

# **Townscape Heritage Management for a Historical District in Padang, Indonesia**

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## **0. Introduction**

### **0-1 Overview of the Padang Project**

The West Sumatra Earthquake<sup>1</sup> struck on September 30, 2009, causing major damage to historical buildings and historical townscapes in Padang, the capital of the Indonesian province of West Sumatra. In November 2009, at the request of the Indonesian government and UNESCO, a research organization was formed, with the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo, at its center, to carry out a study of the damage incurred by historical buildings and the historical district. Following this study, a policy to enable restoration projects for historical buildings and reconstruction projects for the historical district was proposed along with short, intermediate, and long-term action plans, which were then assembled and presented in a report.

Between October 15 and 25, 2010, a follow-up study on townscapes one year after the earthquake was carried out as a project by the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs, and in December and the following January, a workshop for exchange between specialists was held in Padang, with Indonesian specialists being invited to Japan in February.

A follow-up study covering the two years since the earthquake was conducted from December 30, 2011, to January 13, 2012, and a survey of the homes and shops making up the townscapes was undertaken to study how lifestyles had changed following the earthquake. Indonesian specialists were invited to Japan from January 19 to 25, 2012.

Plans are in place to receive assistance from Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research offered by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology for carrying out an ongoing three-year study beginning in April 2012.

### **0-2 Proposals for the Padang Project**

Indonesia's Cultural Properties Protection Act was revised in 2010, providing clarification regarding the preservation of the entire townscape area. Future investigation is required to determine if the historical district of Padang that we have been involved with falls within the scope of townscape preservation. However, Item 1, "Investigating the historical value of the region," needs to be clearly understood as the most important precondition. Item 2, "Developing detailed rules," covers materials already announced during the workshop held in Padang, but because the rules are not clearly defined, it is often claimed that these do not necessarily apply to the townscape during reconstruction. In this report, we have provided suggestions that we hope will be useful for examining the strengthening and refinement of these rules. Item 3, "Proposals for developing a community for sustainable living," was the result of the January 2012 study, and while there has been insufficient analysis performed as yet, we are reporting on the state of progress. If preservation of townscapes is to be carried out with presuppositions arising from the relationship between lifestyles and architecture, then it must be carried out bearing in mind the importance of performing studies that encompass not only exterior walls, but also the composition and use of interior spaces. Items

4 and 5 cover proposals based on case examples in Japan in which I have been involved. Going forward, I would like to ascertain how things are being implemented in the city of Padang.

1. Investigating the historical value of the region
2. Developing detailed rules
3. Proposals for developing a community for sustainable living
4. Establishing disaster prevention measures and promoting voluntary disaster-prevention activities
5. Building local consensus

## **1. The Formation of Padang's Historical District: Investigating the Historical Value of the Region**

### **1-1 The Process of Urbanization**

Padang is thought to have originated as a fishing village of the Minangkabau people on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. The urbanization of Padang began around 1666, when the Dutch East India Company (hereinafter, "VOC") constructed fortifications on the southern boundary of Padang alongside the Batang Arau River that would later form a framework for urbanization. Because the VOC restricted trade outside of Padang, the town began to develop as a trading port. Ethnic Chinese began migrating to the area at the same time as the construction of the VOC's fortifications (around 1673).

The population at the turn of the nineteenth century was about 8,500 people, but it had tripled to 25,000 people by the end of the nineteenth century. Thus, the nineteenth century could be considered Padang's period of transition to urbanization. At that time, the city flourished with lively trade according to the visiting Dutch officer H. G. Nahuijs (in 1826), but the city's houses were not solidly constructed, graves were scattered both inside and outside the city, and roads had nipa palm trees growing in the middle of them.

Padang came under British rule twice—at the end of the eighteenth century and again in the early nineteenth century—and by the time the Dutch colonial administration regained authority in 1819, Britain had demolished the VOC's fortifications. The administration sold the former fortified sites to the Chinese in 1824, and purchased land further north for construction of a city hall. At the same time, the Dutch colonial administration issued two ordinances that put construction regulations into effect for specified areas. The first mandated the construction of buildings in rows, and the second forbade thatched roofs. The result was the formation of neighborhoods of brick shophouses belonging to the Chinese, the extremely dense urban housing district that can be seen today. In the nineteenth century, Padang once again came under the rule of the Dutch colonial administration, and expansion of the urban region proceeded northward with the moving of the government's core facilities to that area.

In the twentieth century, the first urban master plan (zoning plan) for Padang was established by Thomas Karsten (in 1938) and was partially implemented. Karsten also designed the city's current administrative building, in 1936. From the invasion of the Japanese navy in 1942 until the end of the 1960s, urban planning was neglected.

## **1-2 Characteristics of Padang's Historical District**

The main characteristics of Padang's historical district from the viewpoint of urban history are as follows:

- The historical district originated with the fortifications built along the Batang Arau River by the East India Company around 1666.
- The demolition of the fortifications by the British provided an opportunity to situate the center of government farther north. The urban plans of Dutch architect Karsten (developed in 1938) and the city administration building designed by him (in 1936) remain.
- The large building clusters (warehouses, banks, etc.) along the Batang Arau River created a trading hub that spurred urban development.
- The district is characterized by a townscape consisting of shophouse clusters that are formed along the shore at the site of former fortifications-cum-Chinatown (temples, community facilities, and memorial halls) and trading areas.
- Along the Batang Arau River there are remains of the railroad that provided a means of transportation inland.
- Even in Indonesia, instances of historical resources remaining in a state of complex coexistence are rare.

## **2. Alterations and Regulations Regarding the Townscape: Developing Detailed Rules**

### **2-1 Alterations to the Townscape**

One cannot say, from looking at the state of reconstruction following the earthquake in the Batang Arau area, that the townscape has been skillfully renewed. The following three examples explain this in detail.

The first example is found on Pasar Batipuh Street (Jalan Pasar Batipuh). Architecturally, the building is a two-story shophouse facing the road, but it had collapsed with nothing of its façade remaining except for the frame when the area was surveyed immediately following the earthquake. By the time of the study of October 2010, white plaster walls had been constructed, and the detailed façade of the building had been lost. The state of this building can be seen as having a negative effect on the continuity and harmony of the townscape (slides 8-5 to 8-8).

The second example is also found on Jalan Pasar Batipuh. No major external damage was apparent immediately after the earthquake, but the study of October 2010 showed that the building had been remodeled to have modern, primarily black and white, exteriors. The height, roof, color, and division into first and second floors remained, but the detailed design of the second-story façade had been lost. This instance requires investigation as to whether the renovations carried out were permissible.

The third example is found on Klenteng Street (Jalan Klenteng). The architecture is characterized on the first floor by a unique design of an arcade and round columns with plinths and capitals, and on the second floor with a delicate design of vertical walls, half-height wall sections, and windows. No major damage to the exterior was seen following the earthquake, but during the study of October 2010, it was found to have lost its

second-floor double windows and an open veranda had been added, resulting in a modern façade. The first-floor design was basically unchanged, but the building's second-floor design had been lost. This instance also requires investigation as to whether the renovations carried out were permissible.

Without the existence of townscape guidelines, there is a possibility that the townscape's harmony will be ruined by individual architectural renovations. Guidelines must be prepared as soon as possible.

## **2-2 The Current State of the Townscape and Guideline Proposals**

What, then, should be done with regard to the creation of guidelines? The first thing is to ascertain the current state of the matter. The characteristics of the townscape need to be clearly understood on a street-by-street basis. Specifically, attention must be focused on the height, frontage, roof shape, building surface lines, coloration, materials, and structural elements of the façade (windows, walls, wall sections, columns, etc.), to clarify the basic composition of the townscape.

The current state of the townscape is specifically mentioned in the following description, taking examples of Jalan Pasar Batipuh and Jalan Pasar Hilir, the most beautiful thoroughfares in the Batang Arau area. These streets are home to clusters of shophouses. The west side of Jalan Pasar Batipuh has a mosque, and a row of shophouses remains nearby. Jalan Pasar Hilir has eleven shophouses in a row remaining on its west side, and these are designated as cultural assets. In addition to the shophouses, two other large buildings have also been designated as cultural assets. These two streets are viewed as critical when considering the appearance of the Batang Arau area. Many of the buildings have already been renovated, but it would be desirable to renovate buildings in a way that preserves their harmony with the look of cultural properties and traditional shophouses.

Some guidelines have been proposed on the basis of the current state of the appearance of these two streets. Regarding the frontage, assuming one span to be about four meters, it would be desirable to construct each building with a basic width of approximately one to three spans. With regards to height, consideration should be given to the continuity of the shophouses, and buildings need to be two stories and no higher than eight meters. The building surfaces need to line up neatly with those of neighboring houses to preserve continuity. Any significant setbacks would not be desirable. Roofs should basically be gabled, and if there are eaves, they should be located 3–4 meters above the ground, considering their relation to nearby buildings. Half-height wall sections on the second floor should consist of arrangements of wooden handrails or well-designed panels that resemble handrails. For vertical walls, well-designed wooden lattices or wooden slats would be desirable. Arcades should feature well-designed façade pillars and walls. Walls and doors should use color tones that harmonize with the other shophouse materials, and the capitals of the columns that make up the facade should be decorated. Consideration must also be given to the wall divisions: façades of large buildings of three or more spans should have well-designed arrangements of doors, windows, lattices, and coloration to divide the walls.

On Batang Arau Street (Jalan Batang Arau), where numerous large buildings from the Dutch colonial administration remain, the first priority is to preserve the historical buildings. Demolition should be avoided, and restoration and preservation are desirable. It would not be

appropriate for newly constructed buildings to have large, simple façades or extremely showy ornamentation; each building should be conscientiously designed to harmonize with the historical townscape. Open spaces and land subdivision must also be avoided. The townscape can be seriously damaged by building demolitions. Furthermore, if land is subdivided for new construction, there is a possibility that the scale of the new buildings being constructed there would be out of character with the scale of the existing designated structures.

The above are some examples of guidelines for the Batang Arau area. It is crucial not only to establish guidelines, but to create a framework for enforcing them.

### **3. Historical Townscapes and Living Spaces: Proposals for Developing a Community for Sustainable Living**

#### **3-1 Overview**

It is certainly important to develop rules regarding the development of the townscape, but to make the townscape a living heritage, it is crucial to also give consideration to sustainable living.

From the end of December 2011 until January 13, 2012, we conducted a field survey of Padang's historical district with the goal of gathering some basic data for studying the relationship between historical townscapes and living spaces. Specifically, we performed a basic survey of over forty homes, shops, and warehouses primarily on Jalan Pasar Batipuh, Jalan Pasar Hilir, Jalan Pasar Mude, and Jalan Niaga. On Jalan Pasar Batipuh, Jalan Pasar Hilir, and Jalan Pasar Mude, each of which constitutes an integral townscape, we conducted a hearing survey in order to clarify the actual situation regarding livelihoods and the variance between pre- and post-earthquake use of building space. This is because we thought it would be difficult to make proposals on the basis of people's living situation if the study only concerned building exteriors. When it comes to preserving the townscape of these streets, we believe it is important to consider the neighborhood as one in which most of the area's people will continue to live, instead of making our objective a neighborhood aimed at tourists and devoid of residents. If we try to understand the historical townscape as a living space, our analyses must include not only building exteriors, but internal living spaces as well.

#### **3-2 Floor Plan Arrangement**

The different features of warehouses, homes combined with shops, and domestic dwellings, with respect to floor plan arrangements have become apparent.

It is typical for warehouses to have an area (yard) at the back of the lot, the front of the building being used as a loading space, work space and office space, while the back being used as storage space. The second floor is basically used as storage, but instances of it no longer being in use after the earthquake are numerous. Reasons given for this include structural concerns and a reduction in business volume.

Homes combined with shops usually have a store on the first floor facing the road, and behind that may have a *ruang tamu* (parlor) or a *ruang keluarga* (living room). In many cases, there is a kitchen located at the rear facing the yard. The second floor has either bedrooms or storage space for the merchandise to be sold by the store.

Homes are arranged with a *ruang tamu* facing the road, and, toward the back, a *ruang keluarga*, private room, kitchen, and yard. The second floor generally has private rooms, and the staircase to the second floor ascends from the living room in most cases. If the lot is deep, a separate building serving as a home for another household is located behind the front building.

In this manner, the usage of rooms arranged in buildings varies according to the use of the buildings. However, all these buildings have common features in that the part of the first floor facing the road is used as a space open to the outside, and that there is a yard at the back. Because the yards are close to the plumbing utilities, kitchens, toilets, and bathrooms are located near the yard. On the other hand, the second floor is regarded as surplus space, and active use of the second floor has been curtailed since the earthquake.

### **3-3 Unit Spaces**

#### **(1) Yards**

Really just the outdoor spaces near building, yards can be referred to as courtyards or backyards according to location. Yards function as places for carrying out tasks related to water, such as cooking, washing, and bathing, and they fulfill an important role as spaces for handling the overflow of indoor living activities.

In the past, it was often the case that bathrooms and toilets were located at the back of the yard away from the house, but nowadays, they are usually located right by the house. At the same time, sections located in the yard but remote from the house are left unattended without maintenance.

#### **(2) Arcades**

Nowadays, few buildings built with arcades at the front still have the arcade passageways preserved. It is generally the case that arch-shaped openings are built into wing walls, but the opening is plastered up, or passage through the arch is hindered by objects put in the way.

If we assume that the original purpose of arcades was to function as corridors connecting the two sides of the building, then they have largely deviated from that purpose. They do not have an overall unity or continuity to start with: arcades are provided for each development unit of two or three buildings, and they appear to be treated as verandas rather than corridors.

#### **(3) Second-Floor Verandas**

Unlike the restricted entrances of the first floors, second-floor verandas fulfill the important role of letting occupants experience the outdoors on the second floor, which tends to be disconnected from the ground.

Second-floor openings, in addition to letting in light and breezes, are intricately designed and serve as an important element in the formation of the townscape. However, second-floor doors and windows appear to have been added after the earthquake. Presumably, second-floor spaces facing the road were originally even more open than they are now.

### 3-4 Changes to Living Spaces Due to the Earthquake

We conducted a hearing study regarding changes to the use of space before and after the earthquake. Many buildings were damaged, and knowing how earthquake damage was dealt with is important when considering the continued existence of historical townscapes.

Here is one example. This is a house on the north side of Jalan Pasar Hilir. On the south end of this deep and narrow lot facing the street stands a two-story house, and across the courtyard on the north side stands a single-story building. The lot extends to the street on the north side. A household of four consisting of both parents, a daughter in her third year at university, and a son in his third year of high school live in the front (south) house. In the rear (north) building lives the family of the father's sister. That too is a household of four, consisting of both parents and two sons.

The first floor of the front house consists of a *ruang tamu*, children's room, parents' room, dining room, and courtyard, in that order. The second floor suffered partial collapse from the earthquake, and it has been left as it is without repairs. The side walls of the second floor remain brick walls as before, and people avoid going up to the second floor as much as possible out of fear. Before the earthquake, both children had their own rooms on the side of the second floor facing the street, but now those rooms are unused, and the children have moved to a room on the first floor. The room being used by the children was originally a closet space. There is a *ruang keluaga* on the second floor facing the courtyard, but it is seldom used.

The building at the rear was originally lived in by the grandmother, but she has now moved back to her parents' home. The *ruang keluaga* that was originally on the second floor of the front house has been moved to the rear building and is shared with the family of the father's sister. The rear building also contains three other rooms: a *ruang tamu*, children's room, and the parents' room.

In most of other instances as well, the extent of the damage is more serious on the second floor than on the first: on the second floors of many houses, the roof or walls have collapsed or the floor have caved in. It is unusual to find an instance where such damage has been actively repaired, and in most cases either only basic repairs or nothing at all has been done. Concerns regarding the heavy materials that make up brick walls and tile roofs have not been alleviated. There is also a concern regarding the occurrence of another earthquake, so there are few instances in which the second floor continues to be used as a living space.

In most instances, the second floor was originally set up to have bedrooms, but these were abandoned after the earthquake, and the bedrooms relocated to the first floor. Space that was originally for storage has been reorganized, or space has been secured by having some family members move to a relative's home, making it possible to relocate the bedrooms from the second floor. Most houses previously had multiple common spaces like *ruang keluagas*, *ruang tamus*, and dining rooms, so the relocation has been handled in some cases by turning these into multiple-use rooms.

Additionally, areas with plumbing, such as bathrooms, toilets, and kitchens, have undergone a change in many houses, although this is not necessarily due to the earthquake. The change is frequently to move these areas to the rear section of the house. Bathrooms and toilets were originally located at the edge of the backyard remote from the house. These facilities have, in many cases, been relocated and successively set up at the immediate rear of the house.

In the target townscapes, all buildings have narrow frontages of about six meters, but the lots extend far back, and buildings are constructed on these long, narrow lots. The lots are large enough to accommodate the necessary functions, providing flexibility to deal with the earthquake damage by allowing the second floor to be abandoned and the use of spaces inside the house to be changed. However, if the owners of such real estate become more mobile in the future, there is the possibility that plots will be subdivided. Since the present flexible response following the earthquake is premised on preserving the size of the lots, close observation is necessary with regard to the transferability of ownership, which is likely to result in land subdivision.

#### **4. Establishing Disaster Prevention Measures and Promoting Voluntary Disaster Prevention Activities**

Disaster prevention measures are an essential area of examination necessary to maintain safety and make continued living in the area possible. In particular, structures with poor earthquake survivability need either to have earthquake-proofing renovations undertaken or be rebuilt. Preventative measures also need to be taken to prepare for a tsunami like that which caused great damage during the Great East Japan Earthquake. These two points are concerns that both Indonesia and Japan have in common.

To consider these measures, an examination needs to be made based on accurate damage predictions, taking both physical and social aspects into account. The following is a case example in the city of Higashiosaka which I have been working on.

Japan has frameworks in place such that when a building is to be constructed, the government conducts a check prior to construction as to whether the planned building conforms to the Building Standards Act. This is known as an application for building confirmation. After that, intermediate and final inspections are performed to examine whether the building has actually been constructed in compliance with the law. To discourage arbitrary building activities, daily construction patrols are carried out by the administration. There are also instances of local residents sending in reports.

Japan's Building Standards Act has been repeatedly revised. When it comes to earthquake-proofing renovations, however, there is a problem with the new earthquake-proofing standards that were added in 1981. Up to that point, the standard had been that "buildings must not immediately collapse due to an earthquake with a magnitude of 5 (Japanese scale)", but the new earthquake-proofing standards have raised the limit to earthquakes with a magnitude of 6-upper. At present, the issue that local administrations in Japan are dealing with is devising policies to encourage the assessments of earthquake survivability for buildings constructed prior to 1981, and the implementation of earthquake-proofing reinforcements, renovations, and rebuilding. The administration offers a subsidy for the assessments, renovations, and reinforcement work, to reduce the number of buildings in danger of collapsing.

At the district level, effort goes into creating relationships for cooperation (mutual assistance). During a disaster, the important activities are escape and rescue. Thus, the layout of the district must be suitable for prompt and smooth escape. To put this into concrete terms, cinderblock walls and utility poles that could obstruct roads during a disaster, as well as buildings in danger of collapse, should be checked daily. The locations of parks, shrine



precincts, schoolyards, and open spaces that serve as evacuation sites should be confirmed. It is also important to verify evacuation routes and means of communication during disasters. From the viewpoint of rescue, rescue operations can be smoother during disasters if rescuers have advance knowledge regarding care-dependent individuals, the elderly, and disabled residents who would have difficulty in evacuating on their own during a disaster.

Some members of my research office travel to local communities within the city of Higashiosaka and hold idea exchange sessions in the form of workshops, so as to encourage residents to learn about issues and resources in their community and make proposals on community-building initiatives. The workshop format has become a popular method for on-site community-building in Japan since the 1990s. In many cases, participants are split up into groups of about five people. In each group, people share with each other the experience of walking around the neighborhood, exchange ideas about the various issues and resources they have noticed in the community, and then share each group's community-building proposals by a presentation to all workshop attendees. This enhances the participation and awareness of each individual, makes it easier to create opportunities for community-building among all participants, and clarifies local issues and the concrete action that needs to be taken. This is the reason that the workshop format is used locally for citizen-participation community-building.

## **5. Building Local Consensus**

Regardless of whether the task is to establish townscape guidelines or further disaster mitigation plans, the most important matter is the formation of local consensus. This was made apparent when we participated in the maintenance of Shinmon-dori, a street that runs past the gate to the Izumo Grand Shrine, in Shimane Prefecture, Japan. This is an example of a study on townscape guidelines carried out in the form of a workshop in conjunction with local citizens. By carrying out repeated discussions, we formed a consensus regarding the heights, roof shapes, and coloration of homes and shops, as well as advertising formats and building facilities, which make up the townscape.

Both Shimane Prefecture and the City of Izumo are involved with this project. In the case of Padang, the province of West Sumatra and the city of Padang are involved. West Sumatra corresponds to Shimane, and Padang corresponds to Izumo.

Shimane Prefecture held the workshop in order to advance the revitalization and beautification of Shinmon-dori. The road is managed by the Prefecture, but the buildings alongside the road are the properties of their respective owners. As topics of discussions in the workshop, the prefecture set up an examination of the road's width, the design and policies for improving the look of the buildings lining the street, and the means of revitalizing the area.

It was the City of Izumo that examined the practicability of guidelines regarding the townscape made up by the buildings lining the road. In other words, the prefecture studied courses of action, while the city accepted the results of the study and handled coordination with property owners and the neighborhood community associations. I participated in this project both as a planner for the Prefecture's workshop and as a specialist adviser to help the city establish its guidelines.

The prefecture's project was based on the research carried out by my university. It involved proposals made together with local architects, cooperation with the local administration, and the hosting of a workshop to involve the public. Under the city's project, I made my own proposals regarding guideline specifics in cooperation with the local administration, repeatedly offering explanations to the public in order to build a consensus. After deciding on the guidelines, whenever reconstruction or new construction projects along the road came up, inspections have been carried out to determine whether or not the exterior designs conform to the guidelines. I organized an inspection committee made up of local citizens, and I offer specialized advice to the committee to provide guidance for constructing buildings according to the guidelines. The committee was formed to be ongoing, and is still continuing two years after the establishment of the guidelines.

One of the important roles filled by local administrative bodies is that of commercialization. Road and townscape maintenance will not happen unless the local administration undertakes it using municipal and prefectural tax funds, or by obtaining subsidies from the national government. It is indisputable that commercialization is a major motive force in community-building.

Universities are in the advantageous position of being able to be continuously involved in projects, whether for five years or ten, and to participate in prefectural and municipal operations concerned with developing townscape rules and maintaining roads and parks in a cross-sectoral manner. Local architects are in the same position as universities with regard to continuous involvement, leaving aside the matter of whether they profit or not.

To preserve Padang's townscapes, it is essential that local administrative bodies partner with universities and NGOs to perform regular checks of the townscapes and ensure that important buildings are not destroyed or renovated without prior notice. It is extremely important that such organizations be continuously involved. Universities and architectural NGOs can be regarded as the main actors in such a plan. Universities should establish offices (research centers) within the neighborhood and promote the integration of educational, research, and social activities. Local administrative bodies are responsible for creating frameworks that facilitate the cooperation of the public, including the preparation of frameworks for assisting (subsidizing) rebuilding within the townscape.

## **6. Conclusion**

Japan's system of traditional architectural preservation districts has been firmly rooted for thirty-seven years, since its establishment in 1975, as a means of building communities that make the most of their history. Under this system, local maintenance operations involving not only cultural asset authorities but a variety of government ministries and agencies related to construction, tourism, and local promotion have been introduced. Three benefits to the local community that result from being designated as a preservation district are worth mentioning. One, it helps the area become a tourist attraction and increases job opportunities due to the revitalization of local industry. Two, it creates a sense of pride in the community in which people work and live, raising awareness about preservation issues. And three, it promotes an increase in population, which leads to revitalization and restoration of the local community.

However, there are several points for governmental organizations to keep in mind regarding management of the preservation system. Such issues include: how they will help the citizens of the district recognize the value of bygone days and understand the significance of the preservation system; how they will promote model projects that can raise the value of community for the majority of people, as well as district residents; how they will coordinate the involvement of related administrative departments, including those dealing not only with cultural assets but also with construction and tourism; and how they will secure and train engineers and technicians to perform architectural renovations and management, and researchers who can clarify the real value of the district and its architecture.

During these past thirty-seven years, ninety-three districts have been designated as preservation districts, and it appears that these districts have been able to overcome the issues above.

Lastly, discussions should be held regarding future policies for Padang's cultural district using the issues of Japan's traditional architectural districts as a reference. Many of the same or similar issues can be identified.

#### (1) Public Understanding

Various socially-oriented policies need to be established in order to gain an understanding of local citizens regarding the preservation system. Up until now, we have been creating townscape maps of Padang's historical district and conducting heritage walks. Not only is it necessary to continue these measures, but we also need to continue our efforts to promote public understanding in a variety of ways, including constructing notice boards, holding public study meetings, and conducting university studies and field trips (at Bung Hatta University, Andalas University, etc.).

It is also desirable to establish a citizen's group to examine the preservation and use of local resources.

#### (2) Model Projects

It is necessary to establish model projects that can share the value of townscape resources in an easy-to-understand manner. Hopefully, this can be done by performing renovations of historical buildings that serve as hubs, including renovations of Gedung Geowehry (a warehouse), Chinese temples, and the row of shophouses on Jalan Pasar Hilir, which would lead to the upkeep of core local facilities.

#### (3) Intra-Governmental Coordination

At present, the project is executed mainly by the BP3 Batusankar office, but involvement beyond organizational boundaries, both vertically and horizontally, needs to be encouraged. In addition to national, provincial, and municipal cooperation, the project calls for lateral cooperation between the departments of Cultural Asset Protection, Urban Planning, Construction, and Tourism.

#### (4) Training of Specialists

The study conducted in January 2012 was a joint study that involved the participation of members from the BP3 Batusankar office. They were invited to Japan in 2010 and 2011 to receive training and gain on-site understanding of the reconstruction process following

Japan's earthquake and the preservation of historical townscapes. In the future, more such personnel exchanges and training needs to be implemented in a continuing manner.