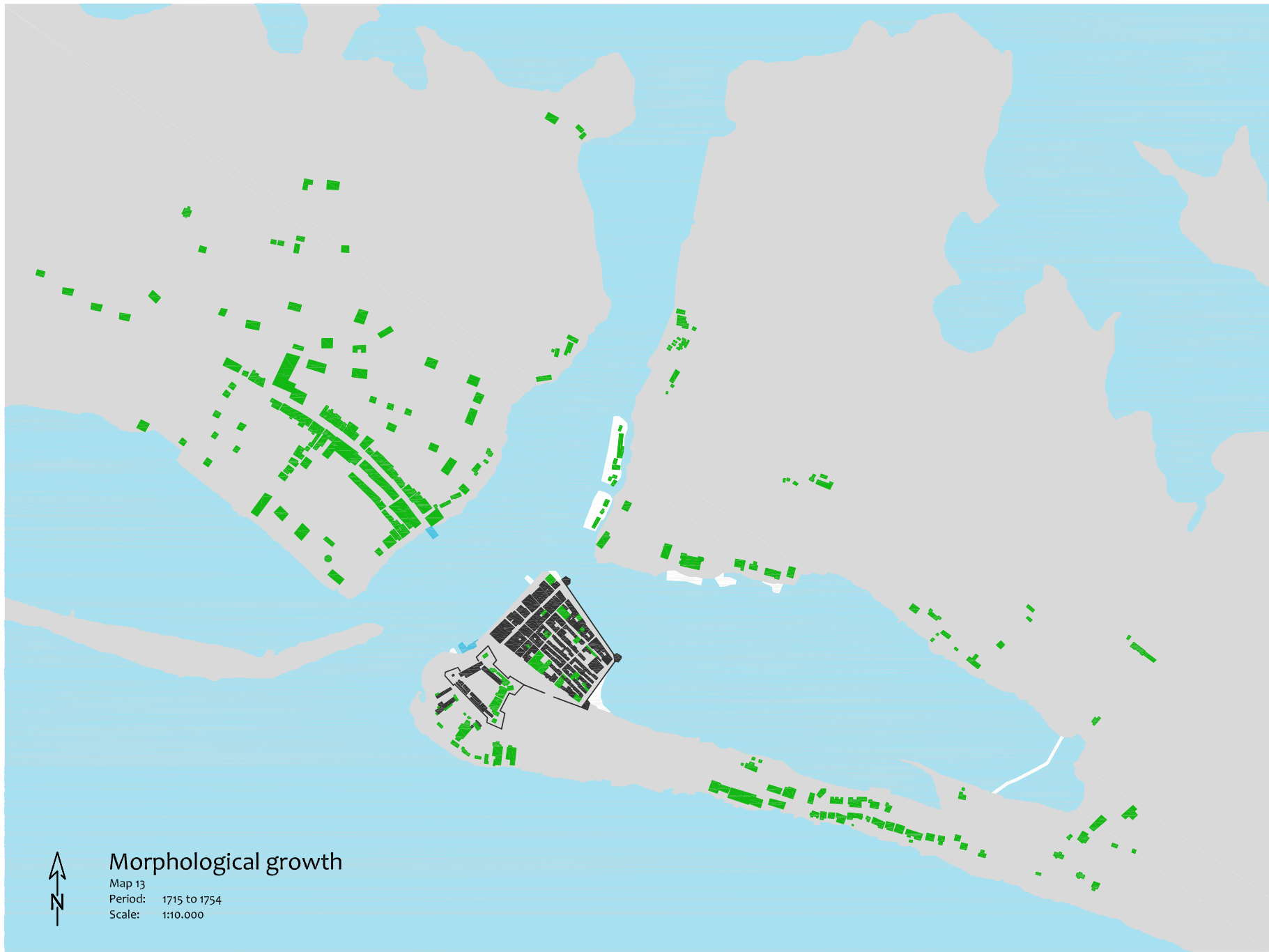
	pre-existing land		
	new land		
	water		
	remaining buildings	244	83%
	demolished buildings	51	17%
	buildings total	295	

Morphological reduction 1715 to 1754

Between 1715 and 1754 not much seems to have been demolished in Punda, with the exception of Fort Amsterdam. By means of the historical drawings it was not possible to relate the buildings of Otrobanda and Scharloo to buildings in more recent maps. Therefore they appear to be demolished on the map though, in fact, some of them might have remained.

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Morphological growth

Map 13
Period: 1715 to 1754
Scale: 1:10.000



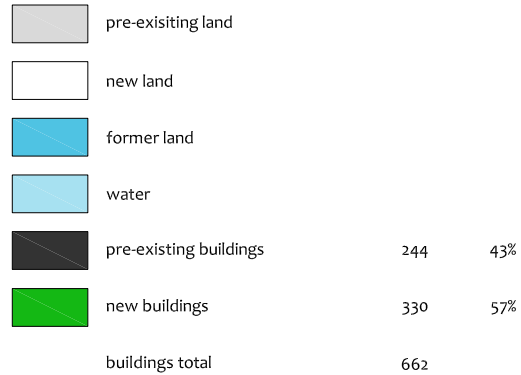
Legend

Mao 13

Title: Morphological growth

Period: 1715 to 1754

Scale: 1:10.000



Morphological growth 1715 to 1754

Within the city walls Punda did not change much; however, Fort Amsterdam gained many new buildings: both inside and outside the fort walls. New land appears to the east of Punda, which could be deposited in a natural way.

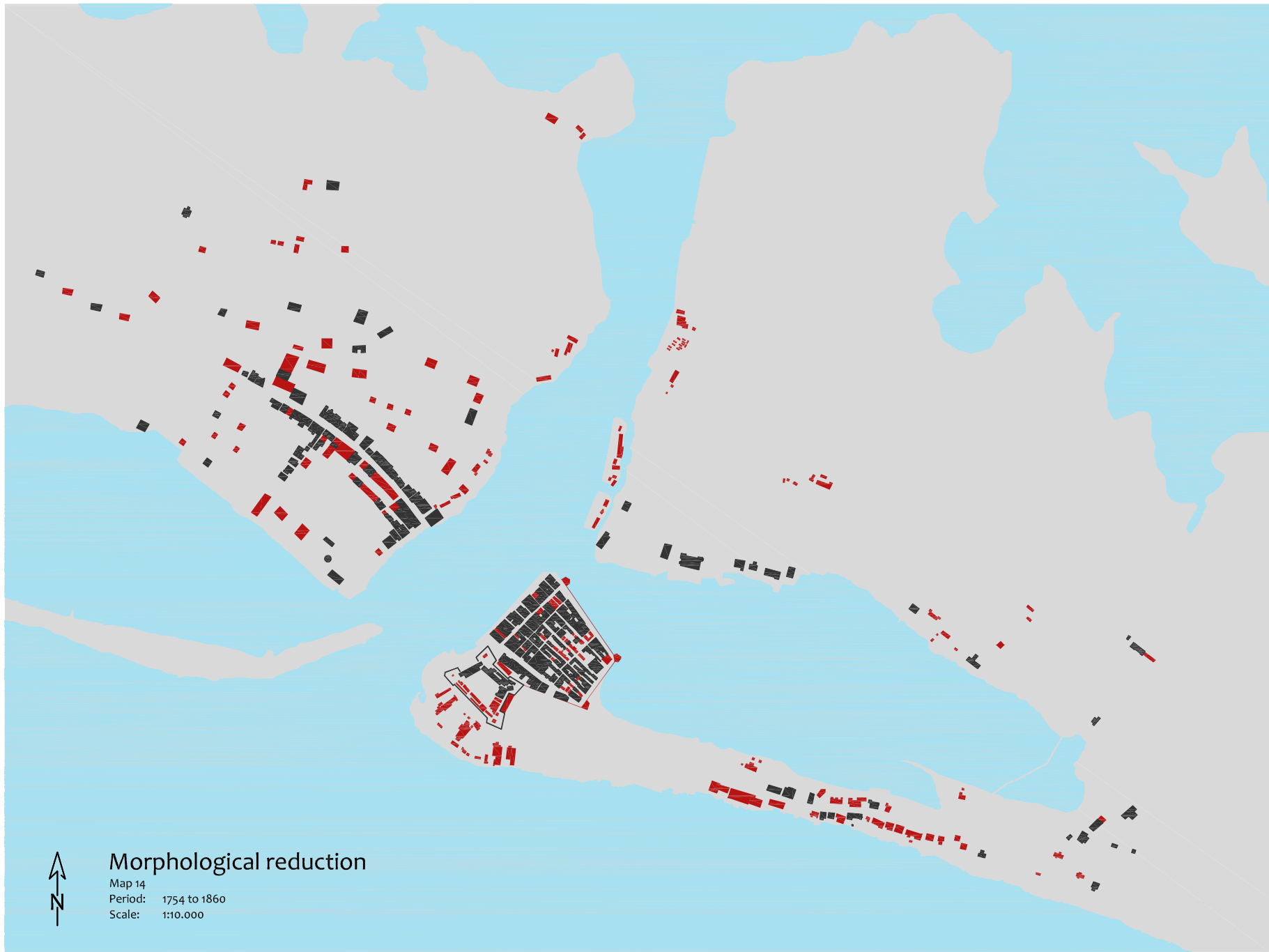
For the first time Pietermaai appears on the map: one street with ribbon development on the narrowest (70 to 100 meters) strip of land. Also, buildings have been identified located on the present-day Julianaplein.

Scharloo has expanded, containing over 20 buildings. Two important buildings have been identified, which both have been lost between 1960 and 2010: 'de Vijf Zinnen' and 'Sint Jago'. Land has been reclaimed to the south and west of Scharloo. The western parts are likely to have been for dock industry, while the southern areas seem to be private as they are related to the near buildings.

Otrobanda also expanded: the Breedestraat took shape and to its north around mansions were built around which the Kurá structure developed, including 'Vredelust' (currently known as Kortijn) and 'Kortijn' (lost between 1860 and 1909). The current Molenplein 12-19, south of the Breedestraat, was also built in this period.

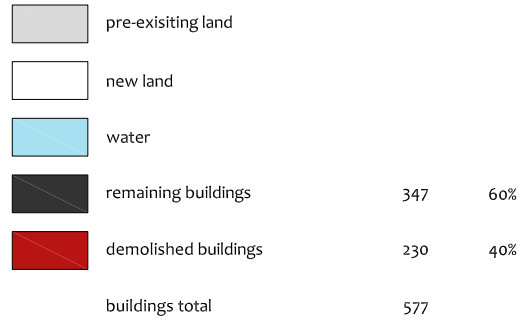
Willemstad, Curaçao
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Legend

Map 14
Title: Morphological reduction
Period: 1754 to 1860
Scale: 1:10.000

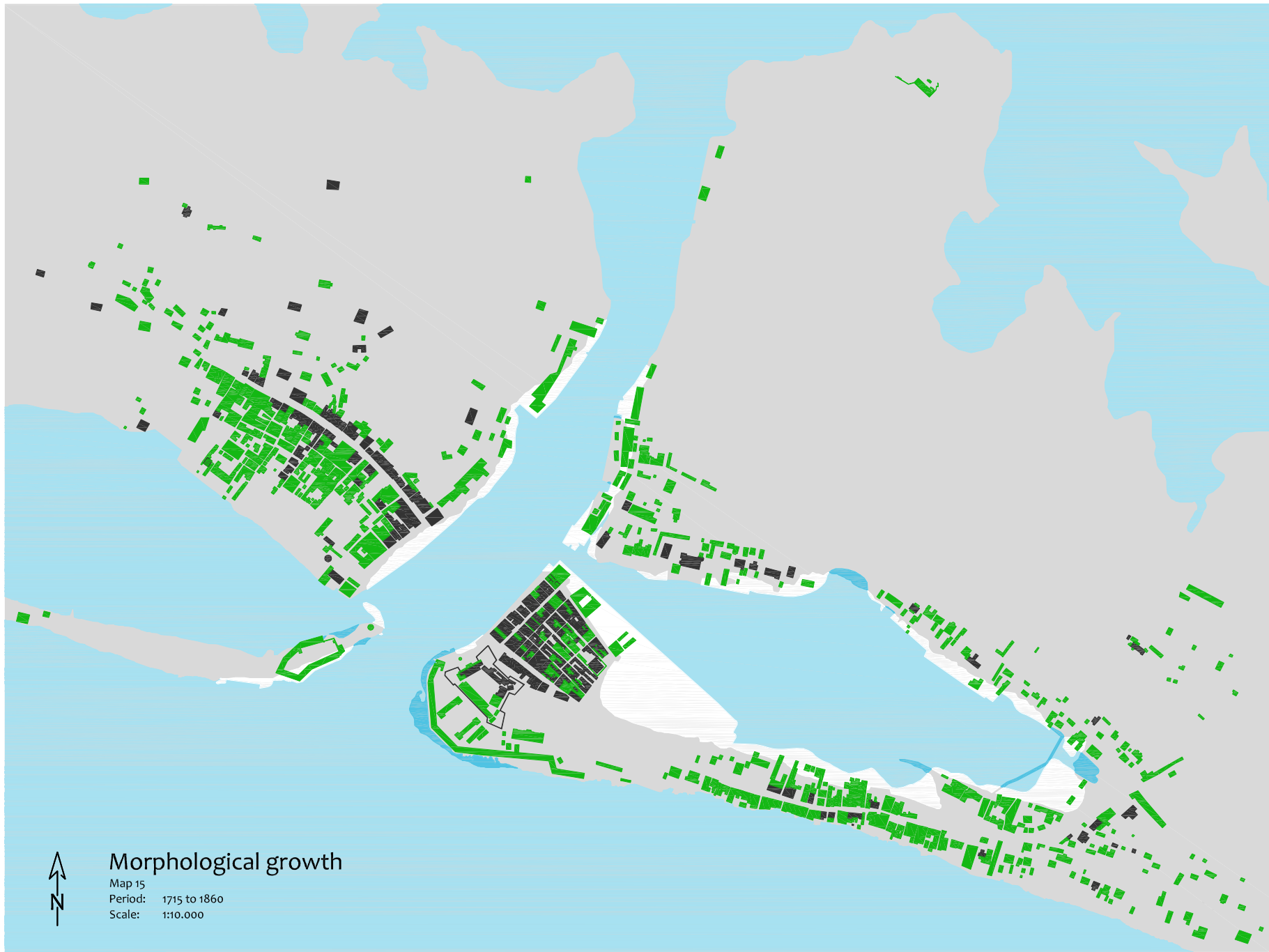


Morphological reduction 1754 to 1860

Between 1754 and 1860 most of the new buildings within Fort Amsterdam were demolished again. The city walls around Punda were also demolished. In Pietermaai most of the buildings did not survive, as well as most buildings alongside the Sint Anna Bay in Scharloo and Otrobanda.

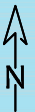
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June 9, 2011
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Morphological growth

Map 15
Period: 1715 to 1860
Scale: 1:10.000



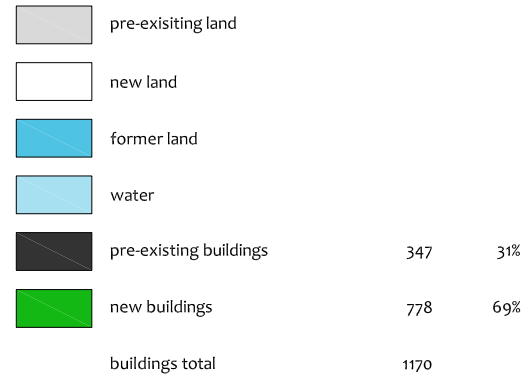
Legend

Map 15

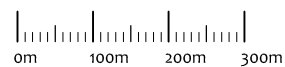
Title: Morphological growth

Period: 1715 to 1860

Scale: 1:10.000



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Morphological growth 1754 to 1860

In 1860 Willemstad had gained three military structures; Waterfort in Punda, Riffort in Otrobanda and Fort Nassau to the north, on the highest point overlooking both Sint Anna Bay and Schottegat.

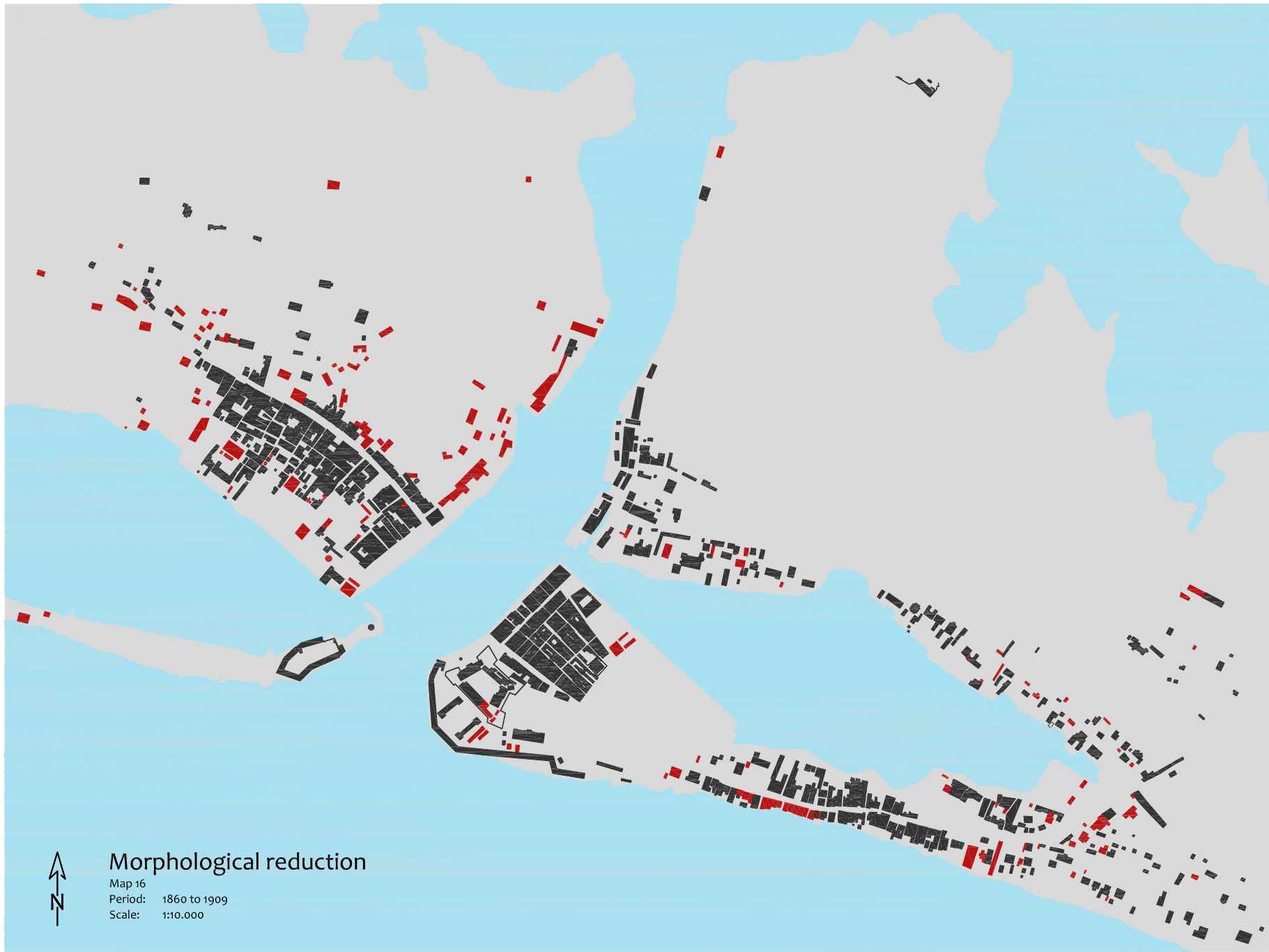
Along the eastern side of Punda land was reclaimed for building development. Considering the large size and straight line, this was probably planned. In addition, Punda was extended by using existing open spaces. Despite the land reclamation, Pietemaai, Scharloo and Otrobanda have surpassed Punda in dimensions.

Pietemaai grew denser as well, using the new land reclaimed to the north. The land has been reclaimed arbitrarily, suggesting it was done individually by land owners.

The same goes for Scharloo; it expanded to form Scharloo East and Scharloo West, separated by a small recess. Here land was also reclaimed arbitrarily. The development of Scharloo is restricted to the south side of the street, which is lower than the land to the north. At the eastern side of Waaigat, Pietemaai and Scharloo connect.

South of the Breedestraat Otrobanda expanded densely and the 'Alley Area' took shape. Only a few buildings were built on the sloping area just above the Breedestraat. The land alongside Sint Anna Bay in Otrobanda gives the Sint Anna Bay a much more clear definition and was therefore probably

reclaimed according to planning.



Morphological reduction

Map 16
Period: 1860 to 1909
Scale: 1:10,000

Legend

Map 16

Title: Morphological reduction

Period: 1860 to 1909

Scale: 1:10.000



pre-existing land



new land



water



remaining buildings

859

84%



demolished buildings

162

16%

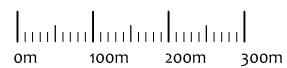
buildings total

1021

Morphological reduction 1860 to 1909

Between 1860 and 1909 the most remarkable change is the disappearance of the waterfront buildings to the north of Breestraat. These buildings are likely to have been for dock industry. Also a large area in the centre of Pietermaai has disappeared.

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Morphological growth

Map 17
Period: 1860 to 1909
Scale: 1:10,000







Legend

Map 17

Title: Morphological growth

Period: 1860 to 1909

Scale: 1:10.000

	pre-existing land		
	new land		
	former land		
	water		
	pre-existing buildings	859	33%
	new buildings	1762	67%
	buildings total	2770	

Morphological growth 1860 to 1909

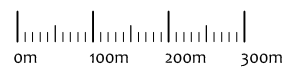
In 1909 all districts expanded greatly; the expansion of Willemstad leaves the frame of the studied area to the east and the west.

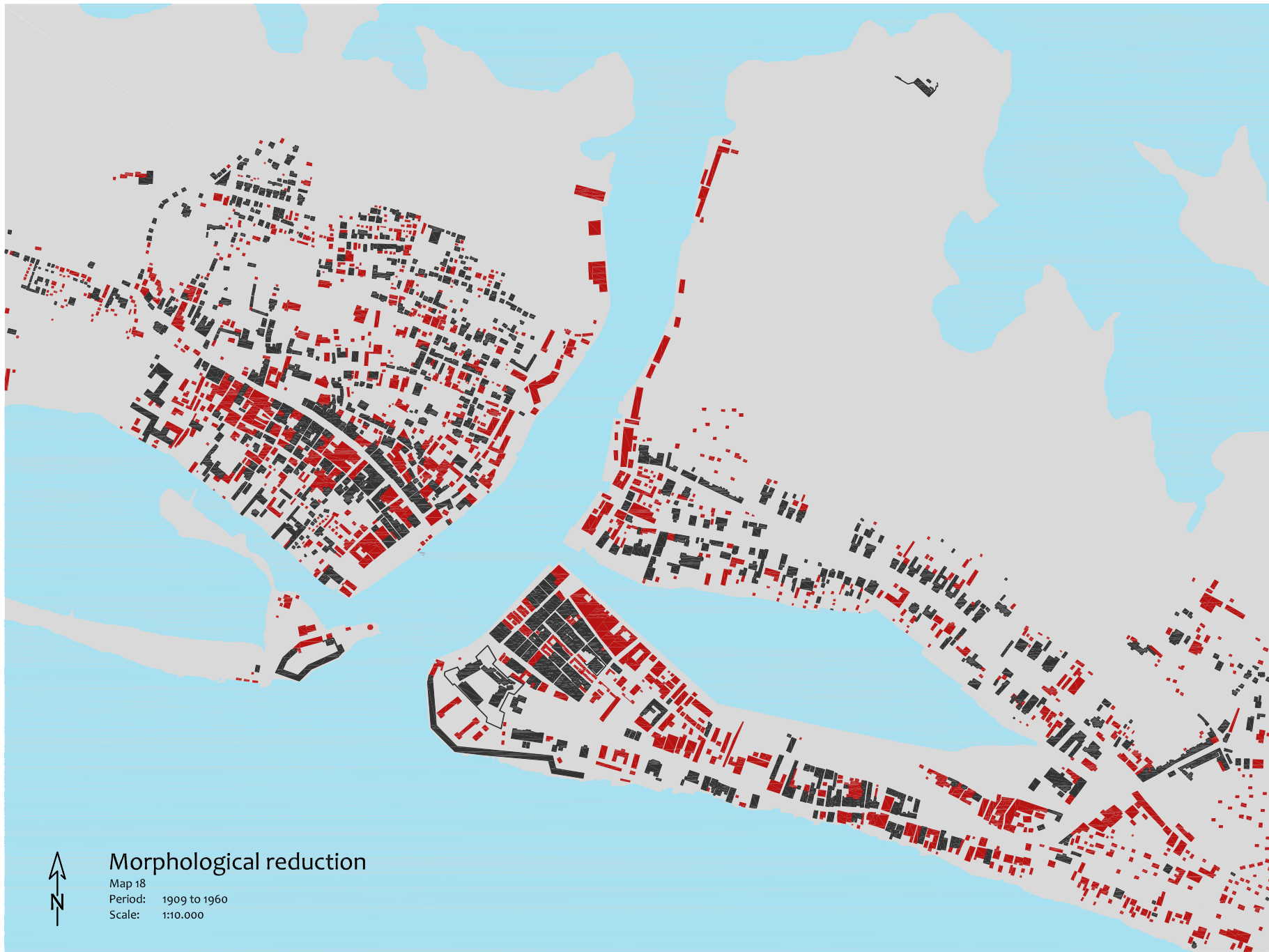
The area between Punda and Pietermaai is filled in with building development, connection the two districts. The underlying soil was reclaimed in the previous period. The land of Pietermaai has been expanded by land reclamation planning ('Plan Steenberghe' and 'Aanvaarding Plan' of 1860) to be used for building development and infrastructural development in the following period. The central area in Pietermaai that was demolished in the previous period remained empty.

The land reclamation of Scharloo is still characterized by small interventions. The small recess has been filled in and new building development connects West Scharloo and East Scharloo. The sloping northern side of Scharlooweg has been built on, complementing the ribbon development. To the east the areas currently known as 'Berg Altena' developed.

Similar to Scharloo, the expansion of Otrobanda took place uphill to the north of Breedestraat. It extended around the large pre-existing buildings, creating the 'Kurá' structure.

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Morphological reduction

Map 18
Period: 1909 to 1960
Scale: 1:10.000








Legend

Map 18

Title: Morphological reduction

Period: 1909 to 1960

Scale: 1:10.000

	pre-existing land		
	new land		
	water		
	remaining buildings	1122	44%
	demolished buildings	1442	56%
	buildings total	2564	

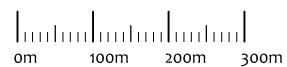
Morphological reduction 1909 to 1960

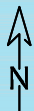
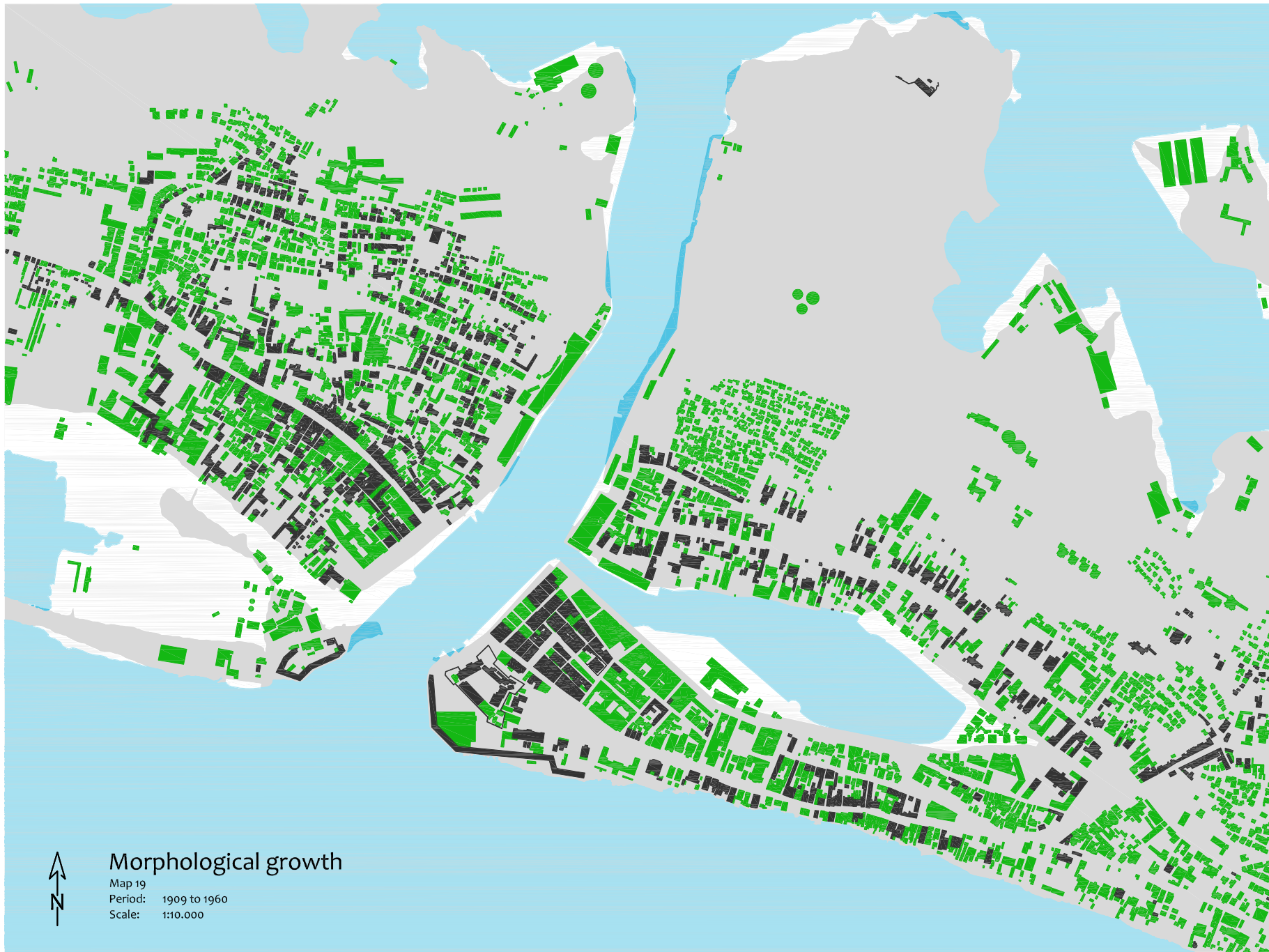
Most of the building development between Punda and Pietemaai was already demolished before 1960. In Pietemaai, many buildings are lost as well.

In Scharloo many outbuildings are demolished, leaving the main buildings. Alongside Sint Anna Bay, however, all buildings have been demolished on both the Scharloo side as the Otrobanda side.

Also in Otrobanda many buildings have been demolished. Entire blocks in the alley area seem to have disappeared. To the north both large buildings as small buildings have been demolished, including various buildings in the centre of Otrobanda around which the Kurá structure was formed.

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Morphological growth

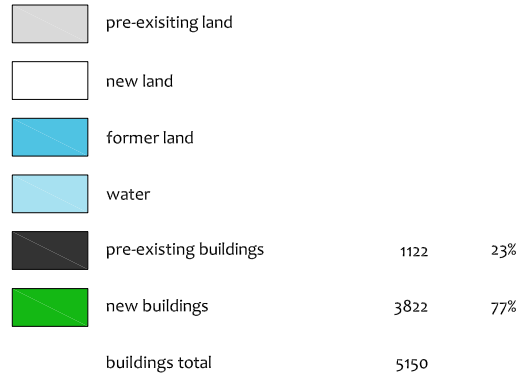
Map 19

Period: 1909 to 1960

Scale: 1:10.000

Legend

Map 19
 Title: Morphological growth
 Period: 1909 to 1960
 Scale: 1:10.000

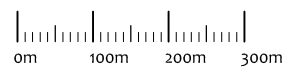


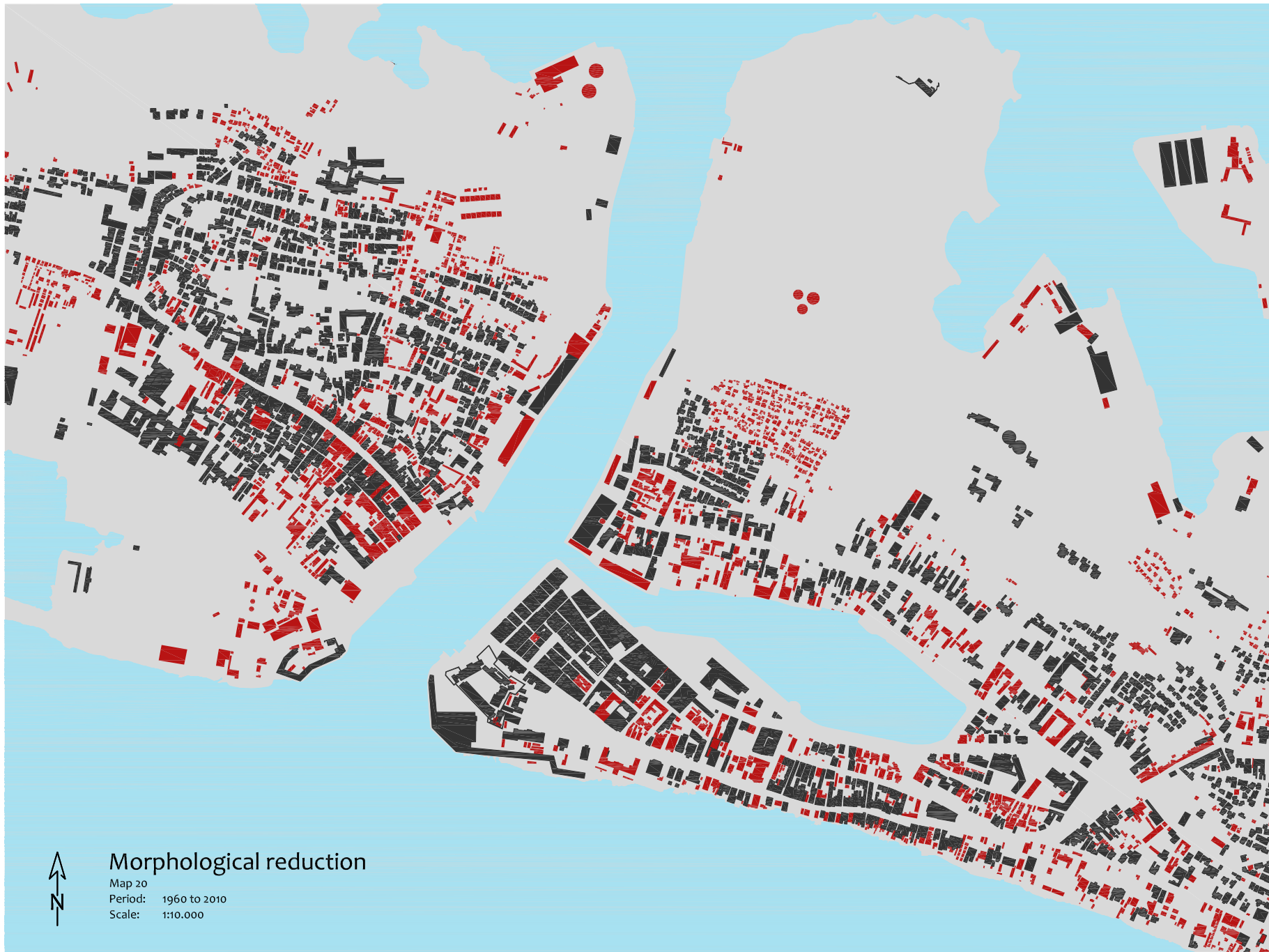
Morphological growth 1909 to 1960

To 1960 Willemstad was extended by using existing empty spaces in the urban fabric of Pietermaai, Scharloo and Otrobanda. Slum areas, recognizable by their small scale, appear to the north of Scharloo, to the east of Pietermaai and mixed throughout Otrobanda.

In the past, land reclamation mostly served building development. The land reclamation in 1960 along Pietermaai, Scharloo and Otrobanda, however, mostly served for the development of the infrastructure: A.M. Chumaceiro Boulevard/Ruyterkade and the Pater Euwensweg. The land reclamation also increased the size of the present-day Plaza Brion. Within Schottegat land has been reclaimed as well, but probably for dock industries.

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Morphological reduction

Map 20
Period: 1960 to 2010
Scale: 1:10.000

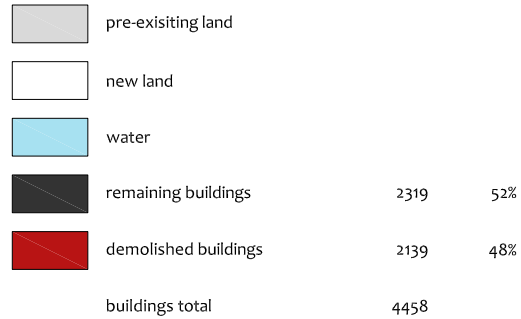
Legend

Map 20

Title: Morphological reduction

Period: 1960 to 2010

Scale: 1:10.000



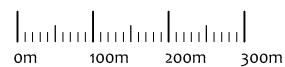
Morphological reduction 1960 to 2010

Between 1960 and 2010 a record number of buildings have been destroyed. The construction of the Queen Juliana Bridge and the ringway involved the demolishing of many buildings to the north of Otrobanda and straight through Otrobanda, separating east from west. In Scharloo more than half of the slum area was demolished, as well as a couple of a few houses at Scharlooweg. To broaden Berg Altena at the eastern side of the city, an entire row of houses was demolished.

Due to the fires in '69 the entire waterfront at Plaza Brion was lost (~Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1996). Other areas also suffered from the fire, but it is unclear which buildings it affected.

Pietemaai was thinned out, especially at the coastline. Scharloo lost many buildings along Waaigat, which was the oldest part of the district: most of them originated from between 1754 and 1860.

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Morphological growth

Map 21
Period: 1960 to 2010
Scale: 1:10,000




Legend

Map 21

Title: Morphological growth

Period: 1960 to 2010


Scale: 1:10.000

 pre-existing land

 new land

 former land

 water

 pre-existing buildings 2319 72%

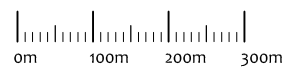
 new buildings 890 28%

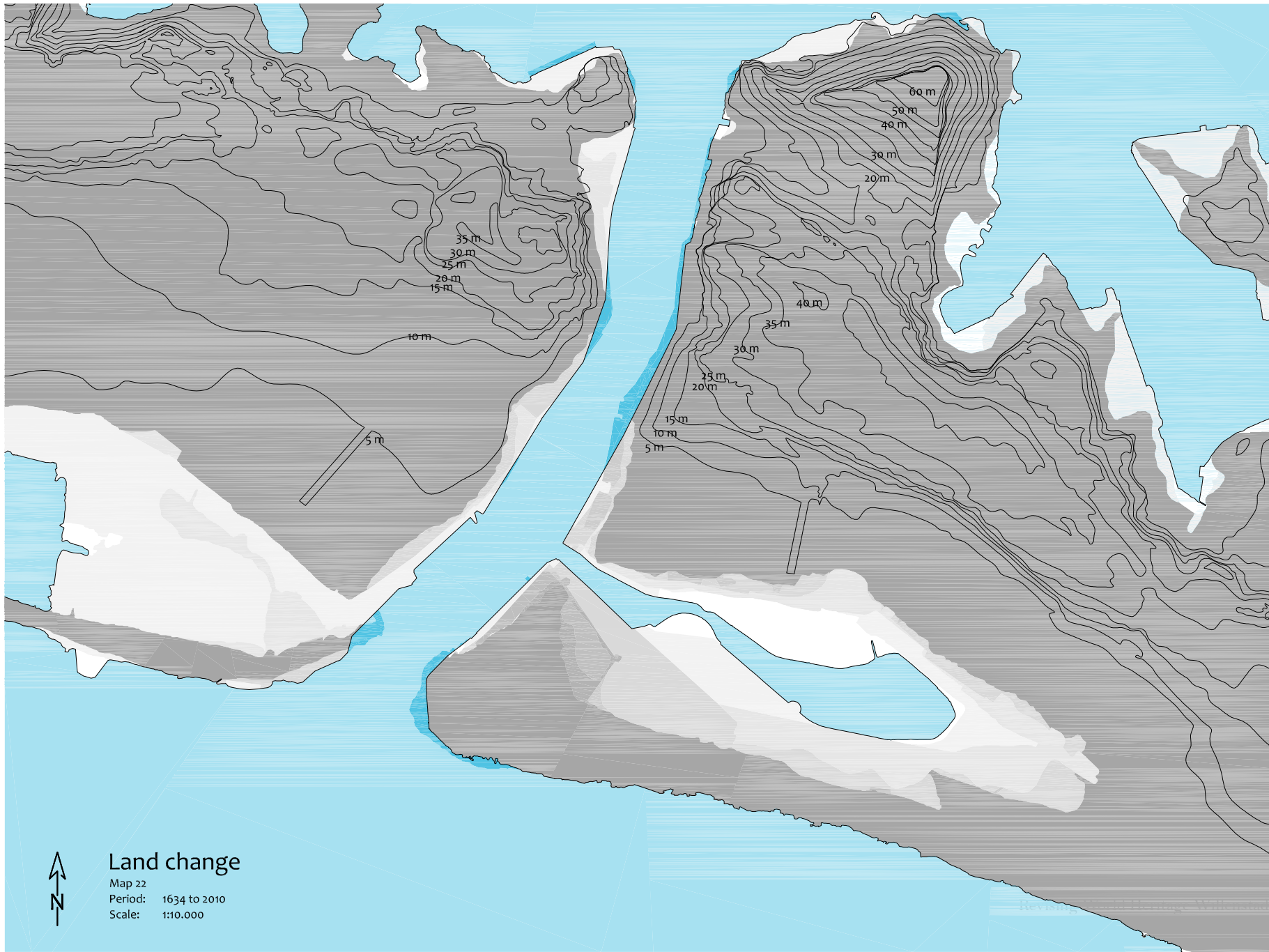
buildings total 3901

Morphological growth 1960 to 2010

The building development from 1960 to 2010 is characterized by a larger scale, which can be found in the south of Otrobanda, throughout Scharloo and next to Punda in the middle of Waaigat. Again, land has been reclaimed, reducing Waaigat to a fourth of its original size. Most of the gained land has been used to broaden the infrastructure (A.M. Chumaceiro Boulevard) and to create parking spaces.

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



Land change

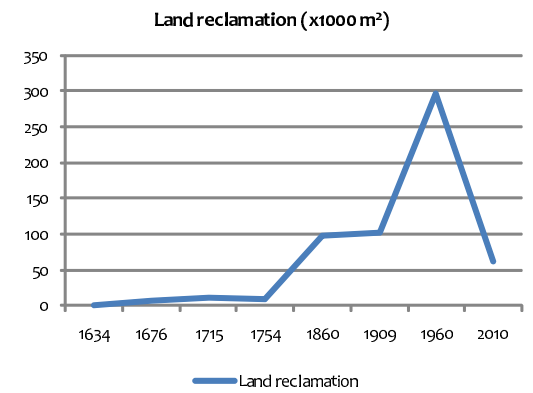
Map 22
Period: 1634 to 2010
Scale: 1:10,000

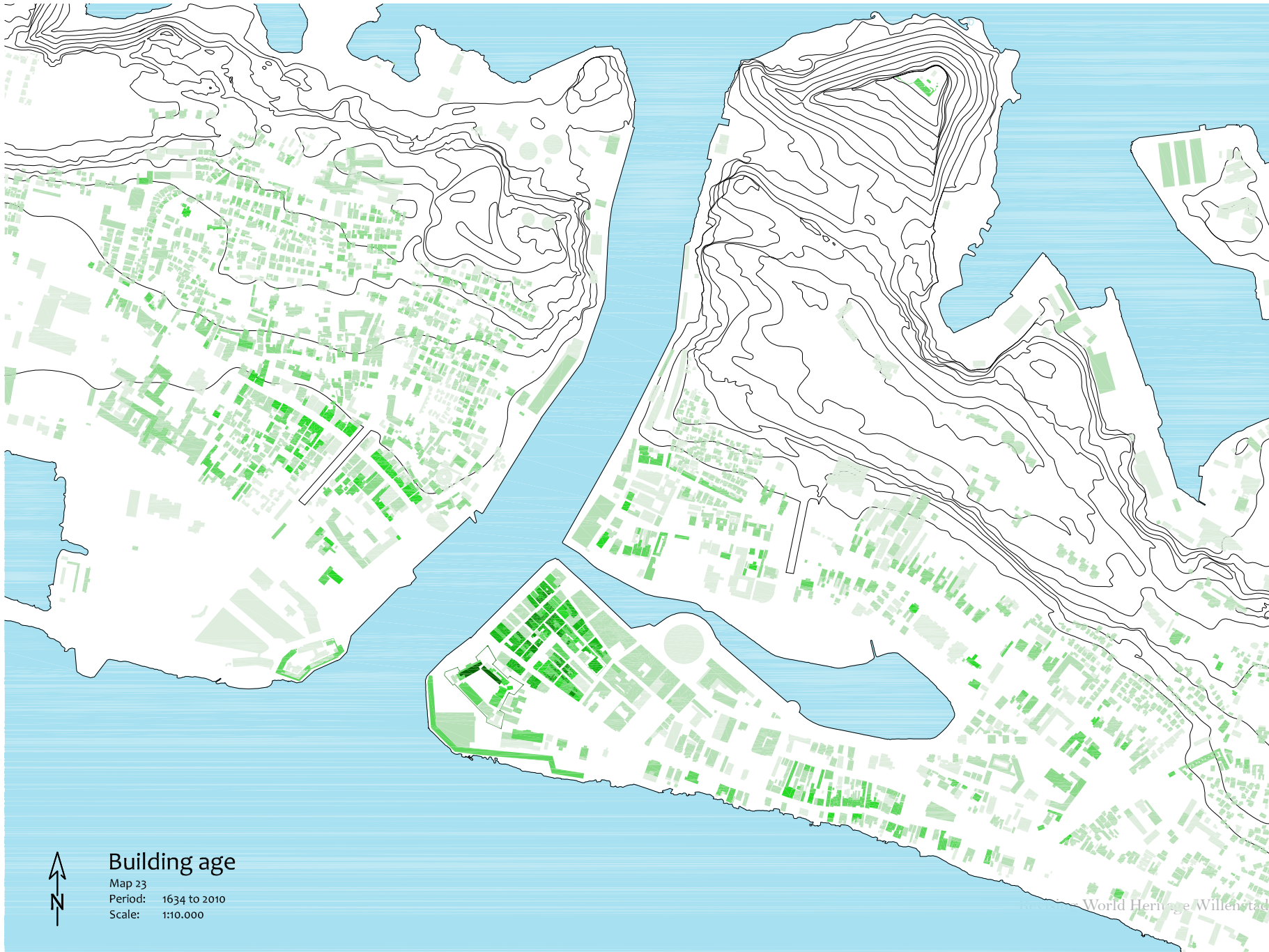
Legend

Map 22
Title: Land change
Period: 1634 to 2010
Scale: 1:10.000

-  water
-  former land
-  altitude
-  1634
-  1676
-  1715
-  1754
-  1860
-  1909
-  1960
-  2010

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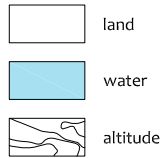
Building age

Map 23
Period: 1634 to 2010
Scale: 1:10.000

World Heritage Willenstadt

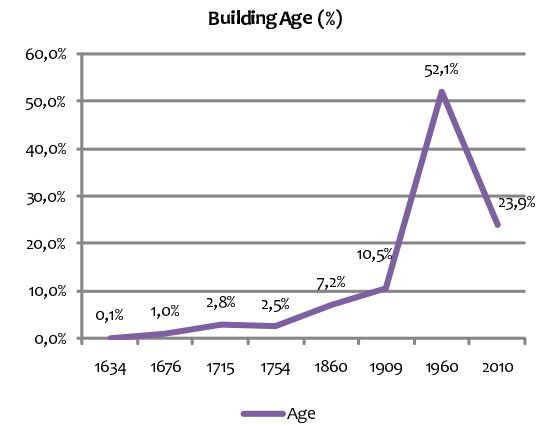
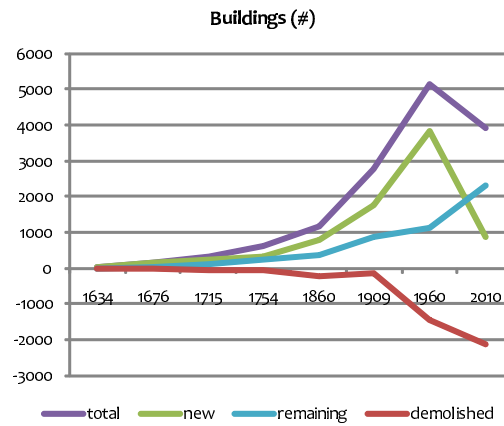
Legend

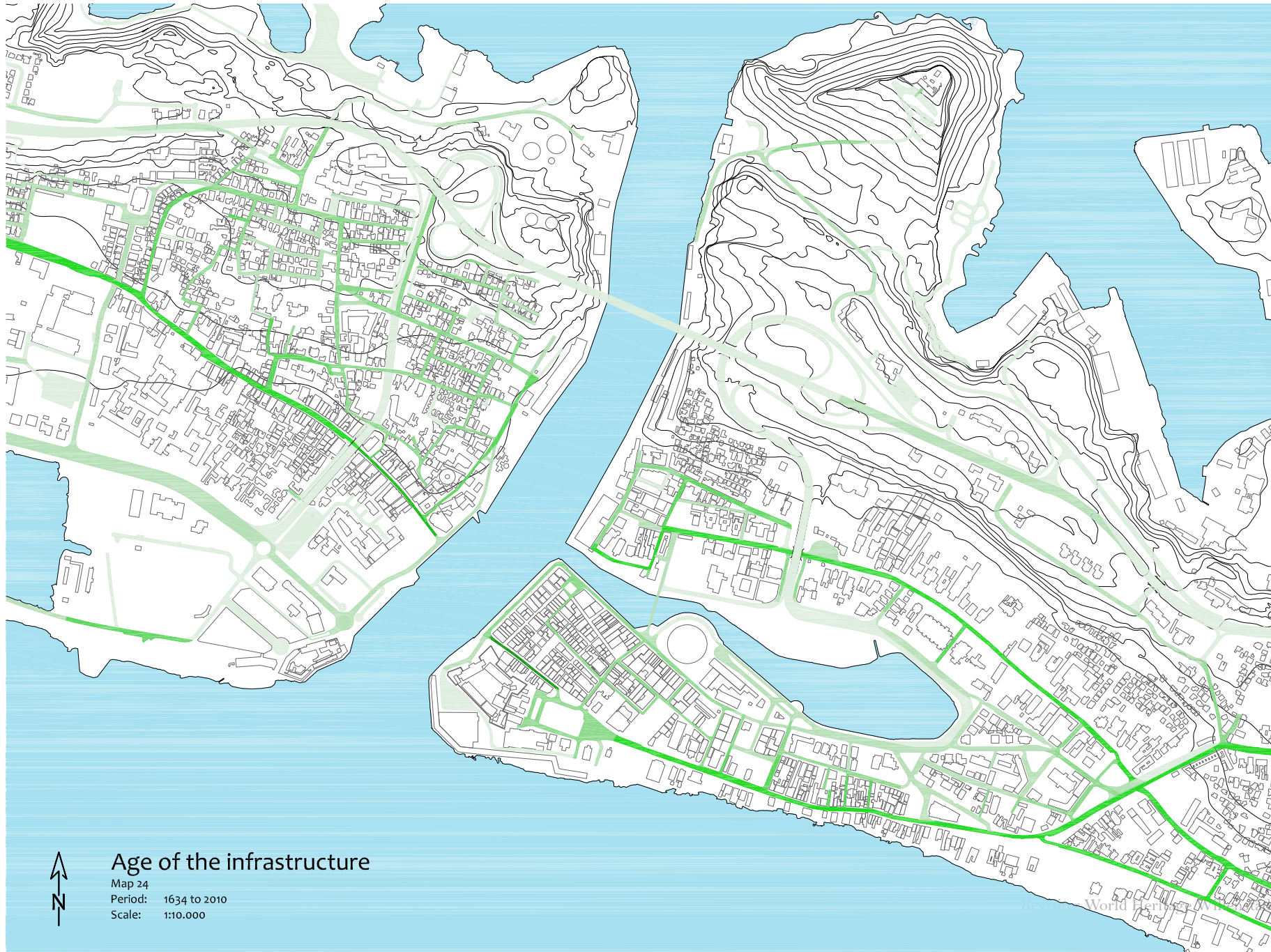
Map 2
 Title: Building Age
 Period: 1634 to 2010
 Scale: 1:10.000



	1634	3	0%
	1676	38	1%
	1715	106	3%
	1754	92	2%
	1860	267	7%
	1909	390	10%
	1960	1943	52%
	2010	890	24%
	buildings total	3729	

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Age of the infrastructure

Map 24
Period: 1634 to 2010
Scale: 1:10.000



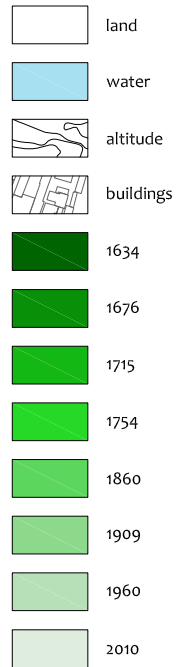
Legend

Map 24

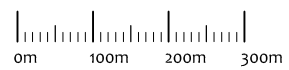
Title: Age of the infrastructure

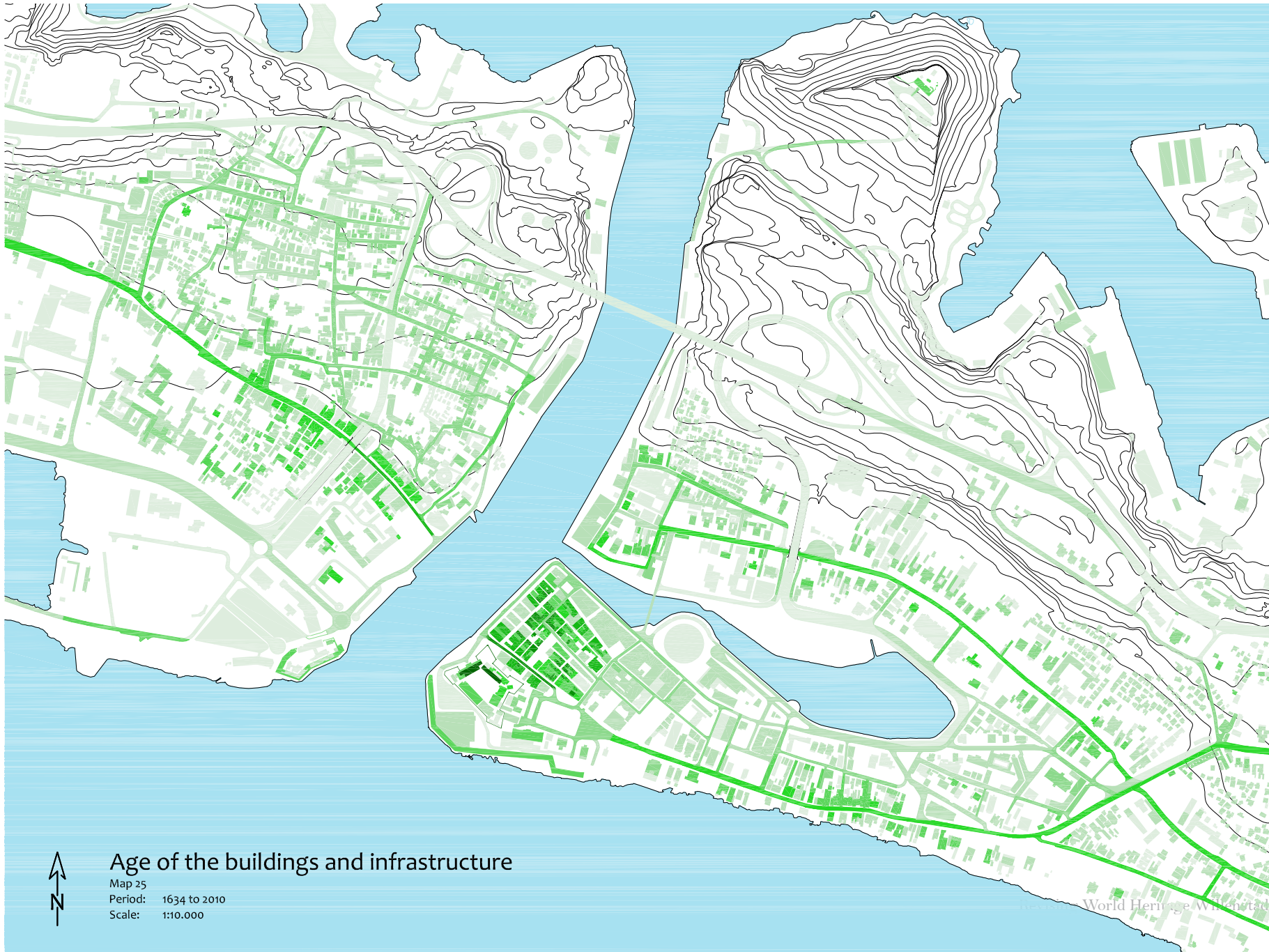
Period: 1634 to 2010

Scale: 1:10.000



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Age of the buildings and infrastructure

Map 25
Period: 1634 to 2010
Scale: 1:10,000

World Heritage Walkabout

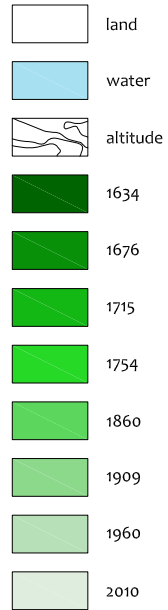
Legend

Map 25

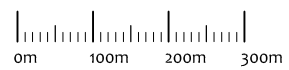
Title: Age of the buildings and infrastructure

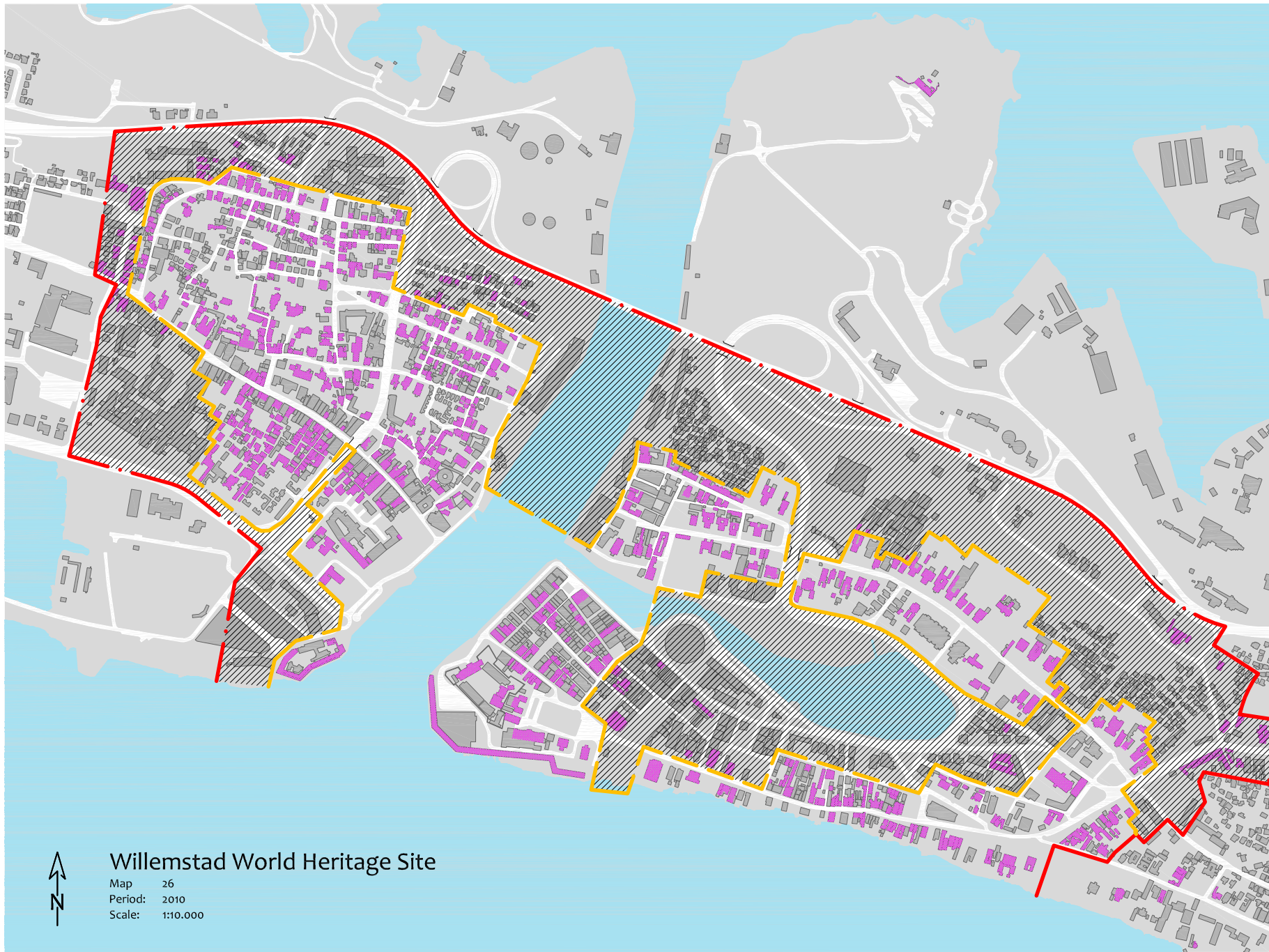
Period: 1634 to 2010

Scale: 1:10.000



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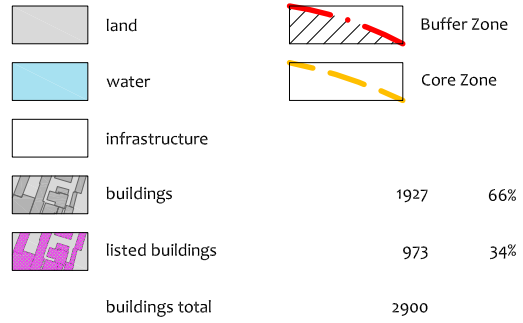
Willemstad World Heritage Site

Map 26
Period: 2010
Scale: 1:10.000

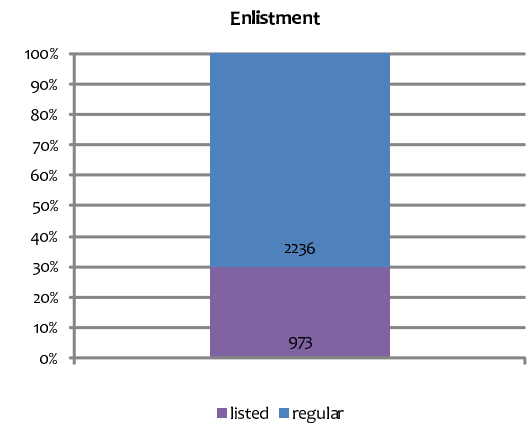


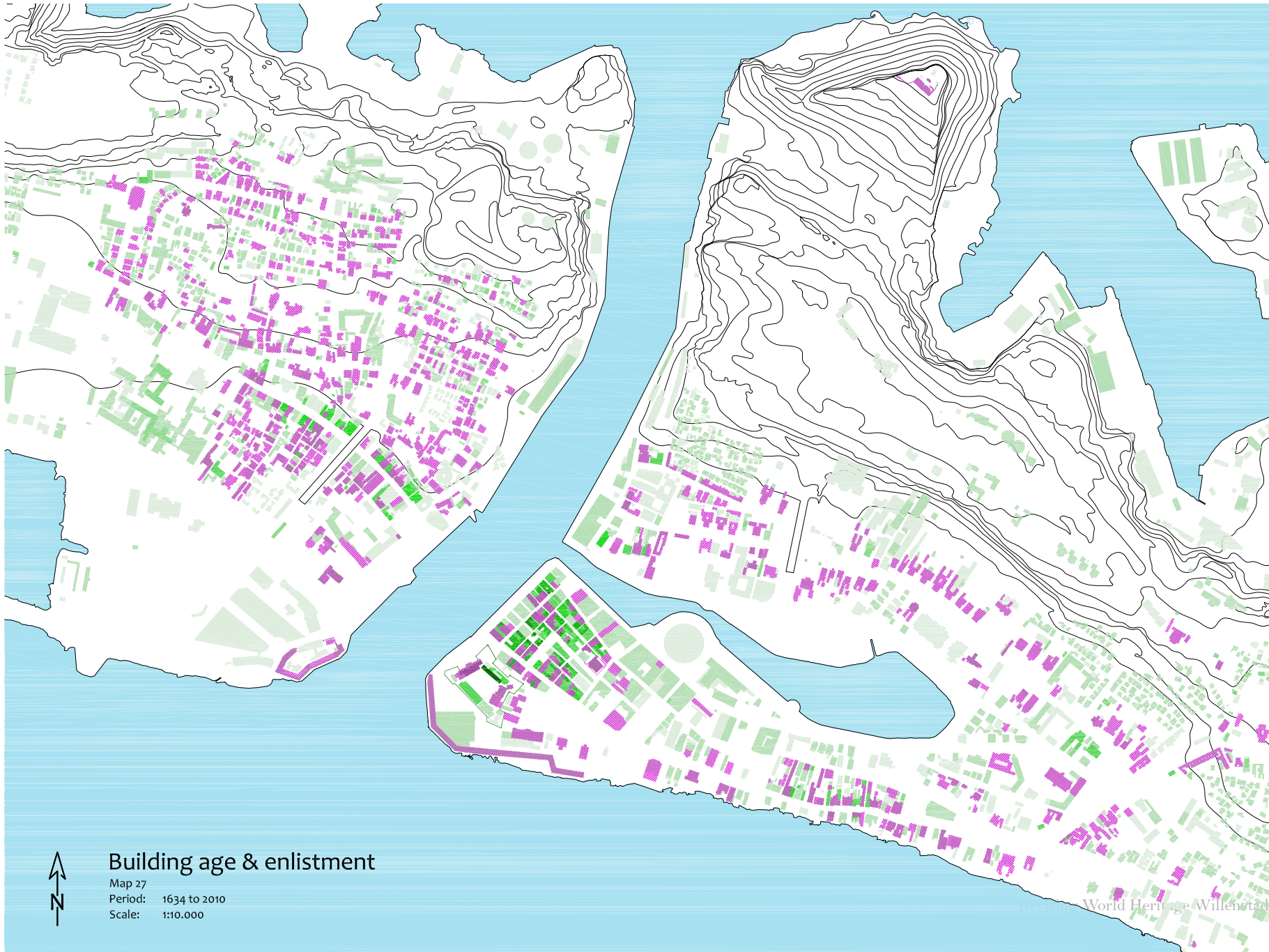
Legend

Map 26
 Title: Willestad World Heritage Site
 Period: 2010
 Scale: 1:10.000



Willemstad, Curaçao
 June 9, 2011
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Building age & enlistment

Map 27
Period: 1634 to 2010
Scale: 1:10,000

World Heritage Willentz

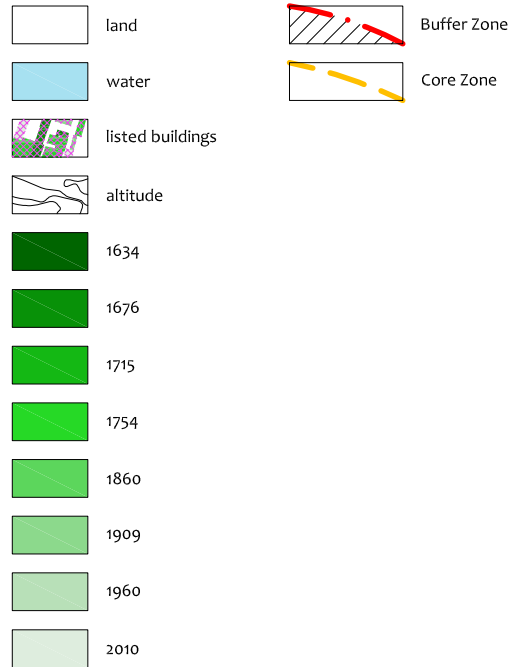
Legend

Map 27

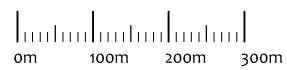
Title: Building age & enlistment

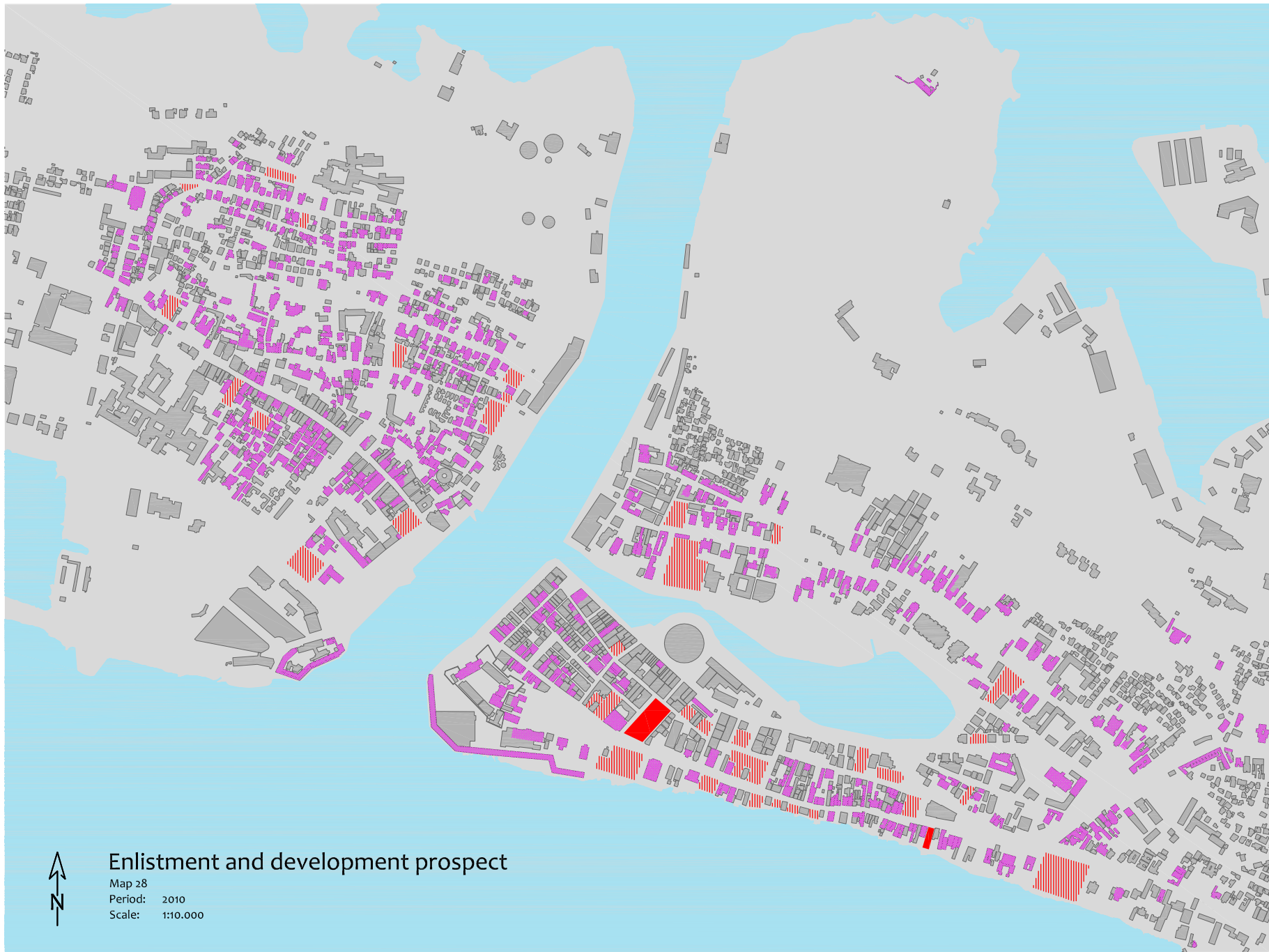
Period: 1634 to 2010

Scale: 1:10.000



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June 9, 2011
Speckens A.H.











Legend

Map 28

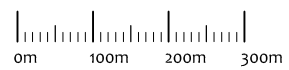
Title: Enlistment and development prospectg

Period: 2010

Scale: 1:10.000

-  land
-  water
-  buildings
-  listed buildings
-  current development
-  development prospect
(empty lots)

Willemstad, Curaçao
June 9, 2011
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7.4 FUTURE RESEARCH

The studies in the sub-chapters 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 aim to contribute to the OUV assessment practices of WH City Willemstad: The justification of the criteria has been reviewed to accurately define the OUV of WH City Willemstad; the zoning regulations have been reflected on, to identify weaknesses and propose enhancements; and, an additional study of the attributes – Sint Anna Bay, Punda, Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo – has been made.

Analysis of the morphology

Still, further research is recommended on the study of the attributes. The maps provide information of the attributes, their age value and political value (protected status), however, they can be used to identify many other values, e.g.: the sizes of buildings and lots can indicate social allegorical status; their current and previous function can be mapped to show use and non-use value; etc.

Due to the time frame, it was only possible to study the attributes on an urban scale, however, not only the

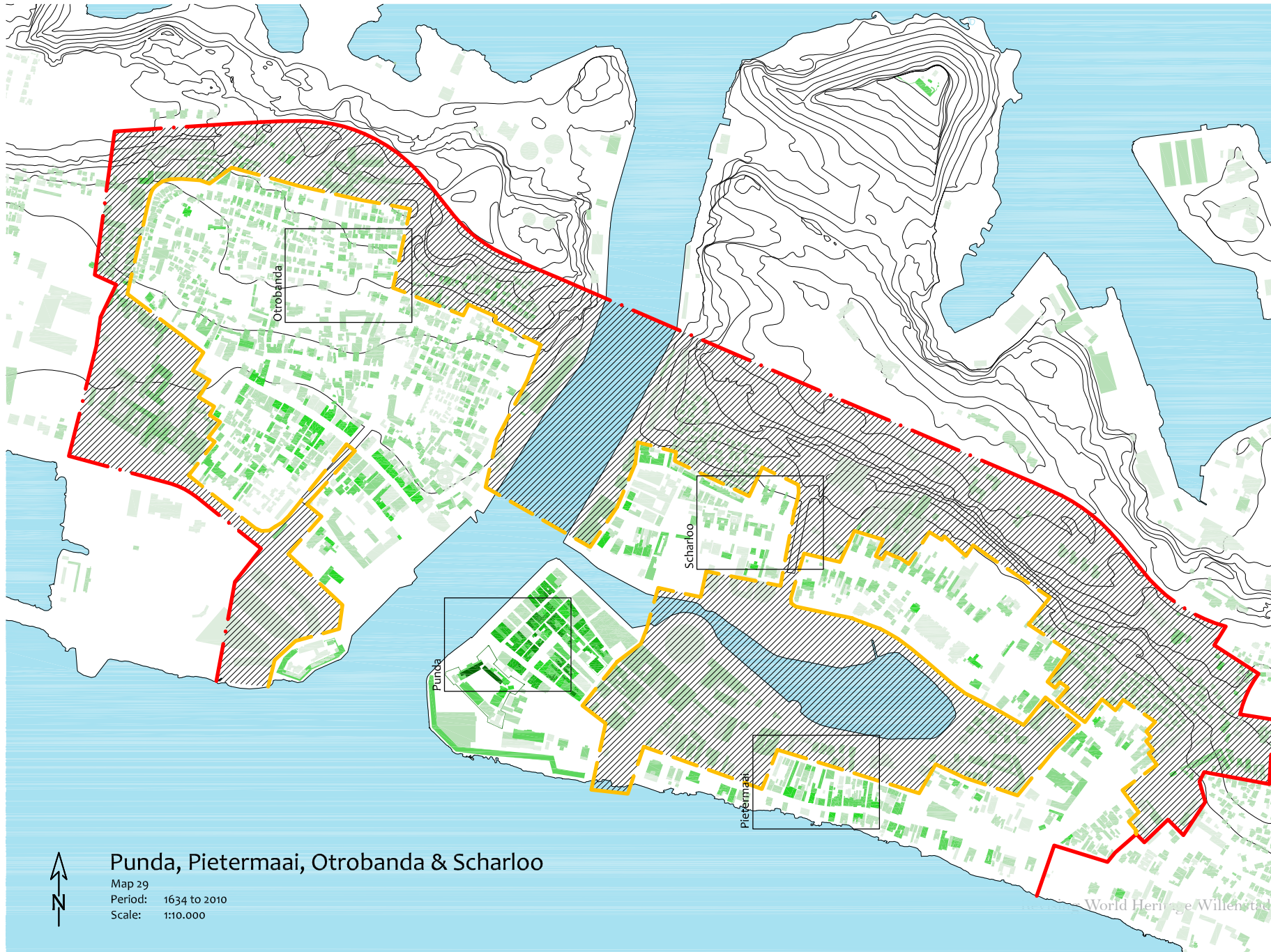
morphology of the urban districts of Punda, Pietermaai, Otrobanda and Scharloo is of OUV, their architecture is of OUV as well. Therefore it is highly recommended to continue research of the attributes on a smaller scale: on individual buildings.

Analysis of the architecture

The next pages propose further study of the attributes: the architecture of the four urban districts. First, map 29 suggests zooming in on the four urban districts, Punda (map 30+31), Pietermaai (map 32), Otrobanda (map 33) and Scharloo (map 34). On a scale of 1:1.000 the setting of a building becomes clearer. In addition, zooming in on the study of the morphological growth to 1:2.000, reveals the change of the setting around the buildings and changes of the building itself. This data can be used while studying the façades, plans and sections of the buildings.

To promote future research, the drawings of the buildings have been provided as well. They have been made available by the proprietors and architects that are, or have been, working on restoring these listed buildings:

District	Building	Copyright
Punda	Paleis van de Gouverneur	Plan 'D2
Punda	Kuiperstraat-Keukenstraat	Stichting Monumentenzorg Curaçao
Pietermaai	Pietermaaiweg 52	Jewel Investment and Management Group
Otrobanda	Bonairestraat 9-11	Stichting Monumentenzorg Curaçao
Scharloo	Bargestraat 57	Habibe & Maia Architects Inc.



Punda, Pietermaai, Otrobanda & Scharloo

Map 29
Period: 1634 to 2010
Scale: 1:10.000



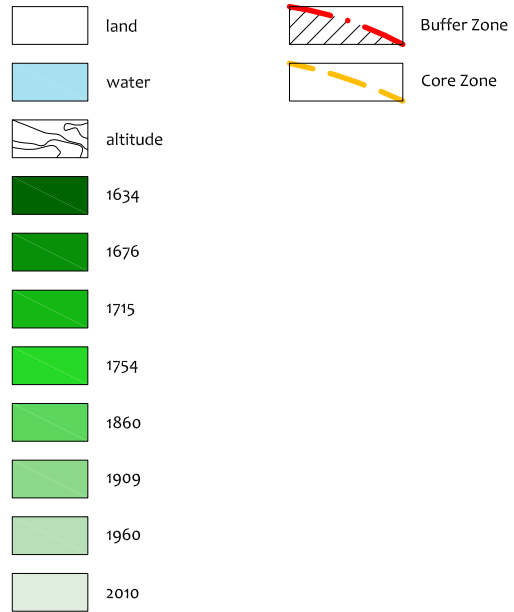
Legend

Map 29

Title: Punda , Pietermaai, Otrobanda & Scharloo

Period: 1634 to 2010

Scale: 1:10.000



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









Paleis van de Gouverneur

Map 30
Period: 1634 to 2010
Scale: 1:1,000



Legend

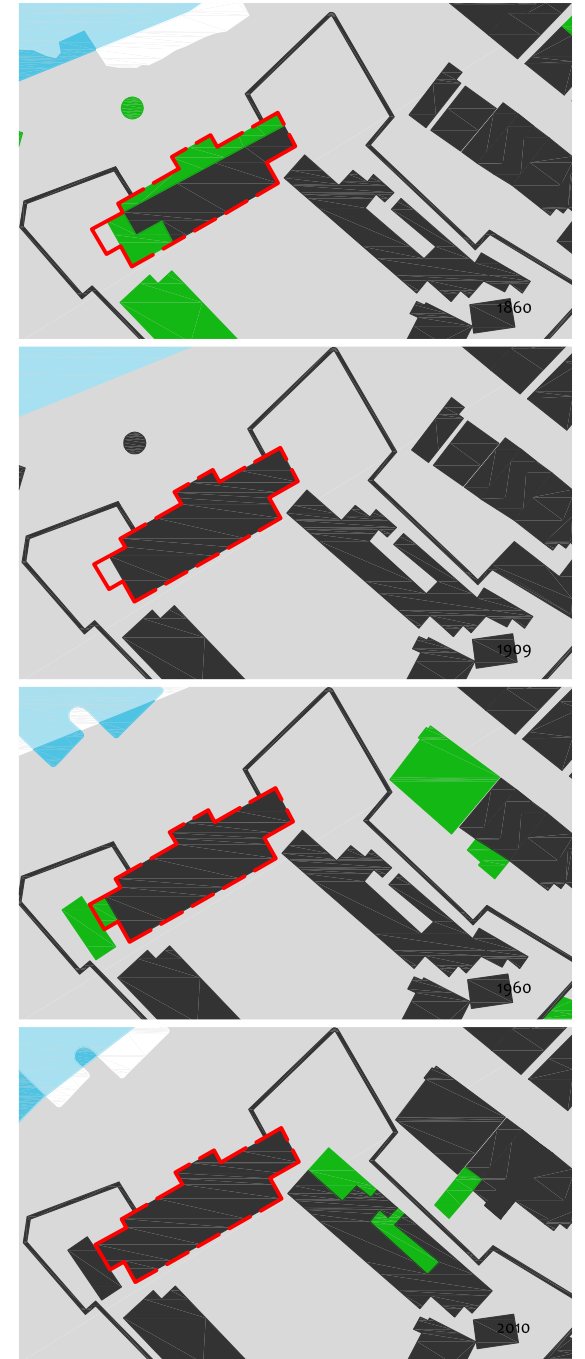
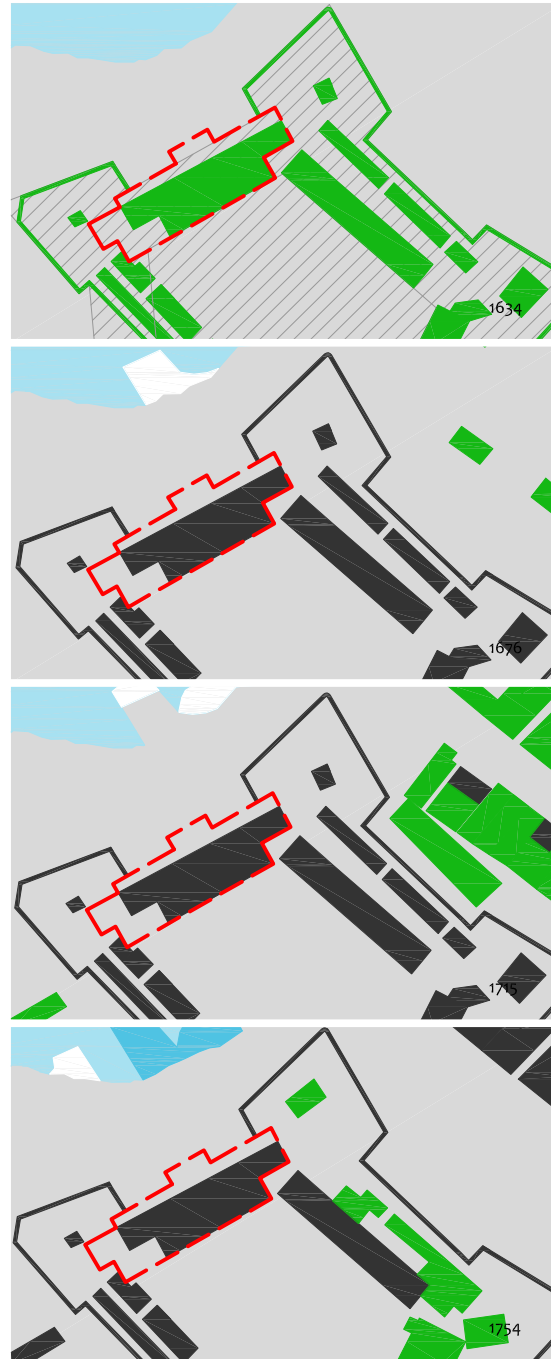
Map 30
 Title: Paleis van de Gouverneur
 Period: 1634 to 2010
 Scale: 1:1.000/1:2.000

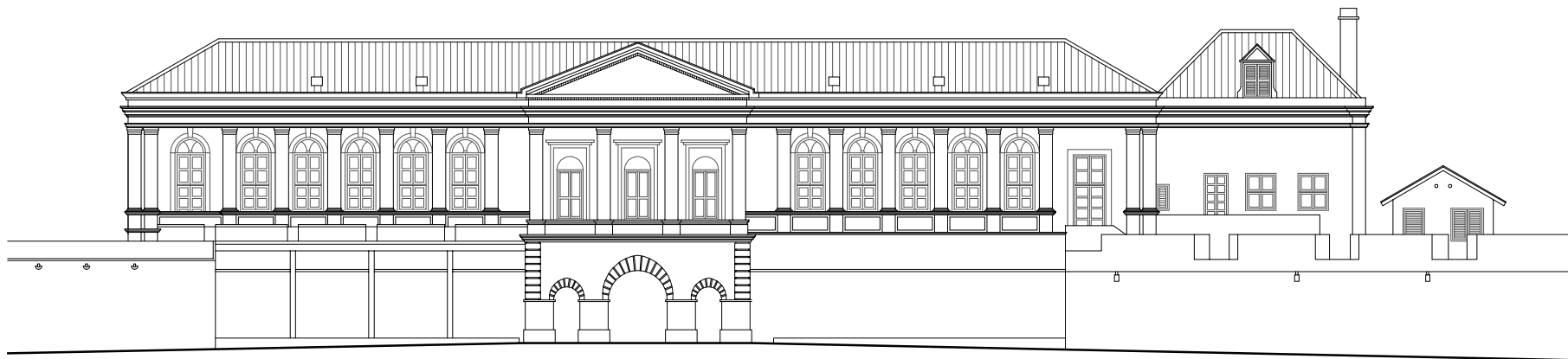
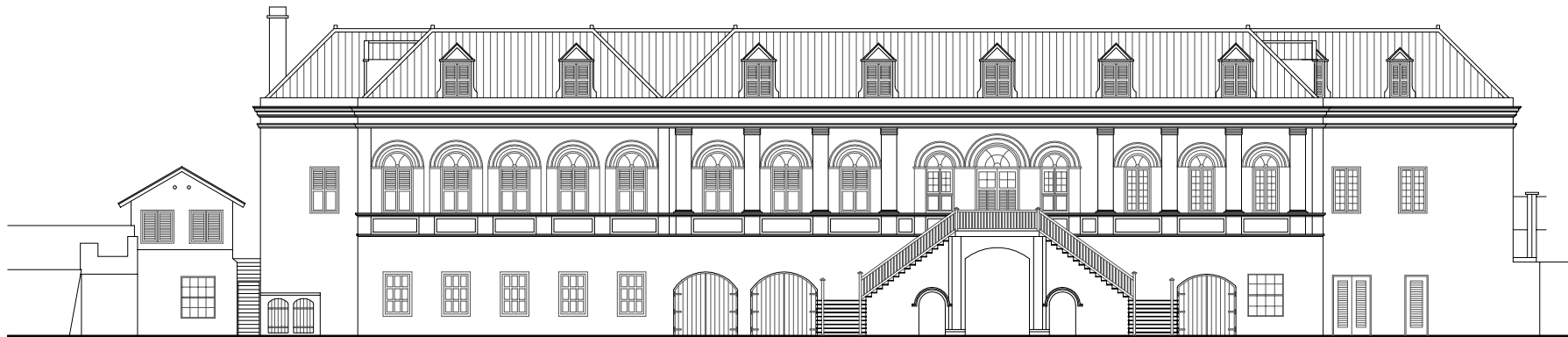
- | | | | |
|--|----------|---|------------------------|
|  | land |  | Buffer Zone |
|  | water |  | Core Zone |
|  | altitude | | |
|  | 1634 | | |
|  | 1676 | | |
|  | 1715 | | |
|  | 1754 | | |
|  | 1860 | | |
|  | 1909 | | |
|  | 1960 |  | pre-existing land |
|  | 2010 |  | new land |
| | |  | former land |
| | |  | water |
| | |  | pre-existing buildings |
| | |  | new buildings |

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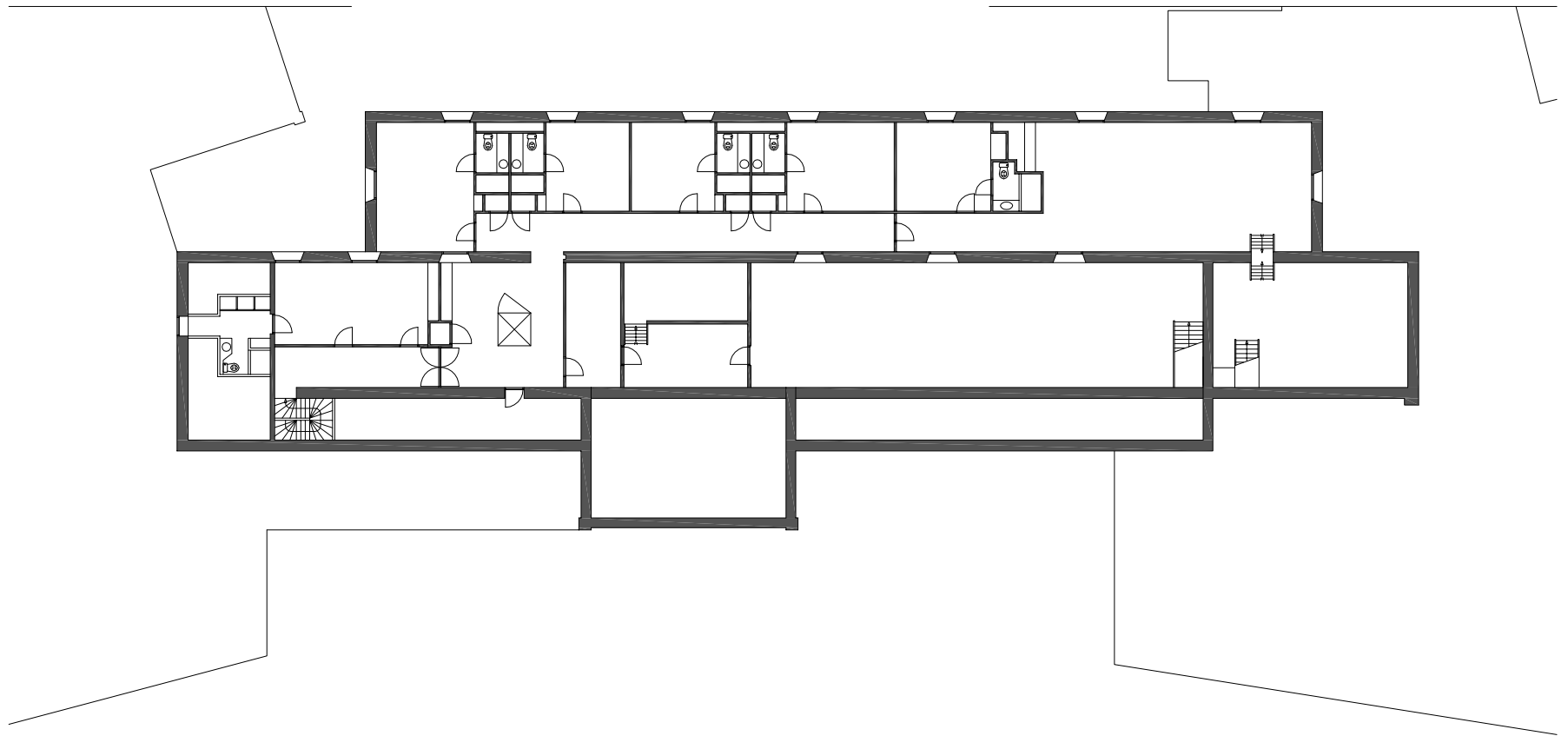
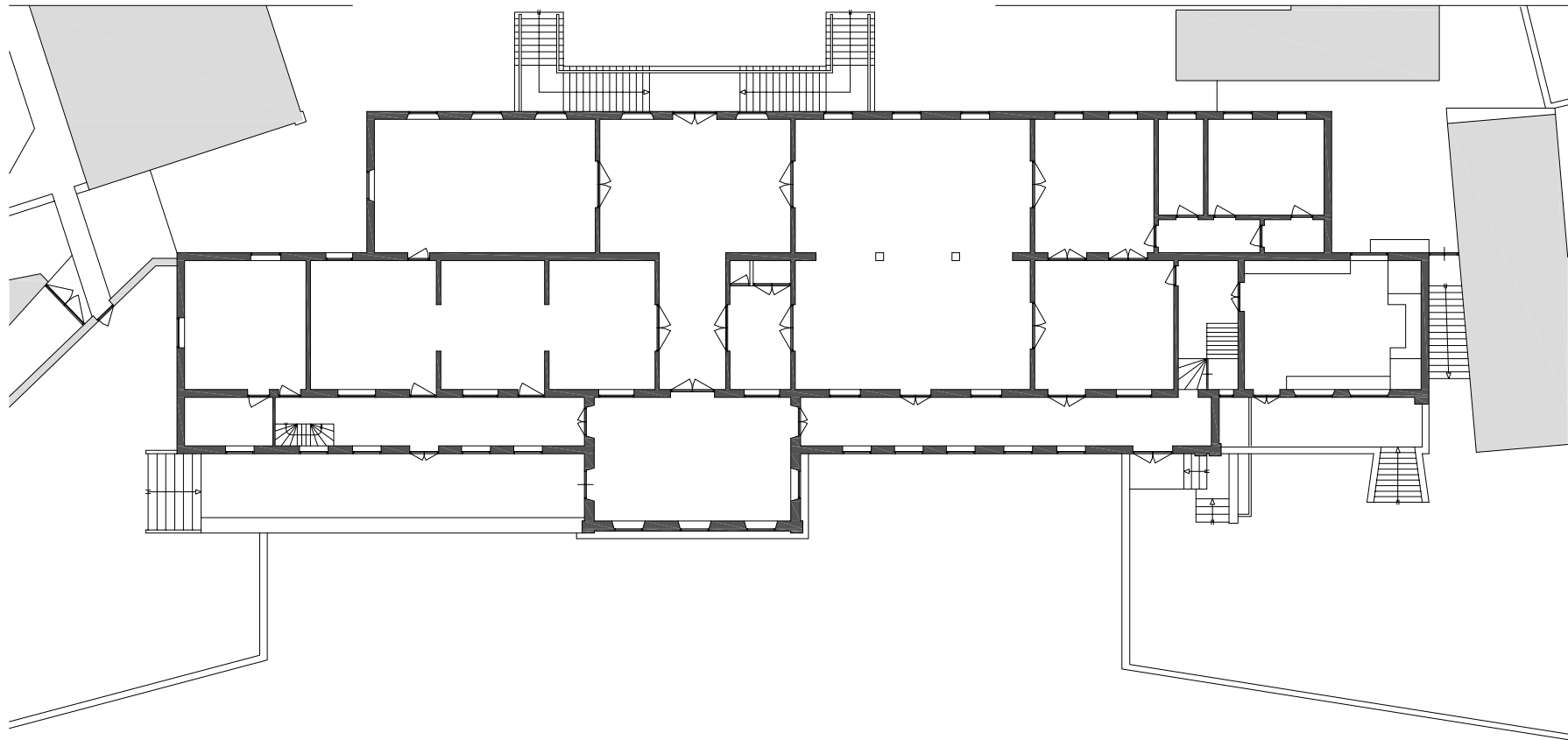
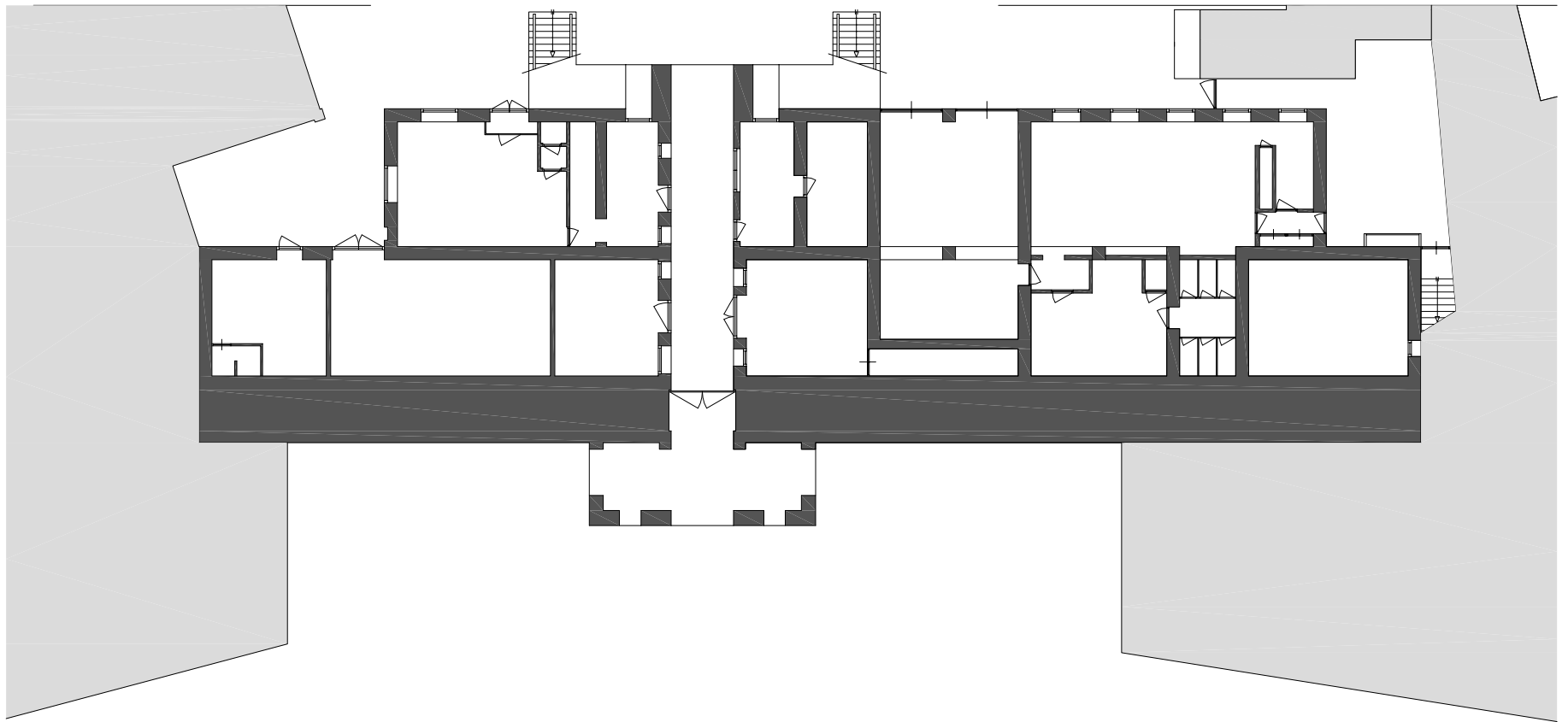


Figure 61. drawings Paleis van de Gouverneur
Scale: 1:300
Copyrights: Plan 'D2


























Kuiperstraat-Keukenstraat

Map 31
Period: 1634 to 2010
Scale: 1:1,000

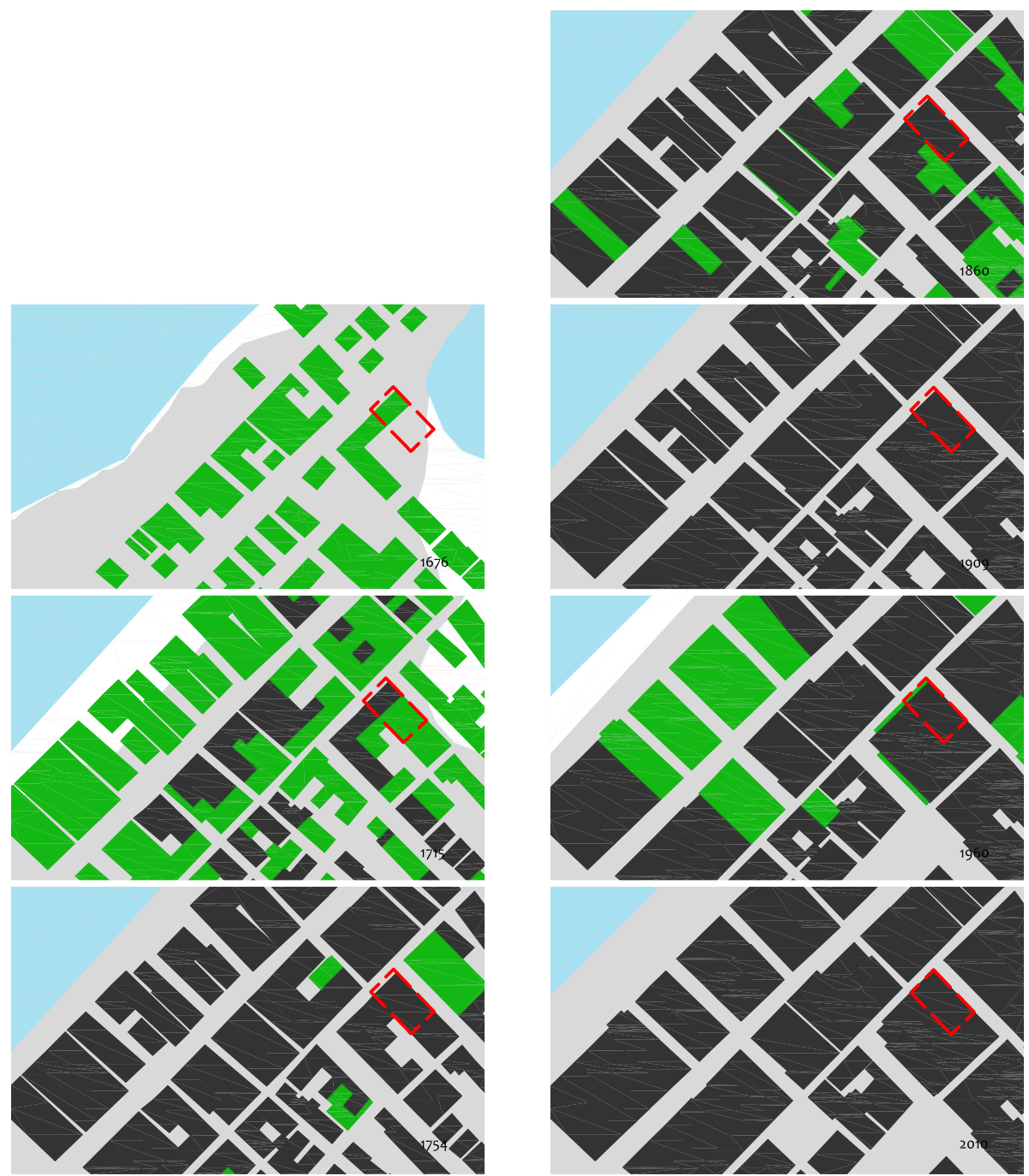
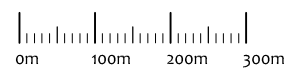


Legend

Map 31
 Title: Kuiperstraat-Keukenstraat
 Period: 1634 to 2010
 Scale: 1:1.000/1:2.000

-  land
-  water
-  altitude
-  1634
-  1676
-  1715
-  1754
-  1860
-  1909
-  1960
-  2010
-  Buffer Zone
-  Core Zone
-  pre-existing land
-  new land
-  former land
-  water
-  pre-existing buildings
-  new buildings

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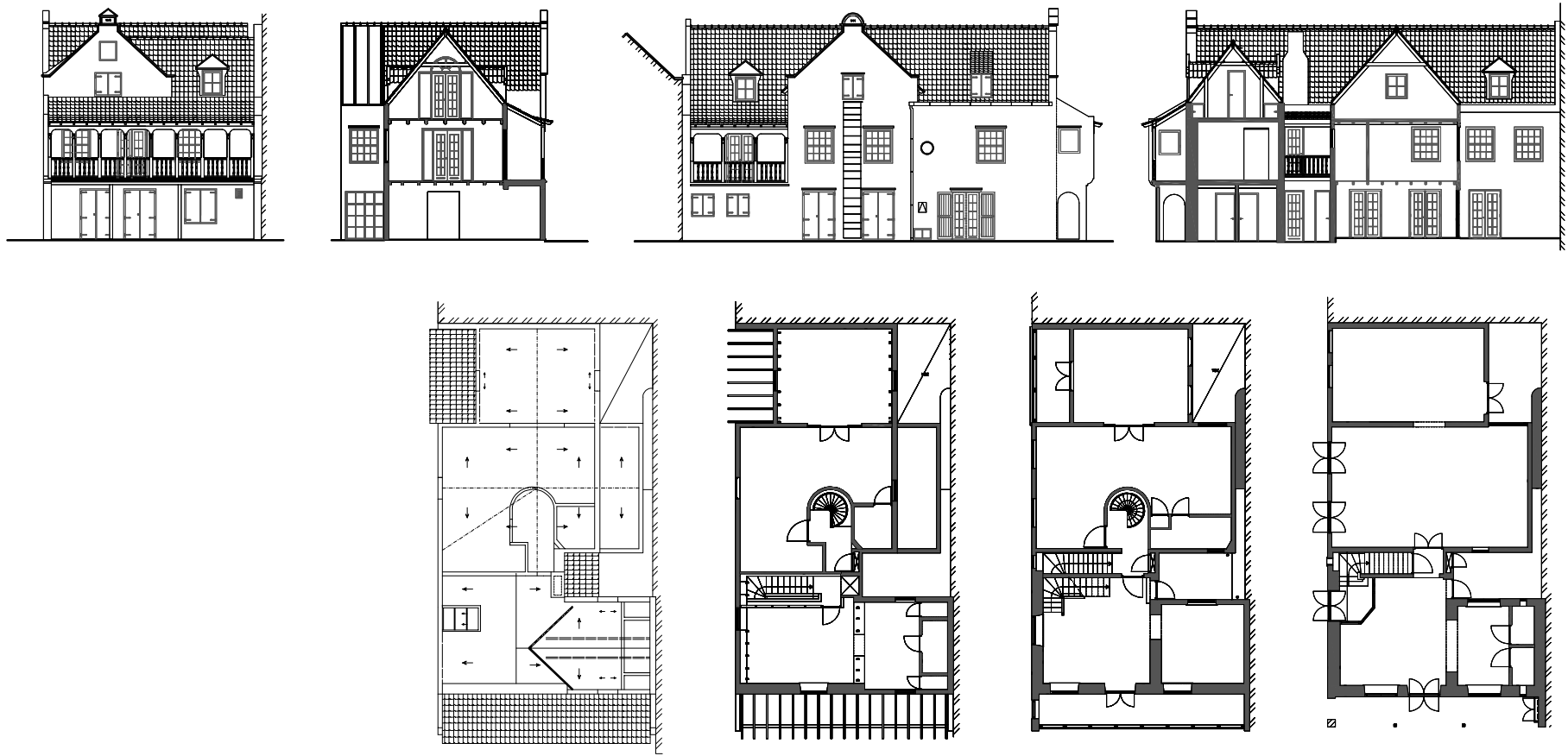
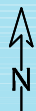


Figure 62. drawings Kuiperstraat-Keukenstraat
 Scale: 1:300
 Copyrights: Stichting Monumentenzorg Curaçao


















Pietermaaiweg 52

Map 32
Period: 1634 to 2010
Scale: 1:1,000



Legend

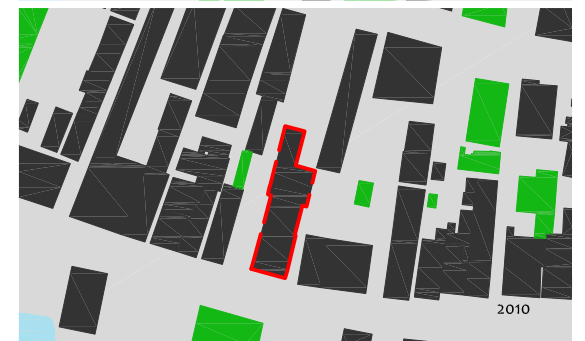
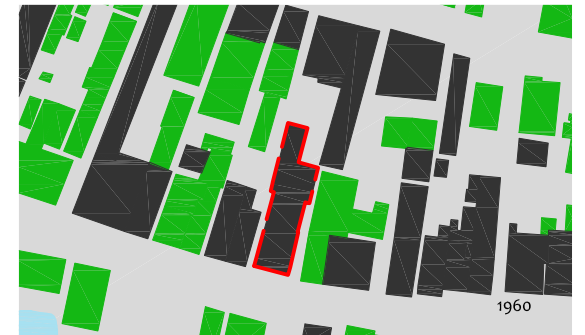
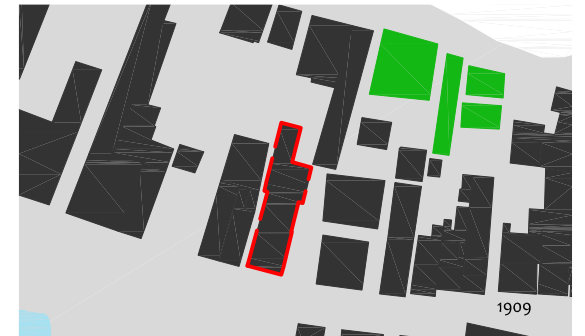
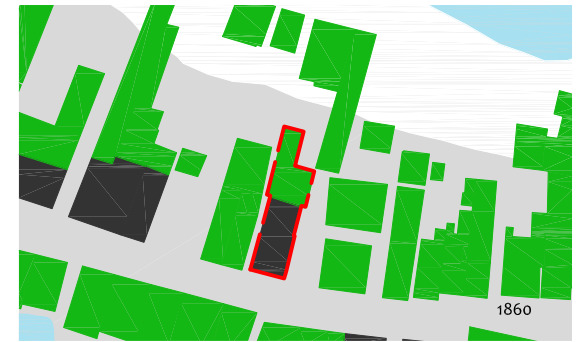
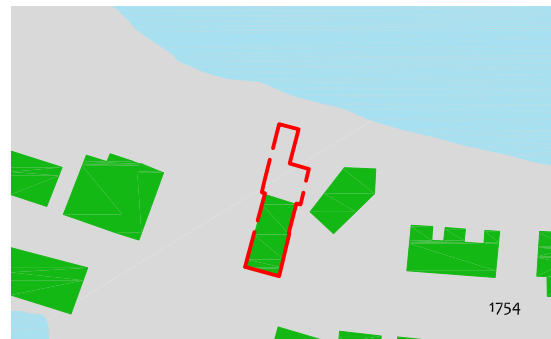
Map 32
 Title: Pietermaaiweg 52
 Period: 1634 to 2010
 Scale: 1:1.000/1:2000

-  land
-  water
-  altitude
-  1634
-  1676
-  1715
-  1754
-  1860
-  1909
-  1960
-  2010
-  Buffer Zone
-  Core Zone
-  pre-existing land
-  new land
-  former land
-  water
-  pre-existing buildings
-  new buildings

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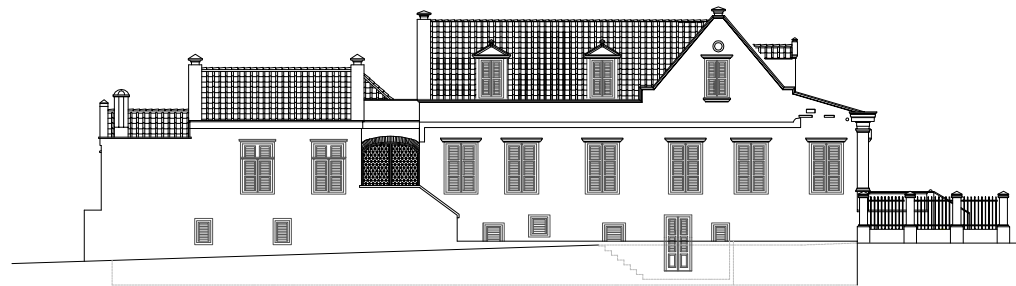




Figure 63. drawings Pietermaaiweg 52
Scale: 1:300
Copyrights: Jewel Investment and Management Group

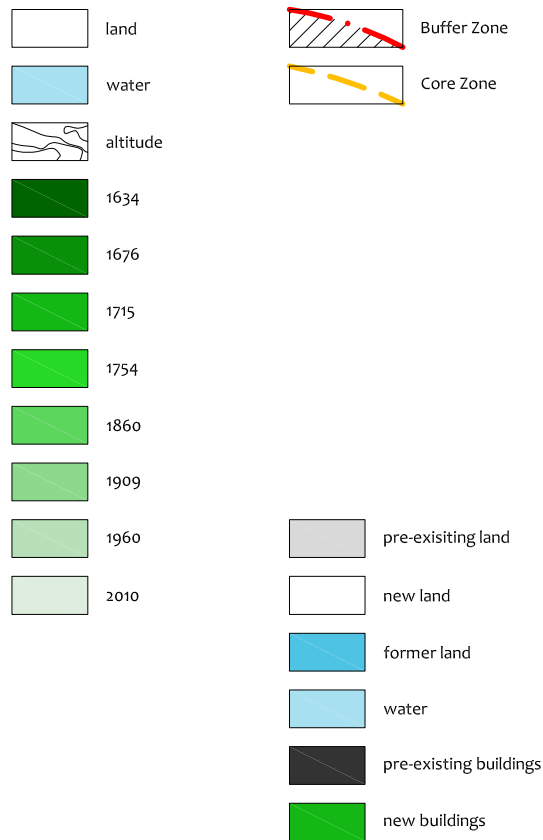


Bonairestraat 9-11

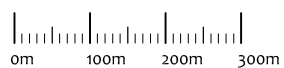
Map 33
Period: 1634 to 2010
Scale: 1:1.000

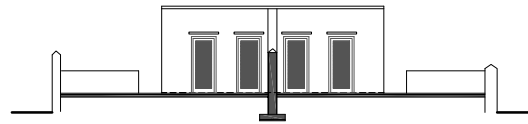
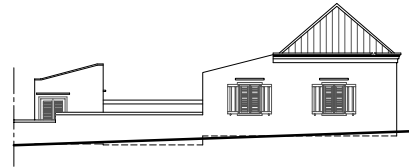
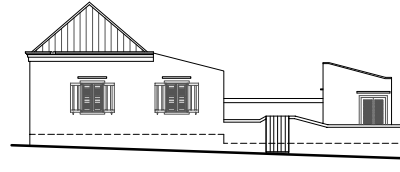
Legend

Map 33
 Title: Bonairestraat 9-11
 Period: 1634 to 2010
 Scale: 1:1.000/1:2.000



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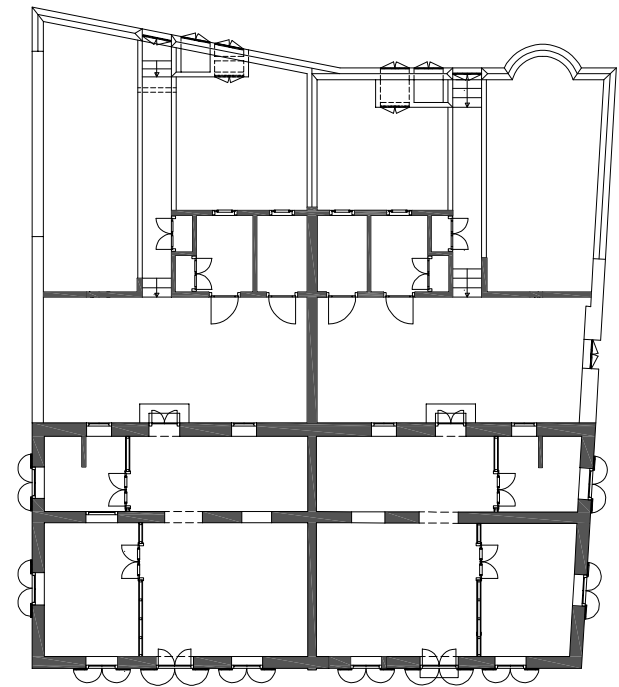
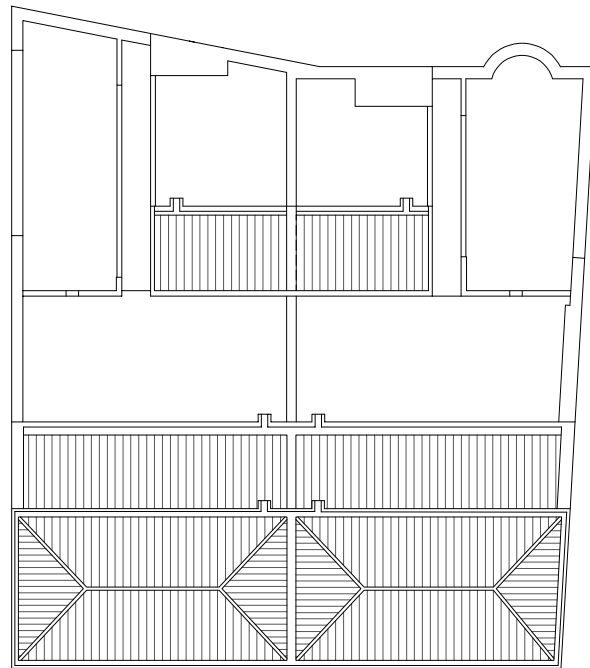
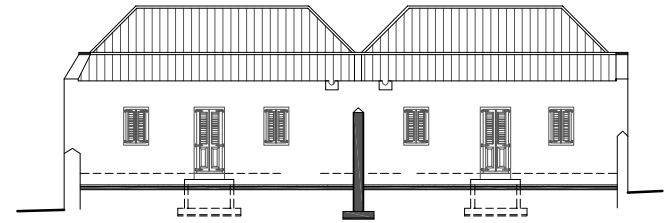
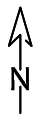


Figure 64. drawings Bonairestraat 9-11
Scale: 1:300
Copyrights: Stichting Monumentenzorg Curaçao



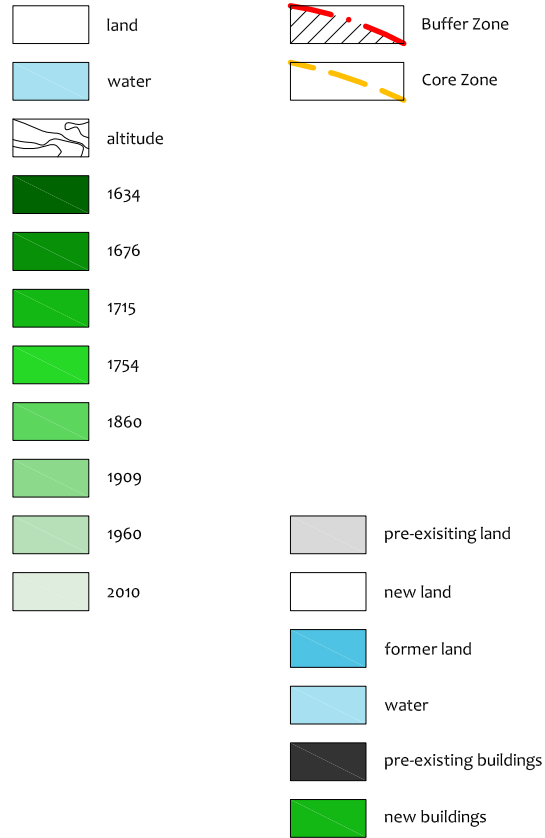
Bargestraat 57

Map 34
Period: 1634 to 2010
Scale: 1:1.000

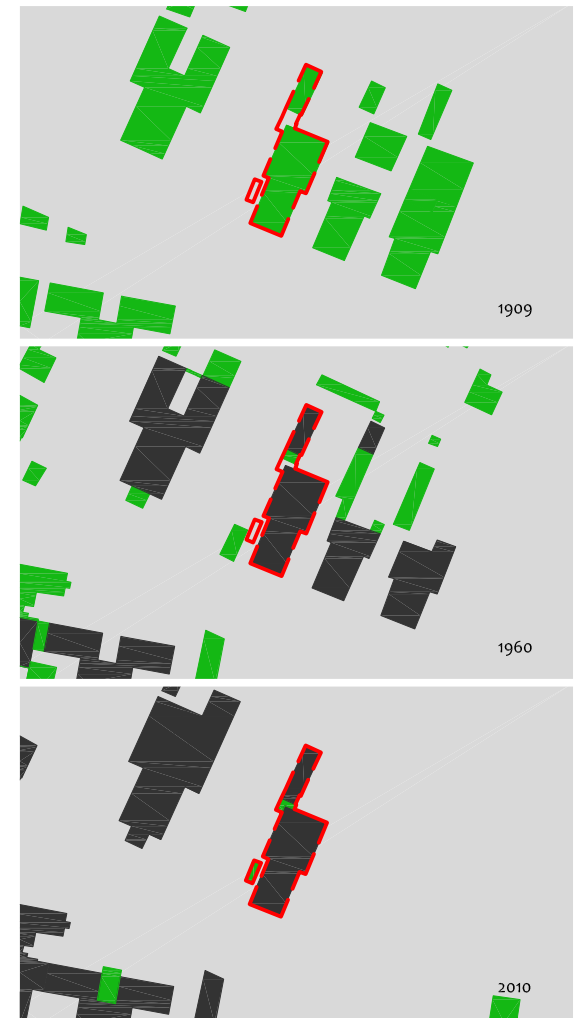


Legend

Map 34
 Title: Bargestraat 57
 Period: 1634 to 2010
 Scale: 1:1.000/1:2.000



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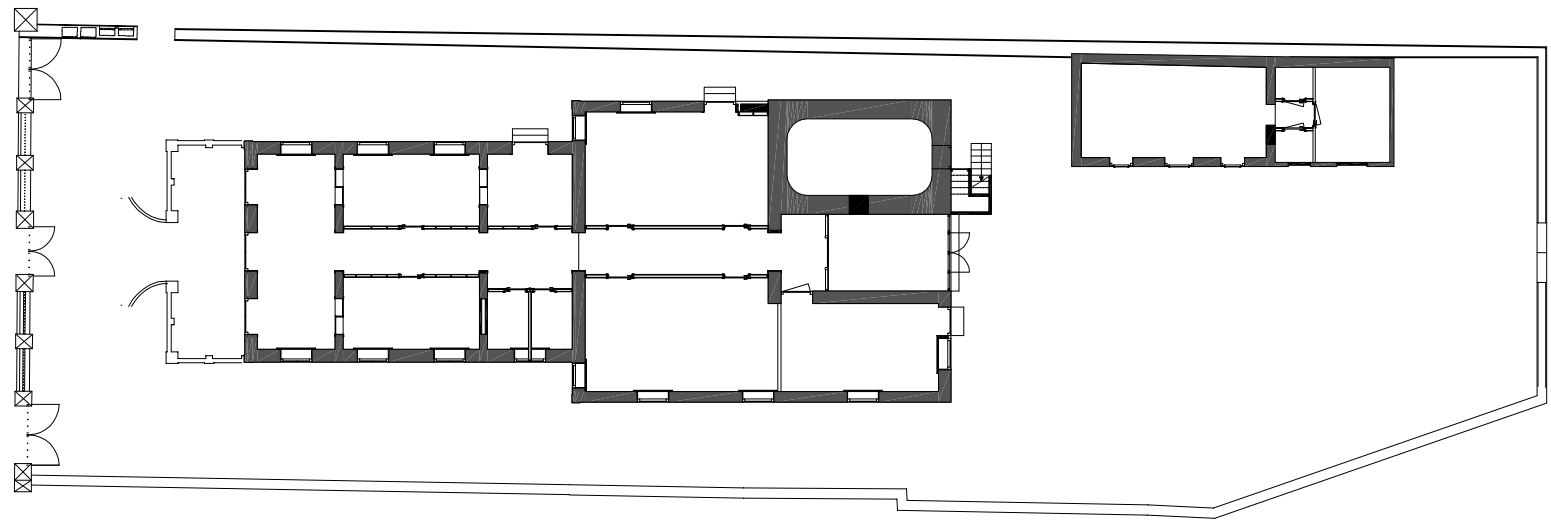
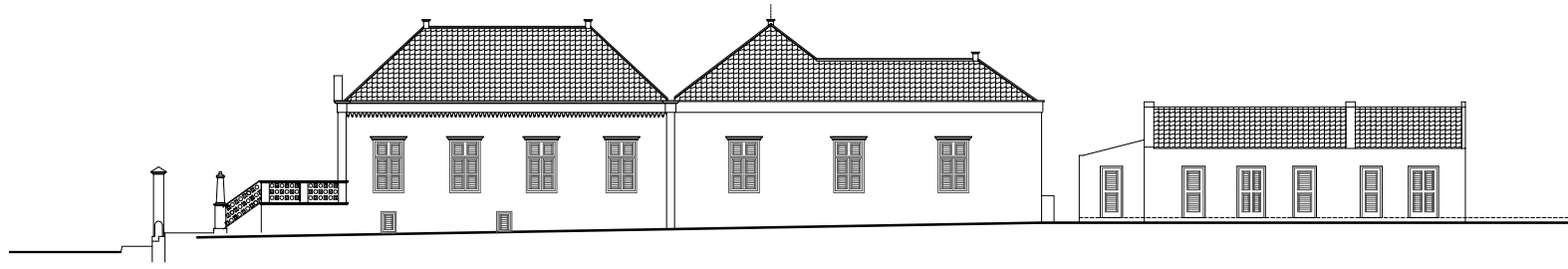


Figure 65. drawings Bargestraat 57
Scale: 1:300
Copyrights: Habibe & Maia Architects Inc.

Acronyms & Abbreviations

	Dutch	English
CBS	Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek	Central Bureau of Statistics
DB	Domein Beheer	Department of Land Management and Development
DOW	Dienst Openbare Werken	Department of Public Works
DROV	Dienst Ruimtelijke Ontwikkeling en Volkshuisvesting	Department of Urban and Regional Development Planning and Housing
EOP	Eilandelijk Ontwikkelings Plan	Island Development Plan
ICCROM	-	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
ICOMOS	-	International Council on Monuments and Sites
MFC	Stichting Monumentenfonds Curaçao	Curaçao Monument Fund Foundation
OUV	-	Outstanding Universal Value
SSV	Secretariaat Stadsvernieuwing	Urban Redevelopment Secretariat
UNA	Universiteit van de Nederlandse Antillen	University of the Netherlands Antilles
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WH	-	World Heritage

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