

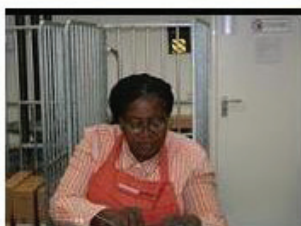
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Connecting experts, projects and organisations



The objective of this platform is to bring together experts, projects and organisations in the field of international heritage cooperation. The platform offers Dutch and foreign partners access to knowledge and expertise concerning international heritage projects.



Experts



Projects



Organisations



Countries

FIND

Currently, there are more than 900 experts, more than 800 organisations, and over 500 projects to be found on the platform. Find out about people and projects, in other countries that relate to your own area of interest.

CONNECT

Search for people and organisations that can help you with your project, or create new projects together. We also have a LinkedIn group where you can start discussions and announce upcoming events.



SHARE

Upload information and images of your projects, share your expertise with others and become part of our international 'think-tank'.

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Go to www.culturalheritageconnections.org and create your own account. Once you become a member you can share information about yourself and your projects. The website uses a similar software like Wikipedia, which enables every user to work in it.

<http://www.culturalheritageconnections.org>

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How does it work?

For your convenience we have created forms for the expert, project, and organisation pages.

Page Discussion Read Edit with form Edit View history Search

Edit Project-form: Conservation of the Ancient Rampart in the Galle Fort

Photo image (upload with Upload file ):

Other name (in original language):

Is subproject of:

Continent:

Country (multiple): Brazil Ghana Indonesia India Russia Suriname Sri Lanka South Africa The Netherlands


Places (comma separated):

Status:

Project start:

Project end:

Contact person:

Website (start with http:// ):

Project type (focus/objective project):

Discipline (field of study of the project):

Activity (main activity/result of the project):

Category (type of heritage):

Keywords (separate):

On the right you see an example of a form used for project pages. Below you see how it looks like once you have completed the form.

Page Discussion Read Edit with form Edit View history Search

Conservation of the Ancient Rampart in the Galle Fort


Sri Lanka has a rich cultural heritage in Dutch architecture and their fortresses. One of the many fortresses is the city of Galle. This fortified city is of great historical importance. It is built on a peninsula. The Portuguese started building the fort in the 15th century. They used coral as their building material. The Black Fort is a remaining part of the Portuguese work and still stands today. The Dutch VOC continued the building of the fort in the 17th century and worked on it throughout that century. The Dutch used stone from a local quarry as their building material. The city was laid out in a rectangle street pattern. The strategic importance of Galle is the natural harbour and its protection by the coral reefs. The harbour was a safe place for the VOC ships, which could stay there for many months.

UNESCO has declared the Galle Fort as a World Heritage Site in year 1988. In 2006, a restoration plan was set up for the rampart walls. In various places, these walls were damaged by the tsunami in December 2004. Three ramparts needed major restoration. These were the Star Bastion, the Sailors Bastion, and the Black Fort. Dutch engineers were contracted to make the restoration plans for these ramparts. In 2007 the work began and the work was completed in 2008. The most important objective of the plan was to preserve the historic character of the Fort while enhancing its function as a living city. The Portuguese originally built the rampart walls of the Fort, but they only had one at the landside. Once the Dutch had taken over the Fort, the Dutch started building ramparts on the seaside in order to ensure that attacks from the sea was deflected. Defence was the main function of the Galle Fort in the Dutch Period. The rampart wall of Galle Fort consists of fourteen bastions, varied in design and size. The full length is approximately 10400 feet using lime, sand and coral stones.

Unfortunately, the rampart has been subjected to various factors of deterioration over time, such as aging and weathering, the beating of heavy waves, the absence of coral reef, the growing of weeds and plants, the lack of maintenance and settlements. Therefore, removal of vegetations and deteriorated mortar and the creation of an artificial barrier are needed for conservation of the rampart.





Project information

Objectives
Many of the historical buildings and structures in Galle were in great need of repair. Approximately sixty years ago, a large section of the Star Bastion collapsed. About 15 years ago, a section of the Black Fort, and on top of it, a number of ancient prison cells collapsed and a section of the Sailors Bastion was washed out, due to high seas. The Sailors Bastion is the only one, which is not protected by coral reefs. It is therefore vulnerable for high waves. The objective was to restore this.



Project	
Conservation of the Ancient Rampart in the Galle Fort	
Location	
Continent	Asia
Countries	Sri Lanka
Places	Galle
Status	
Project duration	01-07-06 till 2009
Contact	
Classification	
Type of Project	Care & Management
Discipline	Conservation
Activity	Sustainable development
Category	Built heritage
Keywords(s)	
Fortification_VOC	

What happens to my contributions?

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The platform is developed by the CIE - Centre for International Heritage Activities, within the framework of the Netherlands Mutual Cultural Heritage Policy, and aims to facilitate and strengthen the international cooperation in the field of mutual cultural heritage. Experts can share information, and connect with other experts and organisations all over the world.



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands



Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

