New Horizons for an Old Tin Mining Town

Workshop HUL Quick Scan Muntok (West Bangka)

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"Puntak Kite.

Monumen Tugu Soekarno Hatta.

Executive Summary

Every year, Indonesian cultural heritage professionals gather during the Pan-Sumatra Network for Heritage Conservation. This year's focus was a training and capacity-building session on UNESCO's Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach. The chosen venue was the town of Muntok, West Bangka.

Prior to this event, a workshop was organised by the Universitas Indonesia, Universitas Trisakti, Heritage Hands On and the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands. Students from universities in Medan, Padang and Jakarta explored challenges and opportunities for Muntok by following a Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) Quick Scan method developed by the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands.

Muntok is an old tin mining town on the island of Bangka, near Sumatra. It was founded in the 18th century and played a significant role in regional history, in particular related to the Sultanate of Palembang. Due to many foreign and colonial activities, mostly related to tin mining, Muntok has a unique multicultural and hybrid urban and architectural appearance. The urban landscape was made up by European, Chinese, Malayan, and Arab clusters as well as a harbour district. From the sea, the panorama of the town was always dominated by the Menumbing Hill in the distant north. During the struggle for independency two founding fathers of Indonesia, Sukarno and Mohammad Hatta, were exiled in Muntok.

Muntok's golden era only lasted until the 1980s. After the worldwide Tin Market Crash in 1985, although the National Tin Smelting Factory is still located in Muntok and become the generator for economic business, Muntok economic condition did not recover sufficiently compared to other cities on the islands of Bangka and nearby Belitung. The condition of the town and the livelihood of the inhabitants is not what it used to be. Cultural heritage is seen as an opportunity to give the city new impulses for the future. Several events, such as the International Homestay Fair and Old Town Festival in 2015, National Folded-Bike Jamboree (JamSeLiNas) in 2016 and several publications on architectural and urban history, made it clear the town's heritage could act as a driver to achieve it. Encouraged by the Universitas Indonesia, among others, local stakeholders are very open to the idea and concept of the HUL approach.

The HUL Quick Scan method enables practitioners to understand an urban landscape in a relatively short period of time and formulate principles and proposals for its future development, based on tangible and intangible urban heritage features. Exploration, inspiration and translation are key elements in this method and it is primarily based on the philosophy of UNESCO's HUL approach. Developing a method such as the HUL Quick Scan is one thing, knowing if it works in practice is another. That is why experiments are needed. Muntok served as an experimental garden in this matter.

Field visits and street interviews with local people gave very useful input during the workshop and local authorities stimulated discussions on how to anticipate on the city's challenges. The result of the workshop was presented at the training session of the Pan-Sumatra Network for Heritage Conservation, where it received a lot of positive response and provided grounds for enthusiasm and commitment with regard to possible follow-up actions in Muntok. An accomplishment which was mainly due to the students, whose achievements during the workshop were outstanding.

The HUL Quick Scan method and outcomes of the workshop could be interesting for other cities and can contribute to the dissemination and implementation of the HUL approach. Above all, we hope the workshop result inspires the local government and other stakeholders, private and state-owned companies, owners of heritage buildings and heritage societies, to use heritage as an asset for the future of the old tin mining town of Muntok.

Poster of the workshop and training

1 Introduction

1.1 Town of Muntok

Muntok is the capital city of the West Bangka Regency which is part of the Bangka-Belitung Province. This province is one of the seven newly developed provinces of a total of 34 provinces in Indonesia. It was founded on November 21 according to Act Number 27 in 2000 and composes of two islands named Bangka and Belitung. West Bangka Regency is located towards the western end of Bangka Island. The total land area is ± 285.100,90 hectares with some small surrounding islands. It consists of tropical sandy beaches, tropical forests, a 400-metre-high hill, tin mining pits and smelter facilities, white pepper plantations, palm oil plantations, multi-cultural traditions and an impressive cultural heritage.

Indonesian Tin Museum, former head office of Banka Tin Winning (BTW)

The Sub-District Muntok (also well-known as Mentok) has approximately 469 square kilometres with 45.523 inhabitants. The area of Old Town of Muntok today is part of Tanjung (Urban) Village, and has 24 square kilometers in size with 14.185 inhabitants. Geographically, Muntok is located in a cape in the western sea of Bangka Island which has been the voyage route from Bangka to Sumatra Island since the period of Palembang Sultanate. Geologically, Bangka-Belitung is part of the southern end of the Southeast Asian Tin Belt: a north-south elongate zone 2800 kilometres long and 400 kilometres wide, extending from Myanmar to Indonesia.

Indonesia is the world's biggest exporter of tin and more than 90 percent is produced in Bangka-Belitung Province. However, illegal mining operations also occur and are causing environmental problems. They have a devastating impact on the well-being of the illegal workers, the landscape and seashore. For centuries, tin mining has been the main source of development. Muntok was a main centre of tin mining during the Palembang Sultanate and the Dutch colonial period, when the tin mining company *Banka Tin Winning* (BTW) located its headquarter in Muntok. Expansion of tin mining started with local people and Siantan families who involved the Chinese that gradually grew into a renowned business on world scale during colonial rule by the English and later the Dutch.

Muntok's urban landscape is a product of this history and consists of a harbour, Malay and Arab settlements, a Chinese quarter and a 'company town' build by the colonial administration of the Dutch East-Indies and the

Chinese temple and the main mosque in 'downtown' Muntok

tin mining company. While tin mining is getting more restricted and the Indonesian government wants to stop illegal operations, the town of Muntok is in search of alternatives to regenerate itself.

1.2 Training HUL

Although Muntok's urban landscape is unique in its kind because of the tin mining history, challenges in general (climate, environmental, socio-economic) are similar with other cities.

As many other cities in Indonesia, Muntok wants to use heritage as an asset for future development. The HUL approach of UNESCO is considered to be a tool to accomplish it, an instrument to cope with challenges and to seize opportunities for new perspectives. This is the reason why the HUL approach was chosen as the main topic, and Muntok as a case study, for the annual gathering of the Pan-Sumatra Network for Heritage Conservation.

The HUL Training was held on 7-9 November 2018. Venue was the Indonesian Tin Museum, located in the former head office of *Banka Tin Winning (BTW)*. The training focussed on identifying cultural heritage potentials and formulating management plans that will benefit current

and future generations, in particular for former mining areas (urban and sub-urbans). Second, it aimed to raise awareness about industrial heritage in Indonesia.

This event was co-organised by the Indonesian Tin Museum and supported by local and international stakeholders, in conjunction with the gathering of heritage institutions from all over Sumatra. It was open for public especially institutions related to cultural heritage management and heritage cities in Sumatra, Indonesia and abroad. Chapter 4 of this workshop report highlights the conclusion of the training. More information on the outcomes of the training can be found in the report 'Training on Historical Urban Landscape Muntok, West Bangka, Indonesia (January 2019).

1.3 Workshop HUL Quick Scan

The Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands received an invitation for the Pansumnet November 2018 Gathering in Muntok. This invitation came at the moment the Agency was doing research on the HUL approach as part of the shared heritage programme of the Netherlands.
This research focused on integration between the HUL approach and one of the priorities of Dutch shared heritage policy, namely inner-city revitalisation.

Group photo of the organisation and participants of the training

Organisation team and students at Menumbing Hill

The Cultural Heritage Agency decided to contribute by sending experts to Muntok and assisted in examining a HUL Quick Scan by a workshop (3-6 November), given prior to the training. This workshop was a joined exercise of Heritage Hands On, Universitas Indonesia, Universitas Trisakti and the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands.

The objective of the workshop was threefold:
1. Method: generating knowledge and experience on a Quick Scan for the HUL approach.
2. Assignment: formulating proposals to achieve the city remains and/or will sustainability develop to be socio-economically vital, resilient and attractive to reside, work and recreate, in which heritage is a tangible and intangible asset. Result to be presented at the HUL training.
3. Capacity building: inspire students and the local government/community/stakeholders in using heritage as an asset for urban, social and cultural development.

The organisation team consisted of Hasti Tarekat Dipowijoyo, (Heritage Hands On), Kemas Ridwan Kurniawan (Universitas Indonesia), Punto Wijayanto (Universitas Trisakti), Jacqueline Rosbergen and Peter Timmer of the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands. Agung Purnama of Museum Timah Indonesia assisted in the preparation.

Student participating in the workshop were:
• D. Debby Rifka, Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi, Medan

• Agus Arifin, Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi, Medan
• Tisa Krista, Universitas Bung Hatta, Padang
• Ahmad Redo Hervando, Universitas Bung Hatta, Padang
• Kani Muthmainnah, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta
• Nia Namira Hanum, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta
• Arga Patria Dranie, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta

The local authorities and other local organisations reflected on the first results of the workshop and gave useful input, and were represented by:
• Suwito, Head of West Bangka Tourism and Culture Department
• Megawati, Head of West Bangka Environment and Forestry Department
• Kaidi, Head of West Bangka Housing, Settlement Area and Transportation Department
• Mujahiddin, West Bangka Public Work Department
• Chairul Amri Rani, Head of Muntok Heritage Community
• Fakhrizal Abubakar, Head of Tin Museum in Muntok

The organisation team would like to express its gratitude to the Regency of West-Bangka and the Director of the Santa Maria Junior High School (venue of the workshop) for their support and assistance. This also accounts for the warm welcome received from individual buildings owners, private companies and the Indonesian Tin Museum. Last but not least, the team wants to compliment the students participating in the workshop. It was their hard working that made this workshop possible and their contribution, enthusiasm and determination which led to a fruitful result.

2 HUL Quick Scan

2.1   HUL Approach

The Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) was adopted by UNESCO's General Conference in 2011. This instrument will not replace traditional heritage conservation but is to be seen as an additional tool mainly to integrate policies and practices of conservation of the built environment into the wider goals of urban development, in respect of the inherited values and traditions of different cultural contexts.

Member States are recommended to identify activities in order to implement the HUL approach. This includes surveys and mapping of the city's natural, cultural and human resources and reaching consensus using participatory planning and stakeholder consultations on what values to protect for transmission to future generations and to determine the attributes that carry these values. It also focuses on assessment of developments (socio-economic, climate change) effecting the attributes and integrating urban heritage values in their vulnerability status into a wider framework of city development.

By doing so it is possible to realise careful attention to planning, design and implementation of development projects and prioritise actions for conservation and development. Finally, appropriate partnerships, local management frameworks for the identified projects for conservation and development, and coordination of the various activities between different actors, both public and private should be established.

2.2   HUL Quick Scan

The HUL approach consists of elements that are partly similar to the inner-city rehabilitation of Dutch historic inner-cities in the second half of the twentieth century. This rehabilitation programme saved many Dutch historic cities from dilapidation, following a methodology developed by the ministries of Culture and Spatial Planning. It aimed to rehabilitate the building stock of inner-cities, reviving functions and creating favourable living and economic conditions. Conservation and development was achieved by large-scale renovation schemes, zone planning and an effective public and private involvement. A simplified version (Quick Scan) of
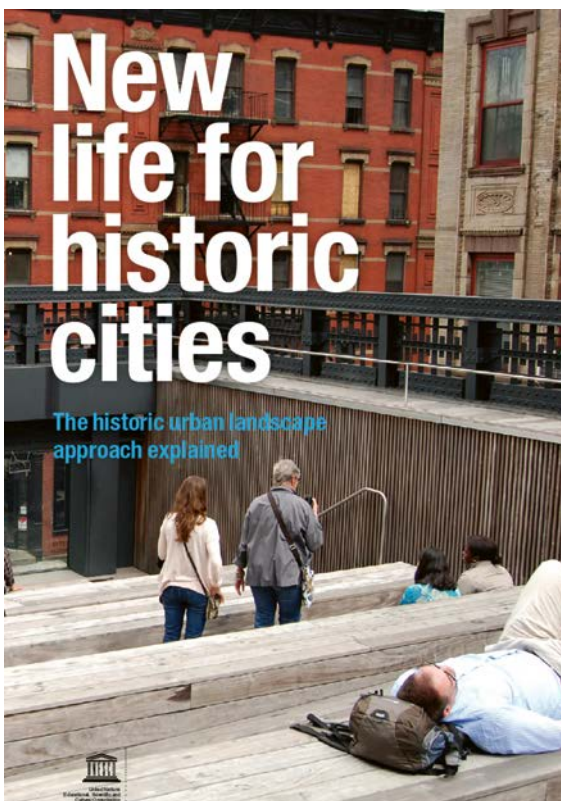
UNESCO's historic urban landscape (HUL) approach
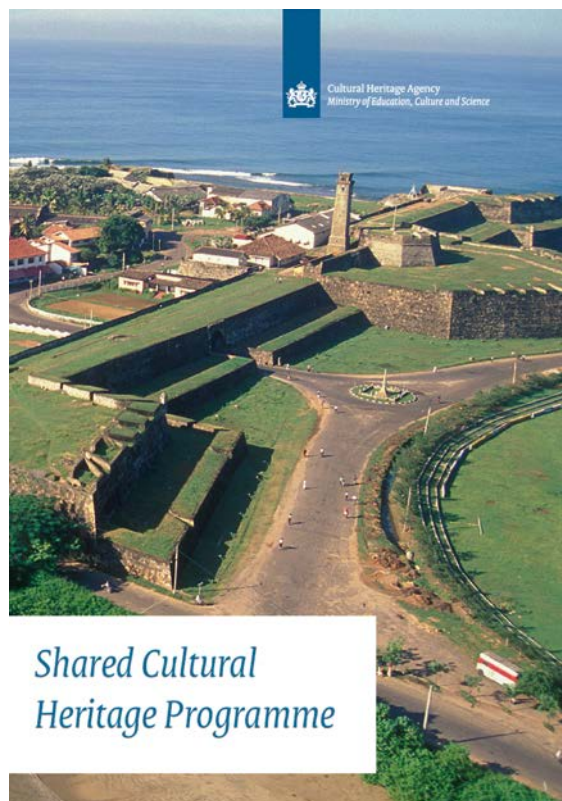
Shared Cultural Heritage Programme of the Netherlands

this methodology has been used in in several Indonesian inner-cities and other cities around the world for several years now. In particular in those countries the Netherlands is sharing a history, because inner-city revitalisation is one of the priorities of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme of the Dutch government.
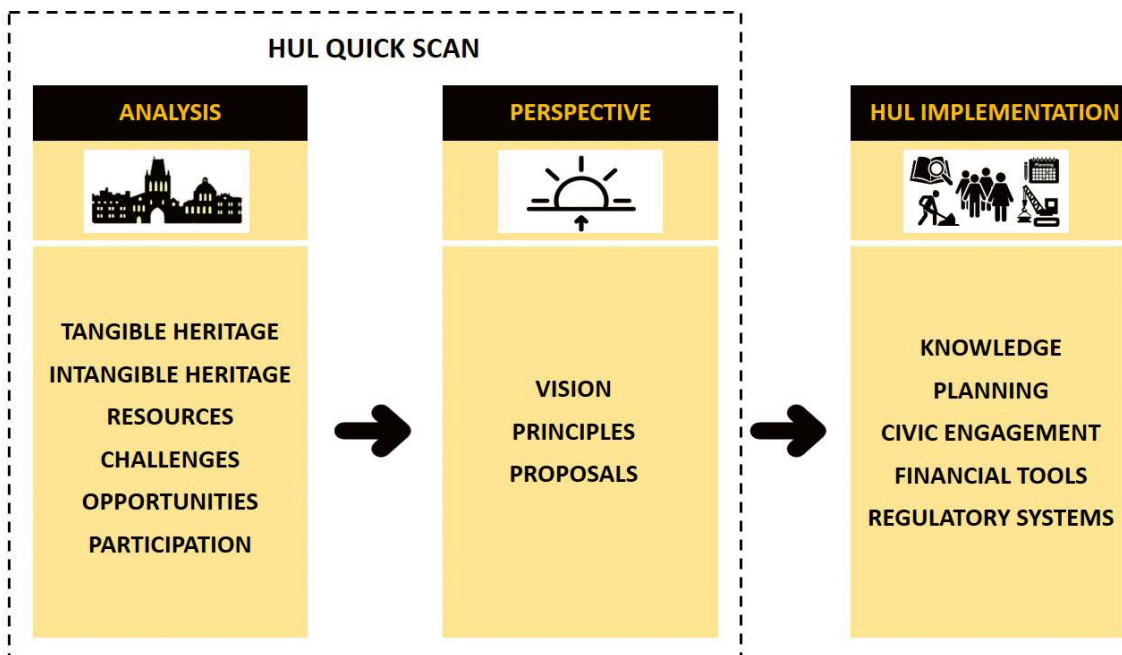
HUL is more thoroughgoing in its approach by combining natural, cultural and human resources and by including tangible and intangible heritage. This is very topical at the moment and aligns with Dutch experience gained on integrated conservation and practices, as is the case with current developments that have led to the creating new planning tools (Environmental Act) in the Netherlands. This is for example to welcome urban heritage as a key resource in enhancing the liveability of urban areas, fostering economic development and social cohesion in a changing environment and involving the local community by participatory planning. If dealt with properly, urban heritage acts as a catalyst for socio-economic development through tourism, commercial use, and higher land and property values - thereby providing the revenues out of which to pay for maintenance, restoration and rehabilitation.

In many cases it is quite clear what the most important heritage buildings and cultural traditions of an area are. Viewing these features in an area-based context (historical, functional and spatial) is less common and the first challenge. How to use the historic urban landscape

as an asset and how to realise an area-based approach on conservation and development is next. It is extremely important to create an attractive 'horizon', an encouraging heritage-based vision on the future of the city, and thereby creating awareness and commitment for implementation of the HUL approach. This is where a Quick Scan can be of use due to its practical approach that gives the opportunity to overlook what needs to be done, and in particular is possible to realise for a city, in a relatively short period of time. In order to achieve this the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands developed a HUL Quick Scan method.

2.3   Main Focus

The HUL Quick Scan method primarily aims to give inspiration in general. It is an exercise above all. Its focus is generating ideas for conservation and development on an urban and regional scale, and thereby providing prospects and a foundation for future planning. This means activities such as implementation tools, making masterplans, concrete urban design plans and organisation activities could be mentioned, but are not the main goal of the workshop. These activities should be seen as a possible follow-up, to decide on by the city government and the local community.
Key elements throughout the entire HUL Quick Scan method are inspiration, exploration and translation.

HUL QUICK SCAN

ANALYSIS	PERSPECTIVE	HUL IMPLEMENTATION
TANGIBLE HERITAGE INTANGIBLE HERITAGE RESOURCES CHALLENGES OPPORTUNITIES PARTICIPATION	VISION PRINCIPLES PROPOSALS	KNOWLEDGE PLANNING CIVIC ENGAGEMENT FINANCIAL TOOLS REGULATORY SYSTEMS

Objective of the Quick Scan in relation to the HUL approach

Inspiration is of great importance to reach local commitment (community, stakeholders, government) and thereby feasibility of implementation activities. This is to be achieved by involving experts and the local community and their knowledge and enthusiasm, and working with images, photo's, maps, social media or other instruments that contribute to this goal. By doing so the method also aims to connect with the 'language' of designers and inspire stakeholders.

Exploration relates to the historical urban environment in the broadest sense of the term. It contains an analysis of the character of the area when it comes to the past, present and narratives. How did the area and surroundings looked like and functioned in the past? How does it look like today and what are important attributes? What is its culture? How does it function (socio-economic) and which planned and unplanned developments (will) effect the historical urban environment?

Translation concerns the use of physical and non-physical attributes as principles for integrated development for tomorrow's society. What could be the city's future perspective (spatial and functional), based on the historical urban environment, that will benefit the local society? The result is a vision on conservation by development for the area. What are the conservation challenges and how to achieve heritage plays a significant role in the development of the city? What are significant features to involve in relation to this goal? How to benefit from these features to strengthen (re)development of an area? Which aspects require additional assessment, activities and projects that will focus on realisation, management and public and private involvement?

2.4   Method

Step 1 of the HUL Quick Scan method is getting a better understanding of the historical environment. This is made possible by making maps of the historical and functional development and looking at the historic urban districts with the most striking landmarks (buildings that dominate the cityscape). After that, the physical or tangible 'character' of the urban district will be analysed by using old and new photos. This exercise does not concern an analysis of every building individual, but focuses on the 'typology' of the build environment, public space and green elements of a particular area. This covers features such as building lines, patterns and volumes, as well as typical architectural features and natural/landscaping elements.

When the physical elements are analysed the non-physical aspects and other developments will follow what is called the 'narrative' of the area and involves intangible heritage, cultural and human resources, as well as socio-economic, urban, environmental and other developments. This step aims to get insight in stories, changes, risks and ambitions related to the historic urban landscape, to be accomplished by conducting field visits, interviews and analysing challenges and opportunities.

Step 2 is to formulate the 'assignment'. Looking at the outcomes of step 1: what do you want to achieve for the area in general? This to be seen as the vision and will be the starting point and thread through the rest of the process.

Step 3 will primarily focus on formulating principles based on the vision. It covers tangible and intangible features that could be used as inspiration or as a foundation for (re-)development, taking the assignment into account. These principles cover functional and spatial elements.

Step 4 is to be seen as an elaboration of the principles in proposals and ideas to accomplish conservation by development for the historic landscape. It can focus on conservation and interventions, development opportunities, heritage as a catalyst for socio-economic development, urban design, planning tools, architecture and landscaping, in which physical and non-physical elements serve as a source of inspiration.
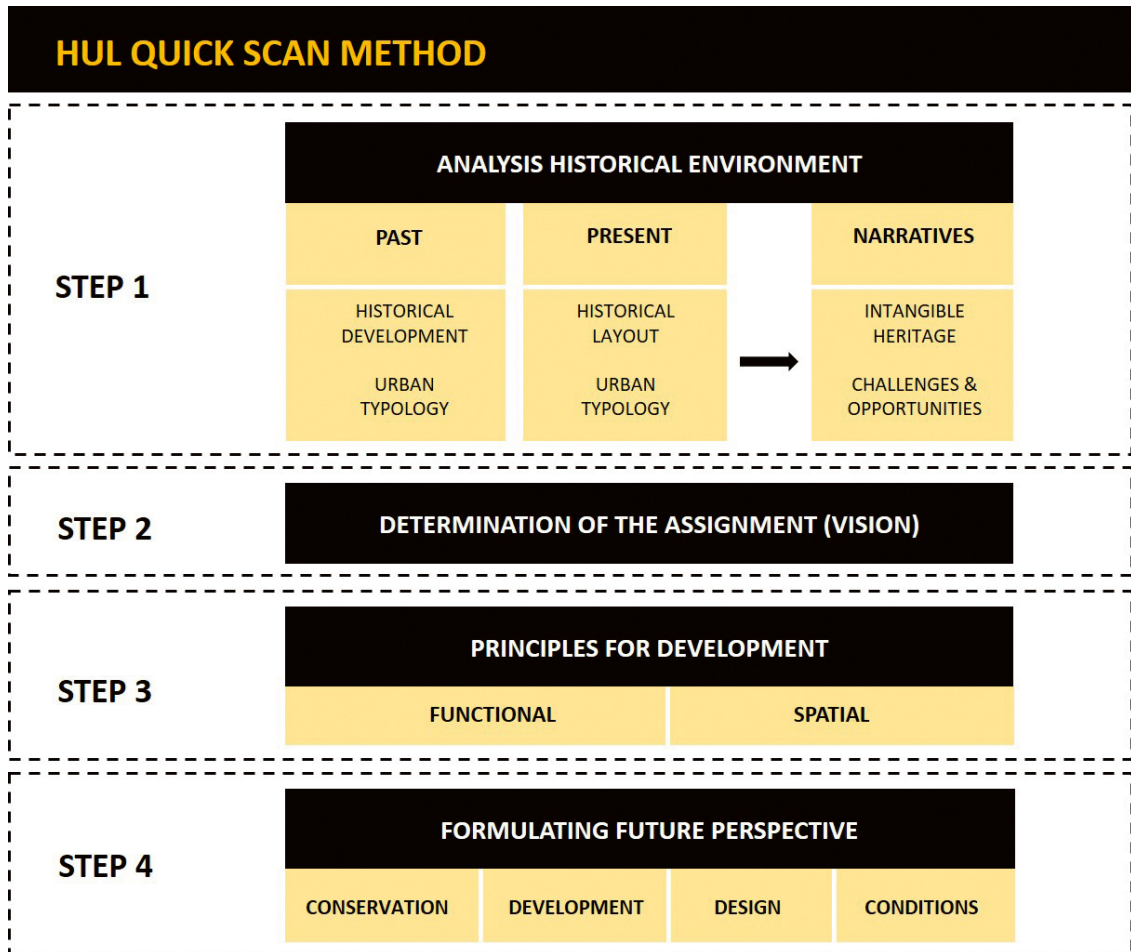
HUL QUICK SCAN METHOD

STEP 1

ANALYSIS HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT

PAST	PRESENT		NARRATIVES
HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT	HISTORICAL LAYOUT	→	INTANGIBLE HERITAGE
URBAN TYPOLOGY	URBAN TYPOLOGY		CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

STEP 2

DETERMINATION OF THE ASSIGNMENT (VISION)

STEP 3

PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT

FUNCTIONAL	SPATIAL

STEP 4

FORMULATING FUTURE PERSPECTIVE

CONSERVATION	DEVELOPMENT	DESIGN	CONDITIONS

The HUL Quick Scan method explained step by step

'Inpiration', 'exploration' and 'translation' in progress in Muntok

3 Outcomes of the Workshop

3.1   Muntok, Past and Present

Before getting into details on the workshop results of the students, it is important to get a better understanding of the Old Town of Muntok first. In particular when it comes to its cultural heritage and present-day challenges. This background information was given to the students, together with a list of literature to read, on beforehand.

Cultural Heritage
Historically, Muntok was established after 1720 as a compound of Malay descendants who had familial relationship with the Sultan of Palembang and people from Siantan. However, the anniversary of the town was celebrated every September the 7th that marked the construction of seven initial houses based on the decree of Palembang Sultan in 1734. Muntok as a colonial harbour town started during a short period of British interregnum in the early 19th century and obtained its massive development during the Dutch colonial period. Natural harvests and sources such as Bangka white pepper and tin mining products were exported by the Dutch to Europe and international markets. Muntok became the first capital city of Bangka Regency during the colonial period until 1913 and served as the head quarter of the colonial tin mining company (BTW) until the 1950s.

Rich deposits of the tin mines contributed in the creation of a very distinctive hybridity of architectural typology and city morphology. Muntok was an administrative centre, mainly set up by the Dutch colonial government for the tin mining and smelting industries and was a thriving town until WWII. The harbour and many buildings built by BTW are some of the remarkable features of the town. Apart from Dutch colonial influences, Chinese and Malay cultural heritage are prominent. The settlement pattern is classified into three clusters, following ethnic diversity including Malay, Chinese and former European clusters and represented by various historic buildings.

Malay and Chinese clusters are located in the downtown and seashore areas. The former European cluster is located in the northern part of the town on the highest grounds, away from the seashore, and separated from other clusters. The Malay cluster consists of three kampungs with Kampung Tanjung as one of the oldest settlements of these kampungs. There are several traditional houses in the Malay cluster. The Chinese cluster is located south to the Kung Fuk Miaw temple, which is situated next to Jamik Mosque. Some historical

buildings in this cluster include the former Chinese Mayor's Residence and the Kung Fuk Miaw Temple.

The former European cluster is located in the northern part of the town which was also the compound for BTW. The historical buildings in this cluster include the former main office of BTW (now *Museum Timah Indonesia*), the residence of former colonial *Resident* (colonial government official), a military compound, parks, a prison, churches, schools, and many residences of former Dutch company employees. Besides that, the harbour area, the lighthouse complex, Menumbing Berg Hotel (recreational place for BTW employees) and a BTW resting house are some other historical assets that are located on the outskirts of the town. Menumbing Berg Hotel and BTW resting house were used to exile two founding fathers of Indonesia in 1948 - 1949.
The unique co-existence of several ethnic groups living in harmony is a strong asset of Muntok. For centuries, the multi ethnic groups of Muntok have been living in harmony and can serve as an example of multicultural co-existence and tolerance in Indonesia. Muntok is also well known for its Muntok white peppercorns, a premium commodity which is exported worldwide. Several traditional arts and crafts (including *Cual*, traditional woven fabric) are still performed in limited numbers. After the 1997 Reformation Era, the growing concern about the historical assets and the significance of its heritage led to recognition of Muntok as West Bangka Heritage Town (declared on December 17, 2013). Furthermore, the town has been involved in Heritage City Development Conservation Programme (P3KP) under the Department of Public Works in Jakarta. The aim of this national programme is to support local governments in the revitalisation and management of heritage buildings and urban spaces. In 2017, the Heritage Expert Team (TACB) of West Bangka was established. This team has an important role in determining the status and ranking of cultural heritage in West Bangka.

Present-Day Challenges
Ever since the town of Muntok lost its position as headquarter of tin mining in Bangka it is thirsty for new perspectives. Inhabitants even seem sceptic and pessimistic about their future. The harbour of Muntok seems to be only a thoroughfare, the appearance of the town does not attract tourists. Illegal mining is affecting natural resources and the scenery of the surrounding landscape of the town. The number of residents is declining. Due to its isolated location and limited budgets for development the situation worsened resulting in several environmental problems such as flooding in the rainy season, water shortage in the dry season, lack of organised waste collection and proper

MUNTOK DISTRICTS

EUROPEAN DISTRICT

MALAY DISTRICT

CHINESE DISTRICT

HARBOUR DISTRICT
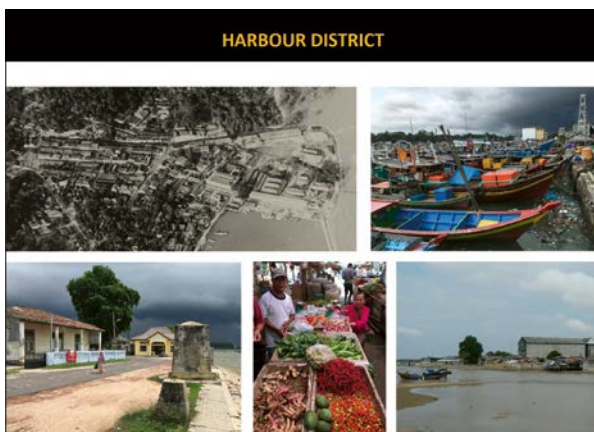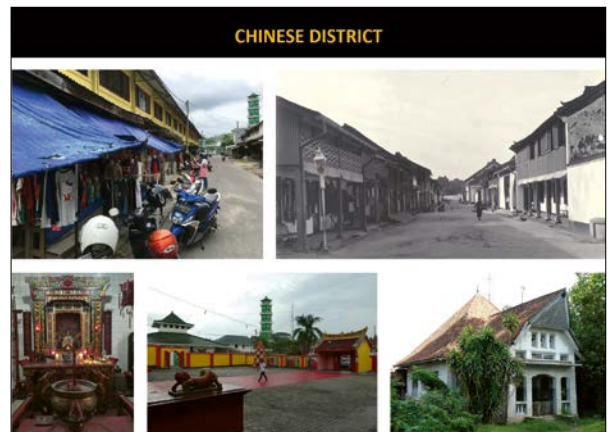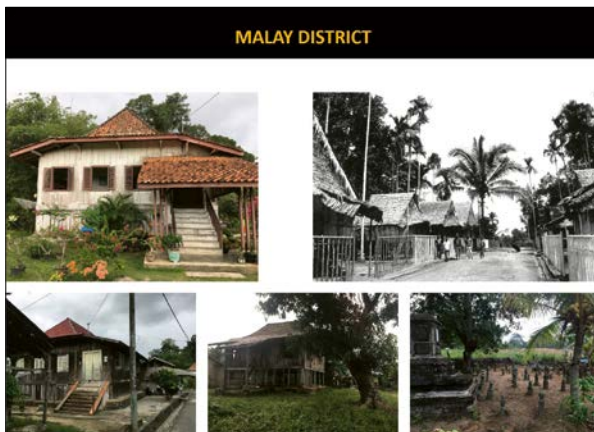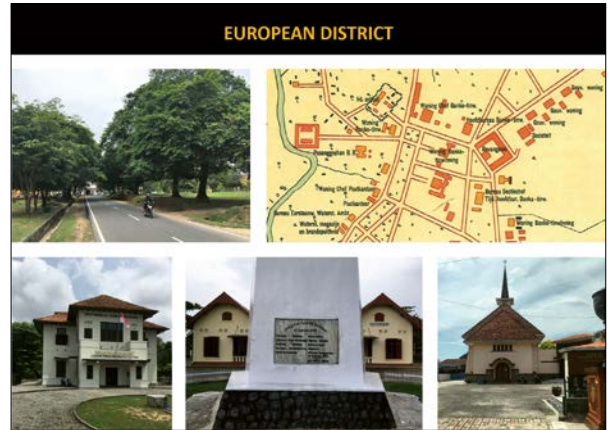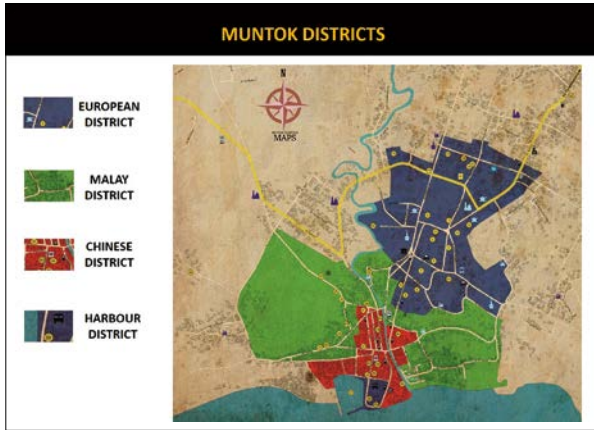
water treatment system as well the deterioration of many heritage buildings. Swallow bird nesting growing in high rise constructions is rapidly altering the historical skyline of the city.

How could Muntok face its challenges and finds a way to improve the living environment and bring 'new life' in the town? Is it possible to use heritage as an asset for future development? To give inhabitants prospects among others, the development of tourism is urgent. 'Urban acupuncture' as part of social development through architecture, was mentioned to raise an awareness to transform people's historic houses into homestays. In the meantime, 18 homestays have been realised, but tourism stays far behind. This raises questions such as why should tourists visit Muntok and what can (and needs to) be done to become a serious tourist destination, or should Muntok (also) focus on other functions? And most important, in which way could the city's cultural heritage contribute in this account? These are the question several organisations, such as the Universitas Indonesia, the local government (regency and provincial), local heritage organisations, the tin mining museum and tin mining company, are discussing recent years.

3.2 STEP 1: Analysis and Narratives

Preliminary to the workshop students explored the history of Muntok, such as functions, identity and growth of the city. On day one of the workshop they presented their finding which were incorporated in the first step of the method. This resulted in the following conclusions. In Muntok, a few different cultural-historical areas can clearly be recognised up to today. These are the harbour, the Chinese cluster, the Malayan cluster and the European cluster. Muntok houses different religions. Muslims, Buddhists, Confucianists, Catholics and Christians live peaceful together. In Muntok you can recognise the pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial period in the urban lay-out and urban and architectural features. Muntok played an important role in the history of the independence of Indonesia and in relation to the duo Independence Proclaimators: former President Sukarno and Vice President Hatta. There are several places in Muntok's urban landscape connected to this national history of Indonesia.

Similar with the past, the main entrance of Muntok is the seashore, as the connection with 'the hinterland 'is less developed regarding infrastructure and public transport.

Muntok has the biggest tin smelter in the world and until the tin mining crisis in the mid 1980s, Muntok was the largest tin smelting city and tin exporting harbour in the world. Because of the economic decline, swallow bird nest housing have become a major development. More and more swallow bird nest houses influence the urban character of Muntok in a negative way. Tin mining (legal and illegal) remains very important from an economic point of view. It also causes a lot of sedimentation in the main river of Muntok and on the mouth of the river. Therefore, the shores of the river and sea are heightened with concrete structures that have all kinds of consequences for the historic urban landscape.

Lay out and typology of urban situation, past and present (tangible)
Two books written by Kemas Ridwan Kurniawan were helpful resources in conducting this analyses: 'Postcolonial History of Architecture and Urbanism; Power and Space of Indonesian Tin Mining in Bangka Island' (2011) and 'The Hybrid Architecture of Colonial Tin Mining Town of Muntok' (2013). By studying old maps, historical and geological features, the urban growth of Muntok and its environment became clear. A sketch of the geomorphology (under laying natural landscape) gave insight what the position of the river and green scenery is in the urban landscape. The differences in
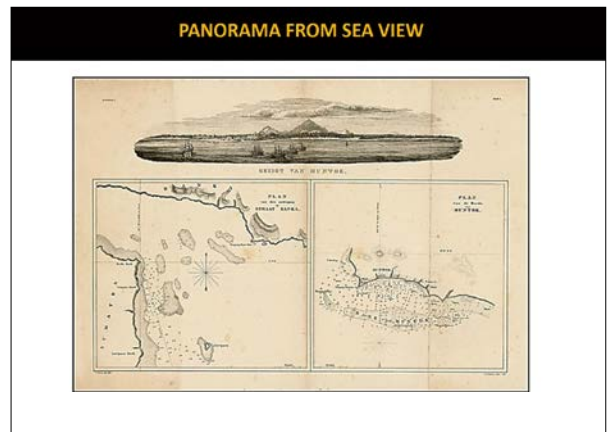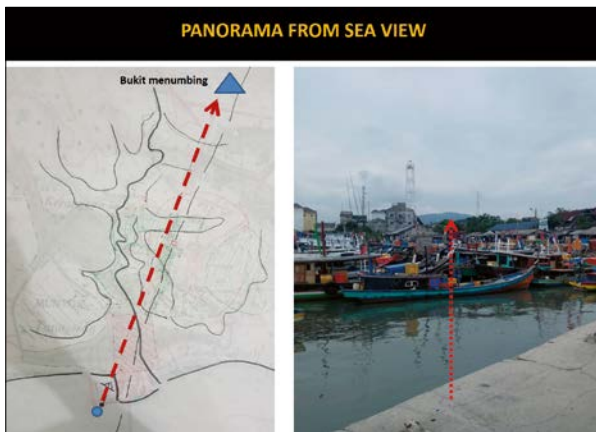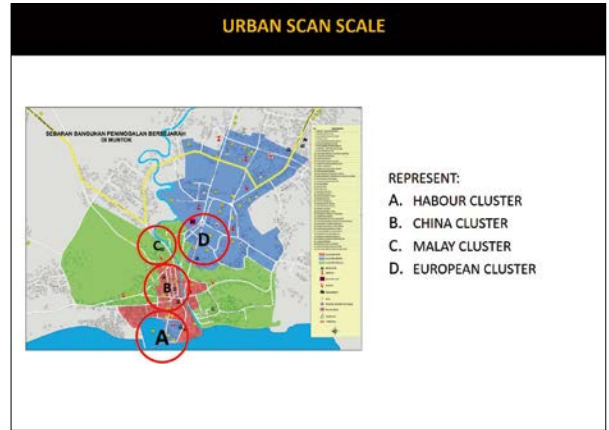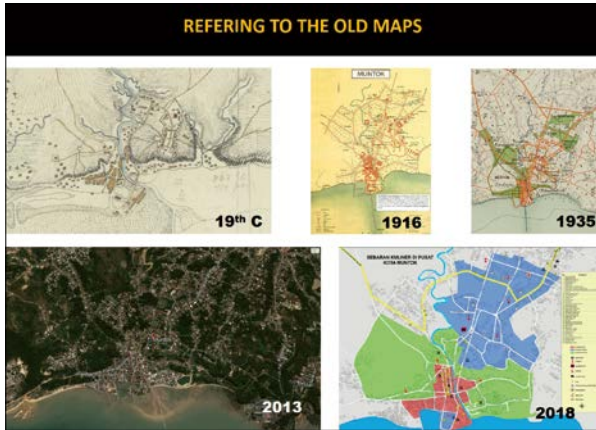

Typology Interpertation

Interviewing People

Historical Identification

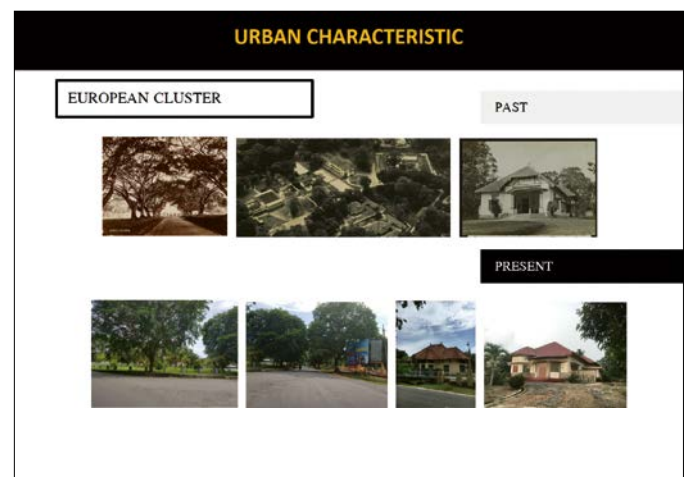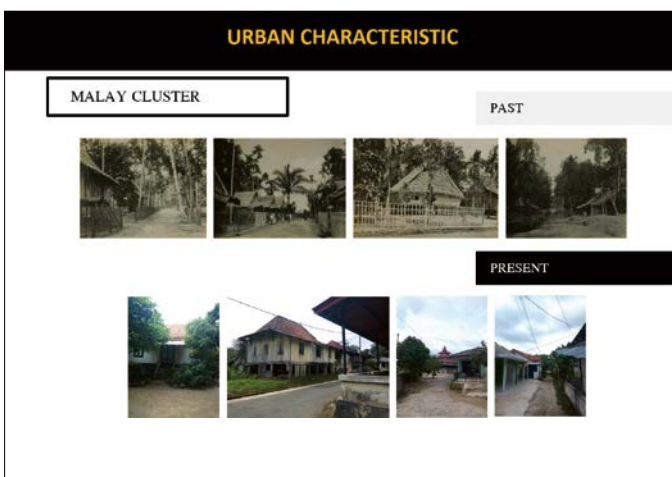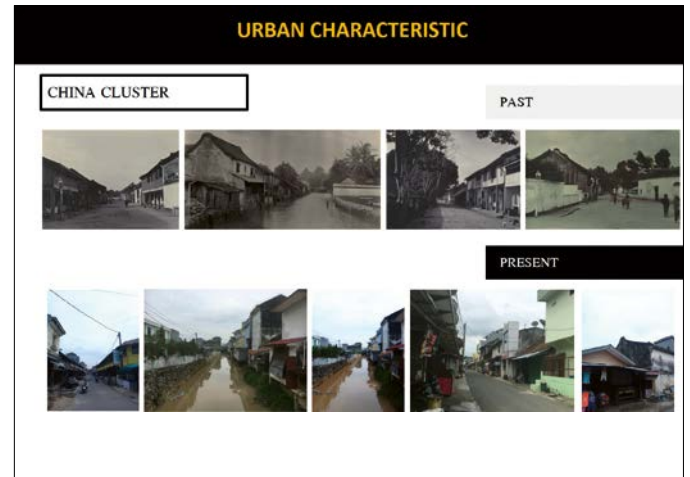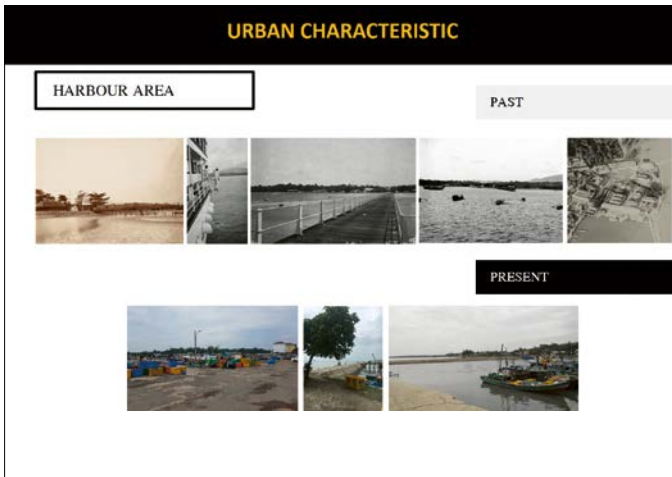Environment Scanning

REFERING TO THE OLD MAPS

URBAN SCAN SCALE

REPRESENT:
A. HABOUR CLUSTER
B. CHINA CLUSTER
C. MALAY CLUSTER
D. EUROPEAN CLUSTER

PANORAMA FROM SEA VIEW

PANORAMA FROM SEA VIEW

PANORAMA FROM SEA VIEW

height in the sight line for instance from the seashore to Menumbing Hill explained the situation of buildings in relation to landscape.

The river plays an important role as an important urban vein. By delivering sedimentation and by overflowing it has had an important role in the development of the urban landscape of Muntok. Lower, wet areas were used for bamboo and other vegetation. Wilhelmina Park (behind the house of the Resident in the European cluster) was located in a small branch and valley of the river. The main entrance of Muntok is still by sea and the connection with the "hinterland" is still of lower importance. The panorama from the harbour on Menumbing Hill is still visible but slowly disappearing behind a 'wall' of swallow houses.

URBAN CHARACTERISTIC

HARBOUR AREA — PAST / PRESENT

URBAN CHARACTERISTIC

CHINA CLUSTER — PAST / PRESENT

URBAN CHARACTERISTIC

MALAY CLUSTER — PAST / PRESENT

URBAN CHARACTERISTIC

EUROPEAN CLUSTER — PAST / PRESENT

In general urban features in the four different areas, harbour area, Chinese cluster, Malay cluster (urban kampung) and European cluster, differ from each other. These four different areas are based on a document of RAKP. Due to limited time, Menumbing Hill and the lighthouse are not included in the HUL Quick Scan. The harbour area and the Chinese cluster are mixed areas regarding the functions. Economic activities take place here, while the urban kampung and the European cluster are mainly residential areas mixed with religious buildings and in the European area also former offices. Fish industry and related activities take place in the harbour area, while the swallow bird nest houses and shops are concentrated in the Chinese cluster. The density of the areas is also different. The European cluster is the lowest in density. Houses have large green areas around. Urban kampungs are higher in density, but still the houses are situated in a green area.

The Chinese cluster looks as a high-density area with houses build in a row directly next to each other. High rise swallow bird nest housing is also responsible for this high-density impression. Apart from that, swallow bird nest houses are totally out of scale, size and appearance regarding the historic urban context. Field visits brought a wide variety of new impressions after the first investigations. First impressions about public space, water and green structures, traffic, dilapidation, neglecting, and environmental problems became clear by exploring the real situation. This also resulted in a list of features per cluster, varying from physical attributes to experiencing a sense of place.

A. HARBOUR CLUSTER

- Storage
- Office
- Fisherman boats
- Fish Box
- Building towards port
- Green at back of buildings
- Restaurant/'warung' fisherman
- Low building
- Batu granit sebagai bagian
- Vibrant Area
- Old Building
- Trucks

B. CHINESE CLUSTER

- More Density
- Hybrid Architecture
- Mixed Low and High Building
- Bird Nesting (High Building)
- Partly Green (?)
- Shop Street and Shop house
- Landmarks of Chinese Society
- Build in rows, close each others
- Access to the harbour
- Along side the river and street
- Mix of Old and New Buildings
- Building not faced to the river

C. MALAY CLUSTER

- Green and Open
- Low Buildings – Low Density
- Shaped roof
- Quite and calm atmosphere area
- Old is Wood, New is Brick
- Small Street, Small Building
- Fruit and Flowers
- Green Park atmosphere
- Road with mixed concrete
- Shade Trees
- Green public place, garden disappearing
- Traditional Malay building
- Sound of Nature

D. EUROPEAN CLUSTER

- Low Density – Space
- Important Building is Higher
- Many low building
- Churches
- Residential Offices
- Green line and parks
- Every Building has green space
- "Isolated" functional
- Schools
- Masonry (with pleister)

Narratives, past and present (intangible)
Field visits and interviews were also useful to discover informal economic and social structures. The former assistant of president Sukarno was interviewed which was useful regarding the fact that Muntok played a role in the history of the independence of Indonesia. Functions, habits and rituals occurred to the students, such as the local home cake-industry and the not regulated, informal fish industry. Tin mining and smelting is of great economic importance for Muntok and in fact the historic reason of the growth of the city. White pepper also is an export product which can be found everywhere in the world.

Narrative-Past · Tin Mining And Tin Smelting
· Sovereignity Struggle
· Second World War
· Mentok & Australia Involvement

Narrative-Present
· Strongly Tied With Watery Environment
· Community Base Industry (Cakes, Fishery)
· Trade & Commerce Industry

Narrative Past and Present · TIN MINING AND TIN SMELTING

Past | Present

Because Muntok and Bangka is always attached with Tin.
The smelting of the tin was operated in Arnhem, in Netherlands; and partially done at Texas City Smelter in AS.
But now in **present**, according to whats being written in Museum Timah Muntok, in 1970-now, the smelting center called PELTIM they do in Muntok.

And now the tin mining company Hoof Administrateur Banka Tin Winning become the Indonesia Tin Museum that according to the current maps was located in European cluster.

Narrative Past and Present · TRADE AND COMMERCE INDUSTRY
White Pepper

Past | Present

Harvest pepper in Muntok (1909-1915)
The pepper company's stuff were washing the raw white pepper (1909-1915)
Drying pepper (1909-1915)

Product of Muntok's white pepper

White pepper was one of the famous product from Muntok city since the early of 20th century. In **present**, Muntok white pepper has been distributed throughout the world because its high quality than the other area in Sumatra or other.

Narrative Past and Present · *Home Industry (Cakes)*

Past

Present

The number of different types of cakes comes from interactions between many cultures inherent to the community (according to the clusters itself: Chinese, malays, and European) so in **present** Muntok known as the "Kota Seribu Kue" especially because of their capability to create the cakes into wider varieties.

Narrative Past and Present · *SOVEREIGNTY STRUGGLE*

Past

Soekarno meeting in Pesanggrahan Muntok (1949)

Gerghotel Menumbing. Used to be a consultation of Roem-Reoeijen agreement (1931)

Present

The place remain of the past: Pesanggrahan Muntok (2018)

The place remain of the past: Pesanggrahan Menumbing (2018)

The leaders were also KH. Agus Salim, Moh.Hatta, Ali Pringgodigdo, Assa'ad and others that they being splited in two place called **Pesanggrahan Muntok** and **Pesanggrahan Menumbing**. Pesanggrahan means 'a place to take rest'.

And now in **present** those place become a source of the nationalism history in Muntok Bangka for them who interest to know about that. In pesanggrahan Muntok, for example, there was a room that Soekarno which was once occupied by Soekarno to live in, while in pesanggrahan menumbing theres a original car that used to be the accomodating tools for the leaders. BN 1

Narrative Past and Present · *TRAGEDY OF WAR: MUNTOK & AUSTRALIA INVOLVEMENT*

Past

Present

Vivian Gordon Bowden was tortured and murdered by the Japanese soldiers after he was imprisoned in a cinema hall in Muntok. He died at 17 February 1942. The commemoration monument for him can be found next to the mosque near the House of Syahbandar. And there is a scholarship on behalf of him for students of the Bangka Belitung University.
While Vivian Bullwinkel died together with another 65 Australian nurses and over 200 civilians on the small coastal steamer Vyner Brooke.

In **present** their tragedy has been immortalized in a monument and being written on the Museum Timah's wall.

Architecture and environment

Throughout the entire city several buildings are neglected and not in use. The urban typology (street lay-out, orientation of buildings, roof shape, material, color) differs per quarter. This typology is gradually changing due to new (commercial) developments. Because the lower areas of the town suffer from flooding traditional houses in the kampungs have an elevated structure. Present-day development does not always take flooding account which means the historical situation could be used as inspiration. Kampungs are becoming less green and losing their specific identity by adding concrete buildings and concrete or tarmac paving of public and private space. This also makes the kampung more prone to floods because the ground is not able to absorb water. Historically, Muntok is a green city, but is slowly transforming into a concrete city nowadays. Considering global warming and "urban heat islands" becoming more evident, a green city offers a significant better living climate in comparison with 'concrete jungles'.

GRADUAL TRANSFORMATION (GREEN ENVIRONMENT)

GRADUAL TRANSFORMATION (BUILT ENVIRONMENT)
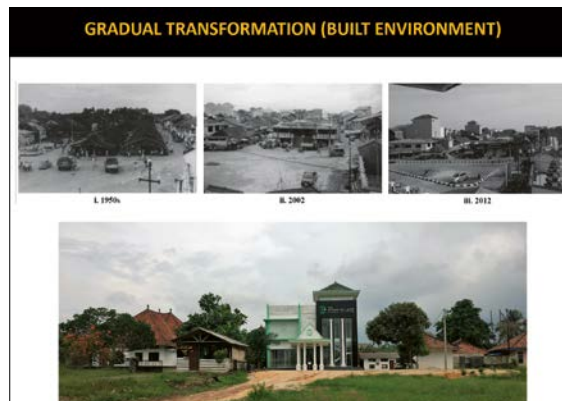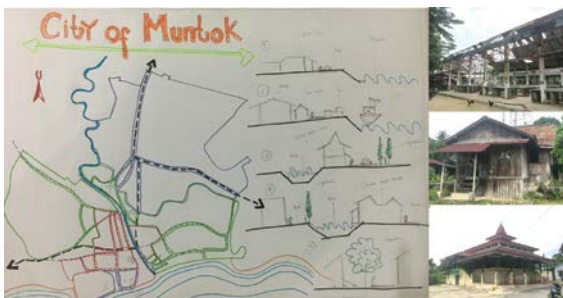
Challenges and opportunities

Based on this analysis the following challenges and opportunities were formulated:

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

Challenges	Opportunities	
Neglected/Vacant Buildings	Fishery Industry	Green City (Kampung)
River (environmental like pollution, tin mining waste, etc.)	Port/Historic Harbour	Redevelop Mining Pits
River (reconnect with the community)	Social Cohesion (Community based and organization ex: for cake industry	Panorama from the Sea
Waste Management		(Young) Creative Community
Port and Sea (environmental)	Open Spaces for Community	Tin Mining (Essence of Muntok)
Panorama from the Sea	River	Cultural Diversity and Distinguish District
Sustainable growth Tin Mining	Tin as a Touristic Product	Swallow Bird Nesting
Swallow Bird Nesting	Beach Recreation	National History
	Muntok White Pepper	World War II
	Natural Green Landscape	
	Garden City (designed European quarter)	

3.3 STEP 2: Assignment and Vision

The students were given an assignment in anticipation of the workshop. This assignment included questions which reflected the intention of the workshop.

- Taking HUL principles into account; what is necessary to develop Muntok as a lively attractive sustainable place for inhabitants to live and work, companies to invest and for tourists to visit?
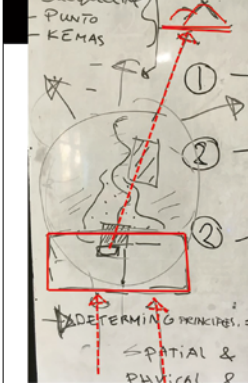
- How to achieve the city remains and/or will sustainability develop to be socio-economically vital, resilient and attractive to reside, work and recreate, in which heritage is a tangible and intangible asset?

To a large extent, developing Muntok as *a vibrant city in which heritage plays a significant role* is to be seen as a vision in general. Because of the limited time during the workshop, it was decided as next step to primarily focus on a vision regarding the challenges and opportunities.
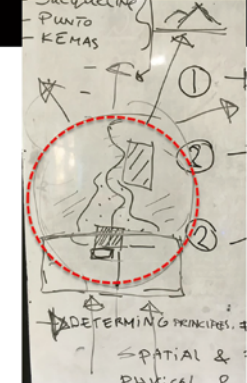
PRINCIPLES

THE VISION	PRINCIPLES
Heritage as a Catalyst For Development	• Adaptive re-use of the historical buildings and its surroundings according to historical values. • Using narratives of Muntok as the source of inspiration.
Sustainability & Community-involved Tourism	• Accommodate and develop Muntok's cultural assets (Tin, Fishery, White Pepper, Cakes, National History, Traditional Textile).
Giving River Back To The City	• Improving the quality of river and surrounding ecosystem, quality of life, and reviving historical, physical connection and function.
Developing The Sea Front	• Redeveloping the old harbor and the traditional settlement around the beach, for recreational purpose. • Safeguarding open view at the sea, Muntok's skyline and Menumbing panorama as the background.
Nature Development & Scenery	• Improving ecosystem (Sea, land, and river), stop tin mining at the sea. • Using the historical green character and landscape as a source of inspiration for the natural and built environment.

3.4 STEP 3: Principles for Development

To design a plan or a scheme or to formulate proposals, it is necessary to extract principals out of the analysis. In this way, the proposals or the plan can be verified as a consequent result according to the analysed historic urban landscape. The formulated principles are shown in the right column above.

3.5 STEP 4: Proposals and Ideas

Heritage can function as a catalyst for (re-)development. By adaptive reuse the identity and the qualities can be used. It is better to choose for original functions or functions that follow the identity of the area involved. This can be done with the former market, traditional Malay houses and former office and storage buildings in the harbour area.
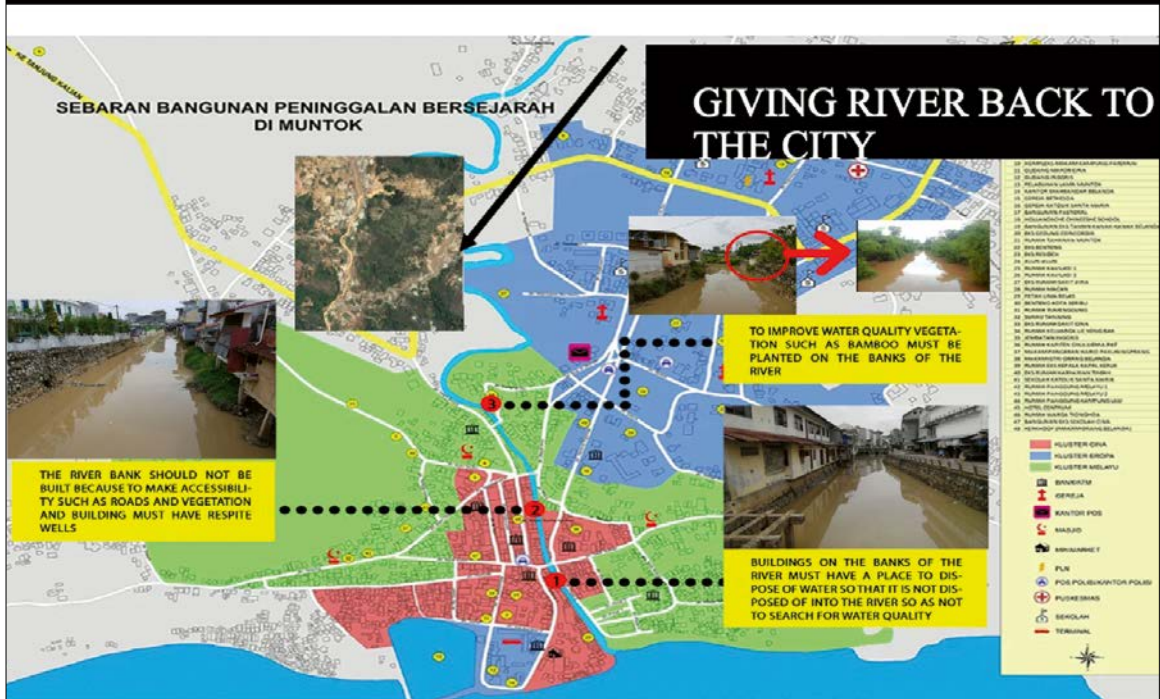
Informal industries such as fish and home cake can be housed in a way that they are more attractive and visible for tourists, to stimulate the tourist industry. The student also concluded that the local organisation model on home cake could be replicated for all kind of creative industries and tourism activities, to strengthen commitment and to provide direct socio-economic benefits for the local community.

As long as the river is polluted, it harms the city in several ways. It is unattractive as a hidden disaster. The river should be considered and redeveloped as a green and clean stream of water, as it historically always been. In this way it can shows itself as an attractive structure and that is on several points physically connected to the city.

The sea front was and is still the front door of Muntok. Harbour and abandoned buildings in this area can best be redeveloped for the fish-industry. Fish auction, restaurant, café, shops for marine products etc. can be housed in the former warehouses. Furthermore, beach recreation can attribute to the development of the sea front.

Bird nest housing is a huge threat for the urban appearance. It is unrealistic that the buildings will disappear. Several buildings have fake-facades which give them even more the "look" of a lost feature. These concrete buildings contribute to the "urban heat island" effect. One proposal is making the facades "green", there where, by investigation, green facades fit in the urban scenery. This can contribute to reduce the "urban heat island" effect and improve the urban appearance.

BIRD NESTING

GREEN ALTERNATIVES?

- Green facade plants (reducing urban heat islands)

http://www.growinggreenguide.org/technical-guide/design-and-planning/plant-selection/construction-and-installation-of-green-facades/

IDEA FOR GREEN FACADES?

BIRD NESTING

- Bird Nesting Houses will not disappear...
- Stop on new Bird Nesting Houses
- Strategy for existing houses:
  - strengthen urban green scenery
  - sustainable development for urban heat island

4 Outcomes of the Training

4.1   Group Discussions

The training on UNESCO's Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) took place from November 7-9. The results of the HUL Quick Scan were presented during the training and received with great enthusiasm. Sections of the training programme were even adjusted to work on the vision and principles for Muntok developed during the HUL Quick Scan workshop. This can be regarded as a great compliment for the achievements of the students.

Participants of the training were asked to share their knowledge and experience through focused group discussions, by analysing the results of HUL Quick Scan methods. The participants were asked to sharpen the results with their own findings and knowledge as professionals from different backgrounds. Results of group discussions should represent these points:
1. Prioritised action plans in conservation and development according to HUL principles;
2. Identification of the significant values of the natural and cultural landscape to be developed for future generations;
3. Establish appropriate (public-private) partnerships and local management frameworks.

Each group had a topic as follow:
Group 1: Heritage as a catalyst for development
Group 2: Sustainable community-based touristic development

Group 3: Redevelopment of the seafront
Group 4: Redevelopment of the natural/green scenery
Group 5: Giving the river back to the city

4.2   Results and Remarks

The results of the groups discussion can be found in this paragraph. Along with remarks made by Simone Ricca (WHITRAP, Shanghai, China) and Jacqueline Rosbergen (RCE, the Netherlands) during the training. The results and many remarks provide valuable thinking that can be of use in deciding on follow-up actions.

Group 1: Heritage as a catalyst for development

Results:

Challenges	Opportunities	Action Plan
Conflicts/problems of the ownership of the cultural properties	Commitment from the local government in heritage effort	Giving solution for the conflicts of ownership of the properties from the local government such as establishing a task force team addressing the problem
Many abandoned buildings, and many historical buildings are damaged/demolished in the town	Financial support from the local government and private sector and regulatory improvement	• Inviting the owner and the private sector to carry out adaptive re-use for the abandoned building • Providing incentive and disincentive • Providing technical support for the owner
Lack of the awareness of the community	Existence of the local community in cultural and historical field	• Encouraging the local people/organisations by providing training, FGD in heritage effort • Establishing heritage education at school (inserting in the curriculum) • Establishing a programme for a heritage trail • Conducting a pilot project in adaptive re-use of historic building
Limitation in financial support from the local government for conservation	Economic activities in the kampung: waving, home industries for culinary, fishery, tin mining managed by common people	• Establishing particular themes for each cluster which is suitable with their economic activities (economic creative) • For example: "Muntok kota Seribu Kue dalam kluster Melayu" or Chinese Waving Village for Teluk Rubia
Lack of promotion of local culture and history	Uniqueness of the culture and urban historic landscape	• Develop the potentials of the town based on local oral history: storytelling festival, culinary festival, local music festival, heritage trail map based on cultural values • Making a thematic museum as part of interpretation of local cultural values • Making and selling tourism packages and marketing tools

Remarks:
- Why do you need to determine what each cluster should do?
- What do you do in the adaptive reuse? It's just a broad terminology;
- The best adaptive reuse of a house is the house itself because we need housing in city;
- How about the marine traffic? Because no one use it anymore;

- How much is the involvement of the community arranged?
- It is better to attract local people to the beach instead of attracting tourist;
- Lessons learned from Holland that ownerships are indeed problematic and these happened often;
- Building trust between public entities and community is the main step to deal with the issue. It is a good way that the group has a similar way of thinking.

Group 2: Sustainable community-based touristic development

Results:

1. Rencana aksi prioritas	
Prioritas rencana aksi	*Strategy*

1. Mapping and analysis stakeholders	Mapping
	1. Tourism Department (local government)
	2. Community:
	  – MHC (Muntok Heritage Community)
	  – AMPG (Anak Muntok Punya Pawe)
	  – Art and Culture Groups
	  – Tourism Oriented Groups
	3. Private (tourism sector, tin companies, processing industry, UMKM)
	4. Media (Bangka Pos, Babel Pos, Radar Bangka)
	5. Education sector (students)
	6. Religious leaders

2. Stakeholders involvement plan	1. Awareness raising such as holding community party (tourism, green culture, *bless in disguise*) 2. Establish a stakeholders forum (melembagakan forum komunikasi penggerak wisata berikut tokoh-tokohnya) 3. Establish Local Tourism Office (Badan pengelola pariwisata Mentok)
3. Assess and identify one local destination for each cultural assets	1. Choose one for the pilot project 2. Facilitate each local destination
4. Green Community Tourism product development	1. Planning of product development 2. Capacity building 3. Familiarisation trip (to invite media/blogger/tour operator/vlog competition) → trial out for testing the tourist 4. Program: finding the root (mengetahui sejarah keluarganya masing-masing)
5. Heritage appreciation	Heritage community award Heritage care company award

2. Konsensus	
Types	*Strategy*
Planning of Product development	1. Transfer knowledge and technology 2. Participatory planning at the kampung

3. Skema kemitraan	
1. CSR	One kampong, one asset
2. Public Private Partnership	Calendar of event for a year
3. Coffee talks	Sharing

Remarks:
- It is very important to include sustainable development, especially about ecological values. Cleanliness is extremely important;
- Online marketing is not enough;

- How much is the contribution of tourism to the local community? It should be clear what sort of products that are for tourists. Tourists can interfere the local's life;
- Do not to transform heritage drastically because it is better to keep it original because people want to see the original, not the replica.

Group 3: Redevelopment of the seafront

Results:

Background
- Flooding
- Silting of the river
- Drainage from city to river
- Activities of the inhabitants are not river oriented anymore
- River is not functioning for transportation anymore
- Illegal deforestation at the upstream creates environmental problems
- Width of the river gets smaller starts from the creek

Illegal deforestation → Silting of the river → Flooding

Anatomy of a Rain Garden
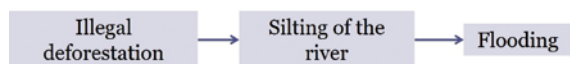
River Revival Action Plans
- Regular dredging of the river
- Water sensitive approach to restore water quality
- Creating basins as water absorption along the river
- Creating "Rain Gardens" with flood resistant vegetation
- Reducing concrete enforcement in areas along the river
- Inspired by Wilhelmina Park of Rotterdam to use vacant land as water catchment reservoir

Development (Heritage River Trail)

Conservation Zone
Urban Farming

Heritage Zone
Chinese culinary
Water tourism
(floating market)
Culinary tourism
(Café)
Cultural tourism
(festival barongsai)

Heritage Zone
Europe & Malay

Remarks:
- What is the role of the sea in the community? Because the harbour is closed by a solid wall;
- How about the marine traffic? Because no one uses it anymore.

Group 4: Redevelopment of the natural/ green scenery

Goals
- Improving quality of environment in the old harbor and traditional settlement around the beach and redeveloping for recreational purpose
- Safeguarding open view at the sea, Muntok's skyline and Menumbing panorama as the background

IDENTIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANSE

- Muntok Seafront as transit point(trough Strait of Bangka) between Jakarta and Singapore
- Cheng Ho and Tome Pires have visited Muntok
- During WWII Muntok has been part of a strategic route to Singapore
- Part of Muntok functioned as cargo and international passengers hub.
- Important buildings at the port:
  a) Gudang Kuning/ English Horse Stable
  b) Bangunan Syahbandar (port authorities)
  c) Tugu Triangulasi (area of the port residence of the Residen-Menumbing))
  d) Chines Mayor's Residence
- Muntok river functioned as drainage

Development of the main port in the Chinese and Malay clusters

CHALLENGES
- Views from residential area and the port to the coast area are blocked by buildings
- The old pier has disappeared and replaced by the new one in far distance
- Sedimentation due to mining activities upstream and offshore triggers flooding
- Waste through the river will be a problem in the estuary
- Accessibility to the beach is not clear
- Accessibility from the city to the coastal area is not clear

POTENTIALS
- Potential development of public space along the coast with its activity around the Syahbandar building and the former triangulation tower
- The port as a HUB of transportation activities from Jakarta to Singapore
- The Triangulation Tower can be revived as a main axis and to support navigation of sea voyages

VISION
- Seafront tourism and sustainable cargo and passengers port

STAKEHOLDERS
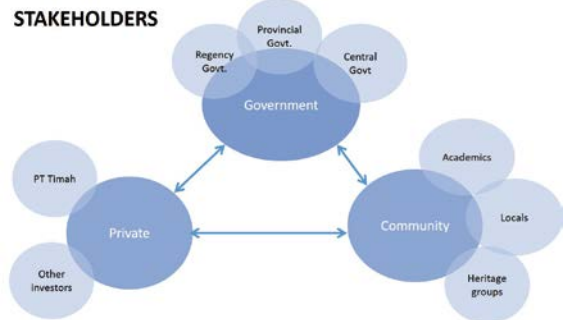
Vision of development
- Seafront tourism and sustainable cargo and passengers port

Action plans
- Establishment of a management body of coastal area development
- Redevelopment of the former Old Pier and Triangulasi Tower as a sea axis for public activities enter
- The Syahbandar Building as a public activities center
- Development of promenade along the coast as public space and buffer zone of residential development
- Reorganise mining activities in the upstream and offshore
- Development of IPAL in residential areas
- Revitalisation of the river
- Development of a dam to manage floods
- Creating a Heritage Trail

Remarks:
- We do not need a sophisticated solution, but a little awareness of ecological value is important;
- A floating market is probably not suitable for Muntok because of the size;
- What we need is the small intervention that can give big impact;
- Nature is very important. If we want to use the river, the function of the river should be turned back into original functions.

Partnerships	
Action plans	*Partners*
Establishment of a management body of coastal area development	Government and community
Redevelopment of the former Old Pier and the Triangulasi Tower as sea axis for public activities.	Public-Privat Partnership (BOT)
The Syahbandar Building as a public activities center	CSR PT Timah
Development of promenade along the coast as public space and buffer zone of residential development	West Bangka Regency Government
Reorganise mining activities in the upstream and offshore	PoliceDept. - Regency Govt-Community
Development of IPAL in residential areas	CSR
Revitalisation of the river	Public Works Department
Development of a dam to manage floods	Public Works Department
Heritage Trail	

Group 5: Giving the river back to the city

Nature development and scenery

Potentials	Challenges	Strategy
1. Tin mining 2. Fishery: seafood 3. Local knowledge (bakery and seafood) 4. Historical buildings and sites 5. Coastal and river potentials 6. Tracking Trails of Menumbing in the north, Resident House, Locomotive Park to the coast	1. Floods and sedimentation: kills coral reefs 2. Poverty: diminishing of mining activities 3. Dependence on external supply: less fertile soils 4. Waste: plastic as cake packaging 5. Pollution to city scape: Tower of BTZ, swallow bird nests	1. Development of new activities post mining 2. Enforcement of new regulations to prevent rivers for mining waste 3. Revival of river banks as green belts 4. Development of farms with crops that can be used for cake production 5. Creating visitor's experience by improvement of strategy branding 6. Encourage sport activities like bicycling

Remarks:
- I agree that the group highlights the issue of water consumption, but tourists consume a lot of water, this can make a conflict between the locals and tourists;
- Why do you limit cultural tourism only with crafts? It covers a simple thing like the way of living;
- We need to think creatively to develop a strategy for a small and medium sized city like Muntok;
- No one mentioned bird nesting as the pollution of the city;
- Do not misunderstand the term of tourist development, it is good if it makes use cultural diversity of the city as an asset.

5 Follow-Up Actions

5.1 Foundation for Implementation

As mentioned in Chapter 2 of this report a HUL Quick Scan method focuses on ideas and proposals in general, mainly to inspire people. It is never complete and not covering implementation of the ideas and proposals. Nevertheless, the outcomes can serve as a foundation for follow-up actions regarding the implementation of the HUL approach. In addition to the outcomes of the workshop and training, the organisation team is pleased to give the following input for possible follow-up actions.

5.2 Overall Management

It is of great importance to create favourable conditions for implementation, such as commitment and involvement of people and organisations. An integrated approach, public-private cooperation and inclusiveness require overall management. This will take a lot of time to develop but is necessary to be effective and efficient. In the meanwhile, creating dynamics by specifics projects and activities are needed to encourage people and to keep them committed. Therefore, the following approach could be helpful.

Track 1
Creating dynamics
Do not wait for overall management but start today with projects and activities. Dynamics and making progress (even small steps) are very important to gain and maintain local commitment.

Track 2
Fine-tune the vision
Start a process of participatory planning with the local community and stakeholders (combined governmental, NGO, private companies, representatives local community) to enrich and fine-tune the vision as presented in this report.

Make an action programme
- Make an action programme, consisting of projects and activities, to realise the vision.
- Create an implementation strategy (for example: start small, think big, move fast, quick wins) and prioritise projects.
- This action programme could also include the range of involvement (management, finances) per stakeholders per project and tools (planning, financial, etc.).
- Ensure heritage knowledge and expertise is integrated, together with the HUL approach by looking at planning and knowledge tools, civic engagement tools, financial tools and regulatory systems.
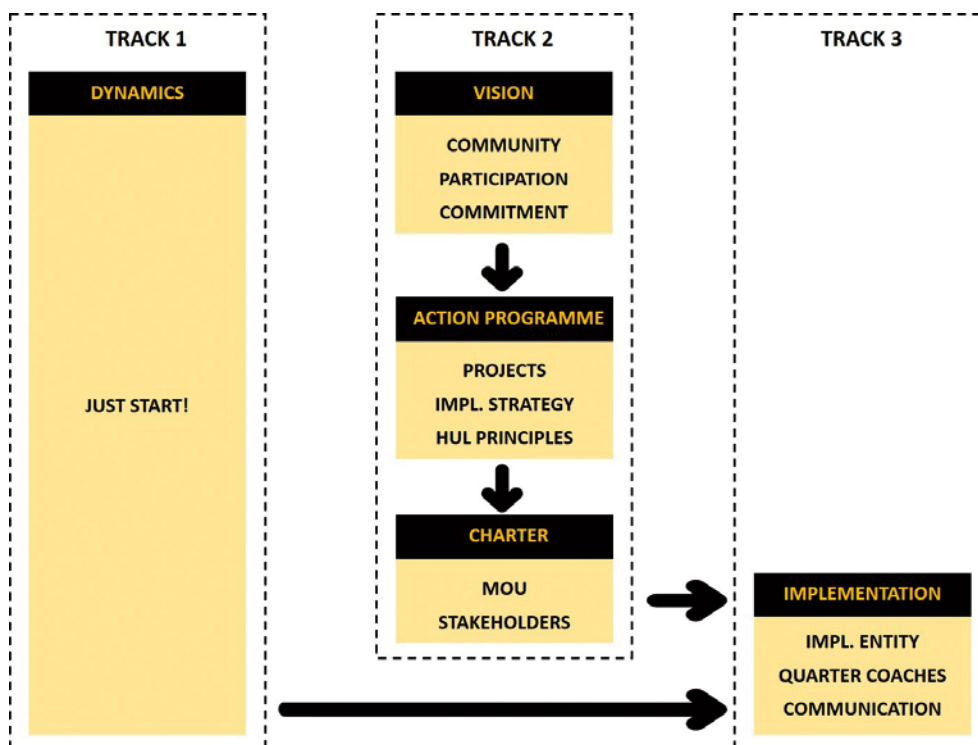
Management framework focussing on dynamics and cooperation

Sign a Charter (MoU)
Sign a charter (MoU) amongst stakeholders to support the vision and action programme.

Track 3
Install a separate entity for implementation
Install an organisation (development company or project office) composed of the involved stakeholders to coordinate and accomplish implementation, and that aims to attract additional partners and funding.

Appoint quarter coaches
Give local people a significant role in the implementation, in particular persons that have feeling with the local community, know their interest and are eager to stimulate sustainable development.

Ensure communication and PR
Create a common house style and communication strategy (awareness, communication, activities, events).

5.3 Projects and Activities

In anticipation of the overall management and implementation, these are some specific project that could already be started.

Tourism vision: sustainable and small-scale
It will be difficult, if not impossible, for tourism to replace tin as a main source of income. Muntok is not Bali and will never become Bali. But Muntok can be different by focussing on sustainable, community-based and asset-related tourism. Modern tourism is not only about museums and giant resorts, but also about uniqueness, activities and experiences. Attract visitors that enjoy culture and history and create facilities/activities for them by involving the local community, for example tin mining history tours, tin processing workshops, tin craftsmanship products, pepper gardens, white pepper culinary, national history tours, cake workshops, eco-lodging etc.

Oral history: 'Grandma on Youtube' and memory map
The workshop has shown us the positive impact of oral history. However, with time passing by the stories of the older generation will slowly fade away. Right now, elderly people can still educate us about the 20th century (colonial period, independence struggle, tin mining, local life etc.) in Muntok. The younger generation of Muntok could be stimulated to 'catch' these stories by using 21th century social media tools and connect it to places (memory map) in Muntok to keep the memory alive.

Oral history counts! Former assistant of Sukarno and the students hanging on her words

Adaptive reuse: 'new map' of Muntok
It is in everyone's interest not to have a city with a lot of buildings in a state of decay. Based on the conclusions of the workshop a map of Muntok could be made with all buildings that a vacant. This 'new map of Muntok' can be used to start discussions with owners and the local community to find new functions (preferably area-related functions) and realise reuse of historical buildings by public-private cooperation or partnership. One could even consider creating a separate entity or organisation that will focus on adaptive reuse and restoration.

Guidelines: enhancing Muntok's historic urban character
Conservation and development of the urban character by making guidelines is very important. The outcomes of the workshop can be used as a starting point. Next step is to do more detailed research on the specific features in every historical district and work on:
- integrating safeguarding of these tangible and related intangible features in urban planning regulations.
- designing principles for new developments (buildings, public space) that follow the same features (management of change).
- making urban and landscaping plans to actively work on recovery and enhancing the historical character.

Experiment: 'green' bird nesting pilot
Bird nesting is a major challenge for the inner-city of Muntok. One of the conclusions of the workshop is to stop adding new bird nesting buildings and look for mitigating measurements for the existing one, in a way that will less harm the living environment and historic urban landscape. In order to know if the concept of green facades for existing buildings will work, one could start an experiment and involve the local community in it as

An impressive historic urban landscape, but also strongly in need of guidance in order to sustain

well as in decision making how to proceed after evaluation of the experiment.

Urban plan: clean, green and vibrant river
The river area is in need of a plan to connect it to the city again. This can be achieved if involved stakeholders and the local community work on an integrated plan that includes water management, a clean water programme, functional use along the river, landscaping public and private spaces, reduce concrete and add suitable vegetation to reduce the effect of urban heat islands. Traditional kampungs revisited! Additional research on the historical situation (ecosystem, type of vegetation, architecture, land use, traditions etc.) seems necessary in order to use it as an inspiration.

Urban plan: clean, green and vibrant seafront
An integrated approach is needed to achieve the seafront will become an asset to the city again and to cope with climate change. This means reviving historical-functional relation ("a community that lives not only near the sea, but also closely together with the sea"), kampung

improvement, adding recreation facilities and creating an attractive and sustainable living environment should be combined. Additional research on the historical situation (ecosystem, type of vegetation, architecture, land use, traditions etc.) seems necessary in order to use it as an inspiration.

Will traditional kampungs disappear or become a source of inspiration to cope with 21th century challenges?

6 Conclusion

Since UNESCO's HUL approach made its entrance in 2011, several case studies around the world have been started. What it achieved even more is a general awareness that a city is not a static, museum collection of physical objects. If one wants to realise sustainable and heritage-based development, cities should be seen as 'living organisms' that are in need of an integrated and holistic perspective on the future. By doing so, heritage can act as an asset for development and as a driver for creativity. The result of the workshop in Muntok underlines this way of thinking.

It is impressive to see a relatively small town such as Muntok is gifted with so many heritage features, and even more, so many potential for future development. The town is losing its economic relevance in tin mining. The workshop team does not think tourism entirely can replace this, but there is no need for pessimism. When dealt with properly (small-scale, asset-related, community-based) in accordance with the HUL approach, Muntok's cultural heritage can be an engine for new impulses and provide socio-economic alternatives. Whether the latter will be the case depends on the willingness of, and cooperation between all involved stakeholder, deriving from government to the local community.

The outcomes of the workshop received many positive response amongst stakeholders and experts. This response focused on the added value of the HUL-way of thinking for Muntok and on the workshop method itself. The workshop and training showed that a lot of organisations and people are committed to contribute in Muntok. It is their enthusiasm and students efforts that made the workshop a success. To a large extent this success was also a result of a favourable context, for example due to academic research on Muntok's history and heritage done by Universitas Indonesia and due to the contributions made by the government, tin mining museum and tin mining company.
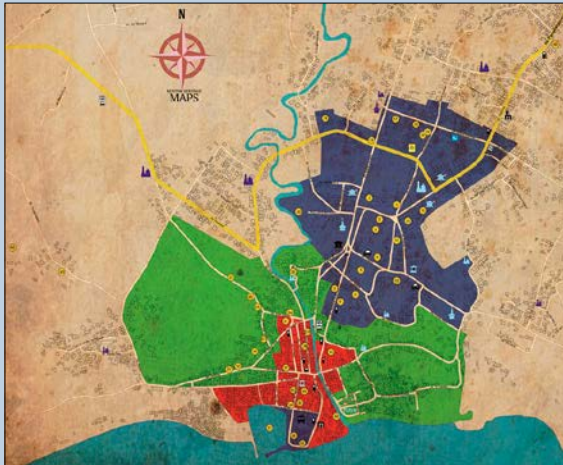
There is no guarantee the HUL Quick Scan method is a helpful tool if one intends to implement the HUL approach in a city, neighbourhood or village. More experiments are needed. The workshop in Muntok gives a lot of consideration on improving the method. For example there is more time needed to conduct step 1, the analysis of the historical environment. Field work and topics such as industrial heritage also need more attention. This is also the case for a vision on a regional scale, because the history and future of the city and its hinterland are directly intertwined. Nevertheless, the workshop made some basic principles of the HUL approach practical and concrete in a relatively short period of time. It provided a foundation to build on in the future and hopefully paved the way for experiments to come.

Appendix 1

Guideline HUL Quick Scan

HUL QUICK SCAN MUNTOK

WORKSHOP HISTORIC INNER CITY OF MUNTOK (WEST BANGKA)
3-6 November 2018

- GUIDELINE -

Jacqueline Rosbergen
Peter Timmer
Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands
Amersfoort, 25 October 2018

OBJECTIVE OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop in Muntok will be used as an experimental activity in fostering knowledge and experience that serves several goals.

1. Gaining experience of the method
Generating knowledge and experience of a Quick Scan for the HUL approach.

2. Assignment
Formulating proposals to ensure the city remains and/or will be sustainably developed to be a socio-economically vital, resilient and attractive place to reside, work and engage in recreation, in which heritage is a tangible and intangible asset. These proposals will be presented at the HUL training session.

3. Capacity-building
Inspire students and the local government/community/stakeholders to use heritage as an asset in urban, social and cultural development.

Due to the limited time, the methodology primarily aims to put a method into practice and provide inspiration in general. Above all, it is an exercise. Its focus is on generating ideas for conservation and development on an urban and regional scale, and thereby determining the prospects and a foundation for future planning. In this respect, elements such as implementation tools, making master plans, concrete urban design plans and organisational activities could also be mentioned; however, they are not the main goal of the workshop. These elements should be seen as part of a possible follow-up, to be decided on by the city government and the local community.

2

HUL QUICK SCAN METHOD

The key elements of the HUL Quick Scan are *inspiration, exploration and translation.*

Inspiration is of great importance to obtain local commitment (community, stakeholders, government) and thereby ensure the feasibility of the implementation activities. This will be achieved by involving experts and the local community, drawing on their knowledge and enthusiasm, and working with images, photos, maps, social media or other instruments that contribute to this goal. By doing so, the method also aims to connect with the 'language' of designers and inspire stakeholders.

Exploration relates to the historical urban environment in the broadest sense. It involves an analysis of the character of the area in relation to the past, the present and the narratives about it. What did the area and surroundings look like and how did it function in the past? What does it look like today and what are the important attributes? What is its culture? How does it function (socio-economically) and which planned and unplanned developments will affect the historic urban environment?

Translation concerns the use of physical and non-physical attributes as principles of integrated development of tomorrow's society. Based on the historic urban environment, what future perspectives (spatial and functional) will benefit the city and the local community? The result is a vision of conservation through development of the area. What the conservation challenges are and how heritage values are ensured will play a significant role in the development of the city. What significant features should be involved in relation to this goal? How can the area benefit from these features to strengthen the

3

development or redevelopment of it? Which aspects require additional assessment, actions and projects that will focus on realisation, management and public and private involvement?
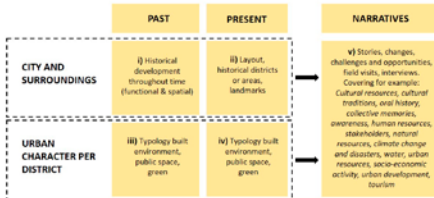
The HUL Quick Scan method covers the following steps:

4

STEP 1 - ANALYSIS HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT

	PAST	PRESENT	NARRATIVES
CITY AND SURROUNDINGS	i) Historical development throughout time (functional & spatial)	ii) Layout, historical districts or areas, landmarks	v) Stories, changes, challenges and opportunities, field visits, interviews. Covering for example: Cultural resources, cultural traditions, oral history, collective memories, awareness, human resources, stakeholders, natural resources, climate change and disasters, water, urban resources, socio-economic activity, urban development, tourism
URBAN CHARACTER PER DISTRICT	iii) Typology built environment, public space, green	iv) Typology built environment, public space, green	

Step 2 focuses entirely on an inventory and analysis of the historic urban landscape from a physical and non-physical point of view.

Steps 1i–1iv of the methodology entail obtaining a better understanding of the historical environment. This will be made possible by making maps of historical and functional development and a map of the historic urban districts with the most striking landmarks (buildings that dominate the cityscape). Subsequently, the physical or tangible 'character' of the urban district will be analysed by examining old and new photos. This exercise does not concern an analysis of every individual building, but focuses on the 'typology' of the built environment, such as public space, green elements, water, etc., of a particular district. This covers features such as building lines, patterns and volumes, as well as typical architectural features and natural/landscaping elements. Once the physical elements have been analysed, the non-physical aspects and other developments will follow in Step 1v.

Step 1v This is what is called the 'narrative' of the area and covers intangible heritage; for example, cultural and human resources, socio-

economic features, urban, environmental and other developments. This step aims to gain insight into stories, changes, risks, challenges, ambitions and opportunities associated with the historic urban landscape. It involves *field visits and interviews*. A *SWOT analysis* might be relevant but is optional. The idea is that, during the research, the main issues will often become apparent during discussions and interviews.

Field visits are also of great importance to gain experience of the built environment and discover the features and characteristics that are especially representative, as well as connections, sight lines, panoramic views and further significant urban details. Such visits also consider typology and architecture.

Interviews of people on the street, local inhabitants, shopkeepers, entrepreneurs, local government, etc. can teach us more about the socio-economic situation, the history of Muntok (colonialism, industry, cultural traditions), tourism, etc. The people of Muntok know a lot about their history.

Questions to be answered in the presentation:

- What is appreciated?
- What is lacking (material, functional)?
- What should be improved?
- Do people realise the cultural heritage character of the area?
- After showing people pictures of specific CH elements, what is their response?

Outcome inventory and analysis
Questions to be answered in the presentation:

- What urban elements are apparent on first sight?

- What urban elements become apparent after a more detailed look (tangible and intangible)?
- What is the character of the area (photographs)?
- What is the condition of the area (as a whole and regarding the different urban elements)?
- Inventory and analysis of the built environment: is it valuable, uninspiring, disturbing?
- How did the area grow?
- Are there specific growth periods?
- What was the growth due to?
- What remains of these periods? Tangible and intangible?
- How come?
- What completely disappeared? Does this disrupt the apparent sense of historical continuity? In what way? Should it be repaired or is it an accepted fact from a historical urban point of view?
- Defining the cultural historical significance of the area.
- What is the current situation (spatial and functional)?
- What are the essentials of the area (cultural-historical, spatial, architectural, socio-economic, etc.)?
- What are representative architectural features and characteristic functions (residential, offices, public services, urban facilities, etc.)?
- What are the representative elements of the functions (buildings, structures, green, water, etc.)?
- Describe the building typology (residential, industrial, etc.).
- Cultural heritage, traditions, cultural events.
- What narratives can be recognised in the built environment (industry, colonial past, etc., white pepper, etc.)?
- Social cohesion?
- Any other questions?

Conclusion
What is the identity of Muntok? A city derives its identity from all kinds of elements. Is it a residential place, a working place, or are work and living integrated? Is it a large, sprawling city, or is it very dense and crowded? What kind of urban features, characteristics, typologies are responsible for this identity? In what way is Muntok different from other cities? What are the elements of this identity? What meanings do the different districts and neighbourhoods have for the inhabitants (functional and spatial)? What kind of city do they want Muntok to be (functional and spatial)? Which characteristics and features are strong and weak, which ones are a threat, which ones offer opportunities?

Presentation and products
Step 1i–1iv:

- 1 or 2 A4 page text
- Photographs, drawings and maps with keywords that underline/explain/illustrate the results from research on:

  o data
  o excursion

Step 1v:
- 1 A4 page text
- Photographs, film? with keywords that underline/explain/illustrate the results from research on:

  o data
  o excursion
  o interviews

STEP 2 - DETERMINATION OF THE ASSIGNMENT (VISION)

i) Formulating a general vision on the future of the city in which heritage plays a significant role

Step 2 is to formulate the 'assignment', based on the outcomes of Step 1.

Outcome: determination of the assignment
Questions to be answered in the presentation:

- What is your ambition for Muntok and what do you want to achieve for the area in general? How should Muntok develop in the long term? What makes the city unique? What are the core values that play a role in this uniqueness? What is essential for a vital and vibrant Muntok?
- Is there a specific theme you want to elaborate on and why?

Points of view for the urban development of Muntok, with conditions for development, redevelopment, changes and the strengthening of existing qualities (positive and negative).

Presentation and products
- 0.5 A4 page text
- Photographs and maps with keywords that underline/explain/illustrate the text

STEP 3 – PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT

i) FUNCTIONAL	ii) SPATIAL
Principles for functional (re-)development extracted from the analysis, looking at the assignment	Principles for spatial (re-)development extracted from the analysis, looking at the assignment

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Step 3 will focus on tangible and intangible features analysed during Step 1 that could be used as inspiration or as a foundation for development or redevelopment, based on the assignment. These principles cover functional and spatial elements.

Outcome: principles of development
Questions to be answered in the presentation:

- How to realise the vision? How to reach the goals?
- What should be strengthened or weakened?
- What things can be changed and what should be seen as a given?
- What are the strong/weak points of the current urban situation?
- What are the opportunities/threats regarding the implementation of the vision (in relation to population, functional, spatial, financial, governmental aspects)?
- What elements are essential for the development or redevelopment of Muntok, with respect to the cultural history of the city (socio-economic history, urban history, colonial history)?
- What principles should be determined concerning orientation, typology, structure, mass, public space, private space, building lines, sight lines, panoramic views, infrastructure, green, water, function?
- Can Muntok participate in broader developments (local, regional, national) regarding the vision? What is already happening?
- If developments are already happening (cultural, natural, socio-economic, local, regional, national), it may be useful to make connections. How should we do this?
- Are broader regional, provincial, national developments necessary to attain the objectives?
- Any other questions to be addressed?

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Presentation and products:
- X A4 page text with explanatory illustrations (maps, drawings illustrations)

STEP 4 – FORMULATING FUTURE PERSPECTIVE

i) CONSERVATION	ii) DEVELOPMENT	iii) DESIGN	iv) CONDITIONS
Determine physical and non-physical elements that in (great) need of attention and proposing interventions that lead to their sustainable development	Development opportunities regarding vital physical and non-physical elements that could serve as a catalyst for socio-economic development	Ideas on urban design, architecture and landscaping, in which physical and non-physical elements serve as a source of inspiration	Other new developments/activities /measurements/tools/ strategies in order to create favourable conditions for implementation

Step 4 is to be seen as an elaboration of the principles with the aim of inspiring proposals and ideas for accomplishing conservation through the development of the historical landscape. It will focus on conservation and interventions, development opportunities, heritage as a catalyst for socio-economic development, urban design, planning tools, architecture, landscaping and climate, in which physical and non-physical elements will serve as a source of inspiration.

Outcome: formulating perspective
Ideas on conservation, development, design and conditions, based on Steps 1-3.

Presentation and products
- 1 or 2 A4 page text
- Photographs, drawings and maps with keywords to underline/explain/illustrate

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Final presentation includes the presentations and products of Steps 1-4.

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Appendix 2

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This report presents the outcomes of the Workshop HUL Quick Scan Muntok. Muntok is an old tin-mining town on the island of Bangka (Indonesia) with a distinctive historic urban landscape, made up of European, Chinese, Malay and Arab quarters, as well as a harbour district. After the worldwide Tin Market Crash in 1985, Muntok never sufficiently recovered and the condition of the town and the livelihoods of the inhabitants are not what they used to be. Cultural heritage is now seen as an opportunity to give the city a new impetus for the future. In the workshop, students from universities in Medan, Padang and Jakarta explored challenges and opportunities for Muntok. They followed the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) Quick Scan method developed by the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands, which is primarily based on the philosophy of UNESCO's HUL approach.