

Executive Summary

State Party

Republic of Indonesia

State, Province or Region

West Sumatra Province:

1. Sawahlunto Municipality
2. Solok Regency
3. Solok Municipality
4. Tanah Datar Regency
5. Padang Panjang Municipality
6. Padang Pariaman Regency
7. Padang Municipality

Name of Property

Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto

Geographical Coordinates to the Nearest Second

Name of Component part	Municipality/Regency	Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM Zone 47S)	Area of Nominated Component of the Property (ha)	Area of the Buffer Zone (ha)*	Map No. (annexed)
A. Sawahlunto Mining Site & Company Town					
A1. Soengai Doerian Mining Site	Sawahlunto Municipality	100° 46' 39.277" E 0° 40' 39.014" S	7.91	3,451.38	Figure 1-2 to 1-6
A2. Mining School	Sawahlunto Municipality	100° 46' 0.060" E 0° 40' 27.378" S	0.34		Figure 1-7
A3. Coal Processing Plant Compound	Sawahlunto Municipality	100° 46' 34.201" E 0° 40' 48.068" S	12.60		Figure 1-8
A4. Ombilin Railway Transportation	Sawahlunto Municipality	100° 46' 37.029" E 0° 41' 1.942" S	10.89		Figure 1-9
A5. Company Town	Sawahlunto Municipality	100° 46' 44.610" E 0° 40' 54.931" S	32.94		Figure 1-10
A6. Salak Power Plant and Rantih Water Pumping Station	Sawahlunto Municipality	100° 46' 8.750" E 0° 38' 6.013" S	18.14		Figure 1-11
B. Railway Facilities & Engineering Structures					
B1. Railway System	Located in four municipalities: 1. Sawahlunto 2. Solok 3. Padang Panjang 4. Padang and three regencies: 1. Solok 2. Tanah Datar 3. Padang Pariaman	100° 44' 16.380" E 0° 45' 59.852" S	173.27	3,591.27	Figure 2-2 to 2-6
B2. Batu Tabal Train Station	Tanah Datar Regency	100° 31' 22.727" E 0° 32' 38.270" S	0.79		Figure 2-7
B3. Padang Pandjang Train Station	Padang Panjang Municipality	100° 23' 42.428" E 0° 27' 49.238" S	3.69		Figure 2-8
B4. Tinggi Bridge	Padang Pariaman Regency	100° 22' 1.167" E 0° 28' 33.151" S	0.15		Figure 2-9
B5. Kayu Tanam Train Station	Padang Pariaman Regency	100° 19' 52.112" E 0° 32' 52.282" S	1.29		Figure 2-10
C. Coal Storage Facilities At Emmahaven Port					
C1. Coal Storage	Padang Municipality	100° 22' 49.553" E 0° 59' 30.117" S	6.13	314.31	Figure 3-1
Total area (in hectares)			268.14	7,356.96	

Figure.E.1 Geographical coordinates to the nearest second (coordinates in WGS84)

Textual Description of the Boundaries of the Nominated Property

The nominated World Heritage property of the Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is a serial nomination. It comprises twelve component parts with a total of twenty-four attributes of potential outstanding universal value. The twelve component parts are clustered in three geographically-distinct but functionally-integrated areas, which together formed an innovative and globally-pioneering technological ensemble for the extraction, processing and transport of coal from the rich but remote Ombilin Coal Fields in central west Sumatra, across mountainous jungle terrain, to port facilities on the Indian Ocean.

Area A. Sawahlunto Mining Site and Company Town. This area incorporates six of the twelve components of this serial nomination and contains eighteen of the twenty-four identified attributes of potential outstanding universal value. Area A is the site of the geologically-extensive but geographically-inaccessible Ombilin Coal Fields in central West Sumatra. The nominated property components in Area A include a total of 10 km of underground mining tunnels and their related above ground structures for the purposes of extraction and processing of coal. Area A also includes the company mining town of Sawahlunto, purpose-built adjacent to the mines by the Ombilin Mining Company to house company mining engineers, miners, their families, and support staff.

Area B. Railway Facilities and Engineering Structures. Area B comprises the 155-km long mountain railway corridor with its inventive rack-railway linking the Ombilin mines to Emmahaven Port. Five of the twelve component parts of this serial nomination, and five of the twenty-four identified attributes of potential outstanding universal value are located in Area B. In addition to the rail track itself, these attributes include railway bridges, tunnels, and three stations along its route.

Area C. Coal Storage Facilities at Emmahaven Port. Area C comprises the historic Emmahaven Port with its facilities for the storage and transshipment of the coal from the Ombilin mines. Located on Sumatra's west Indian Ocean coast. Emmahaven Port area comprises one of the twelve components of this nominated serial property, and contains one of the twenty-four identified attributes of the property's potential outstanding universal value.

These twelve components within the three areas together constitute and delimit area of the nominated property. The boundaries of the nominated property correspond to and are congruent with the location and extent of the original historical Ombilin mining concession and the numerous associated facilities constructed in the three area clusters across the island by the Ombilin Mining Company in the late 19th and early 20th centuries for the extraction, processing, and transport of high-grade industrial coal from the Ombilin Coal Fields to Emmahaven Port. Only minor modifications have been made to the original boundaries for the purposes of coherent contemporary protection and management, whilst respecting the holistic coherence of the original, ground-breaking, engineering design as it was originally planned, as a single, integrated technological ensemble for the efficient extraction of coal.

The nominated property is located in the Province of West Sumatra, the Republic of Indonesia. The twelve serial components of the nominated property are located among four municipalities and three regencies, namely (1) Sawahlunto Municipality; (2) Solok Regency; (3) Solok Municipality; (4) Tanah Datar Regency; (5) Padang Panjang Municipality; (6) Padang Pariaman Regency; and (7) Padang Municipality. The total area of the twelve serial components of the nominated property is altogether 268.14 hectares, set within a single continuous buffer zone of 7,356.96 hectares, which encompasses all twelve components of the nominated property. The single, continuous, elongated buffer zone is necessary to ensure the coordinated and coherent protection and conservation management of the nominated property, across the seven administrative jurisdictions in which the twelve components of the nominated property are located. This continuous buffer zone also helps to ensure that the larger environmental setting of this extensive historical technological complex is preserved as it was at the time of the construction of the mining facilities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, protected from the potential impacts of modern developments.

The boundaries of the twelve serial component parts of the nominated property, as well as the boundary of the buffer zone, are protected by legal provisions at the national, provincial, regency, and municipality levels. These nesting layers of protection ensure that maximum protection is provided to the nominated property and that there is consistency and coordination in the application of the relevant protective designations and their implementation measures by the relevant responsible authorities in order to ensure the safeguarding of the potential outstanding universal value of the nominated property.

The map legend shows three main symbols used to represent the principal features shown on maps: (i) red polygons indicate the surface area of the nominated property, (ii) orange dashed lines indicate the projection at the surface of those parts of the nominated property (mining tunnels) that are located underground; (iii) blue polygons indicate the nominated property's buffer zone.

A4-size maps of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone are incorporated into the text of the nomination, as required and relevant.

Given the size, extent, and complexity of the nominated property, the requisite A3-size detail maps of all serial components of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone are attached as Annex 1.



Figure.E.2 Map indicating the location of Indonesia



Figure.E.3 Map of West Sumatra Province where the nominated property located

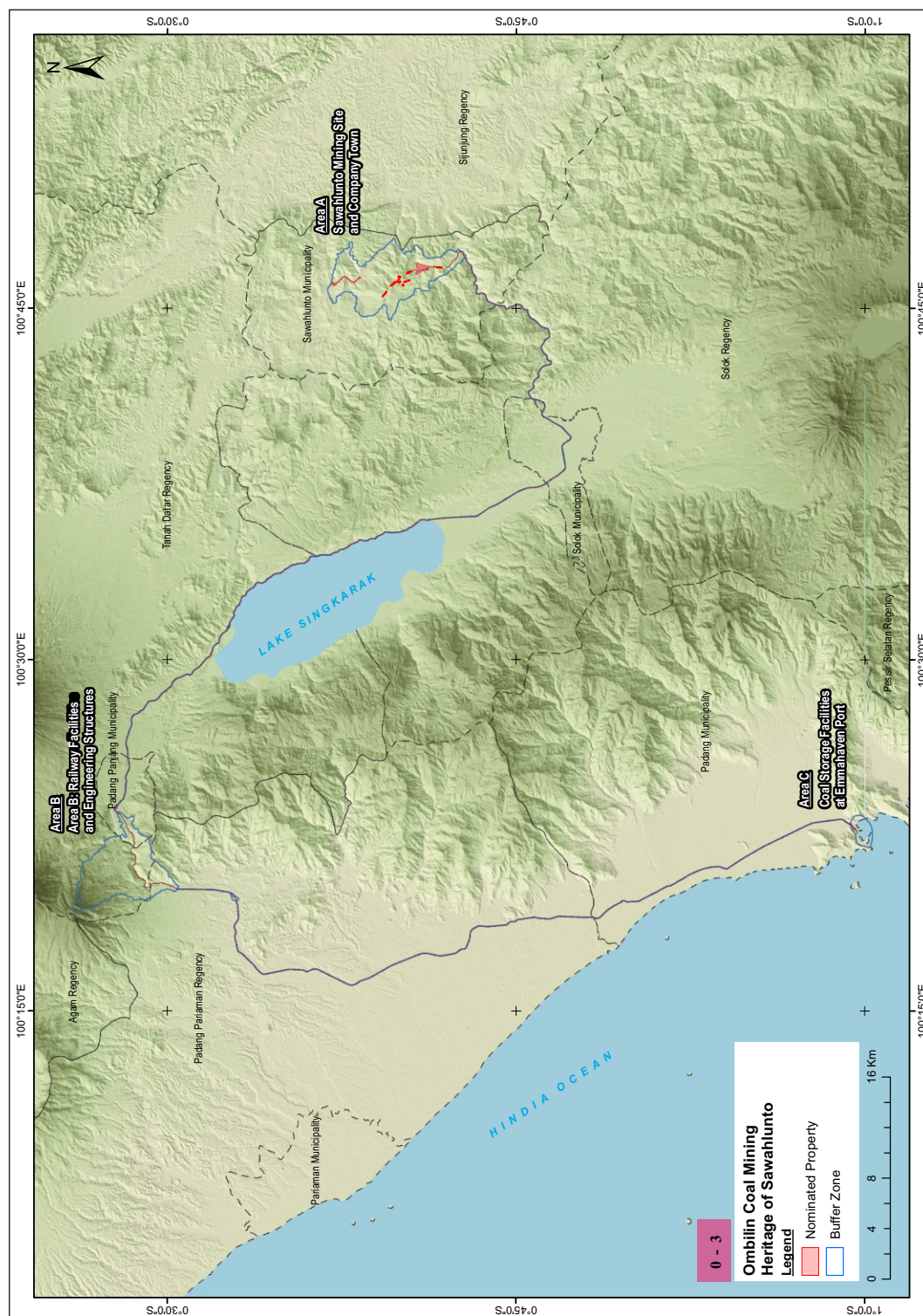


Figure.E.4 Map showing serial nominated property in three areas

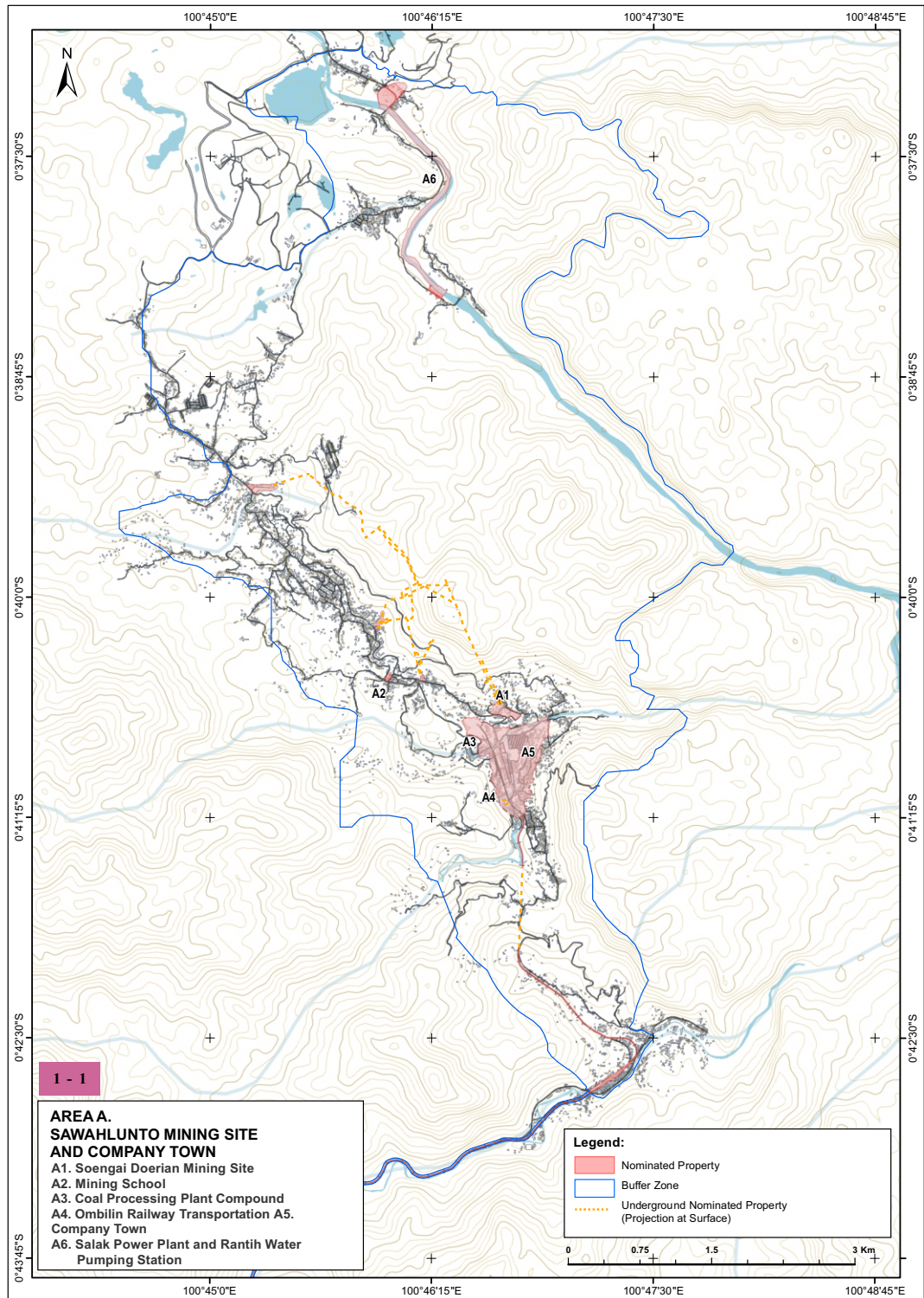


Figure.E.5 Map showing Area A

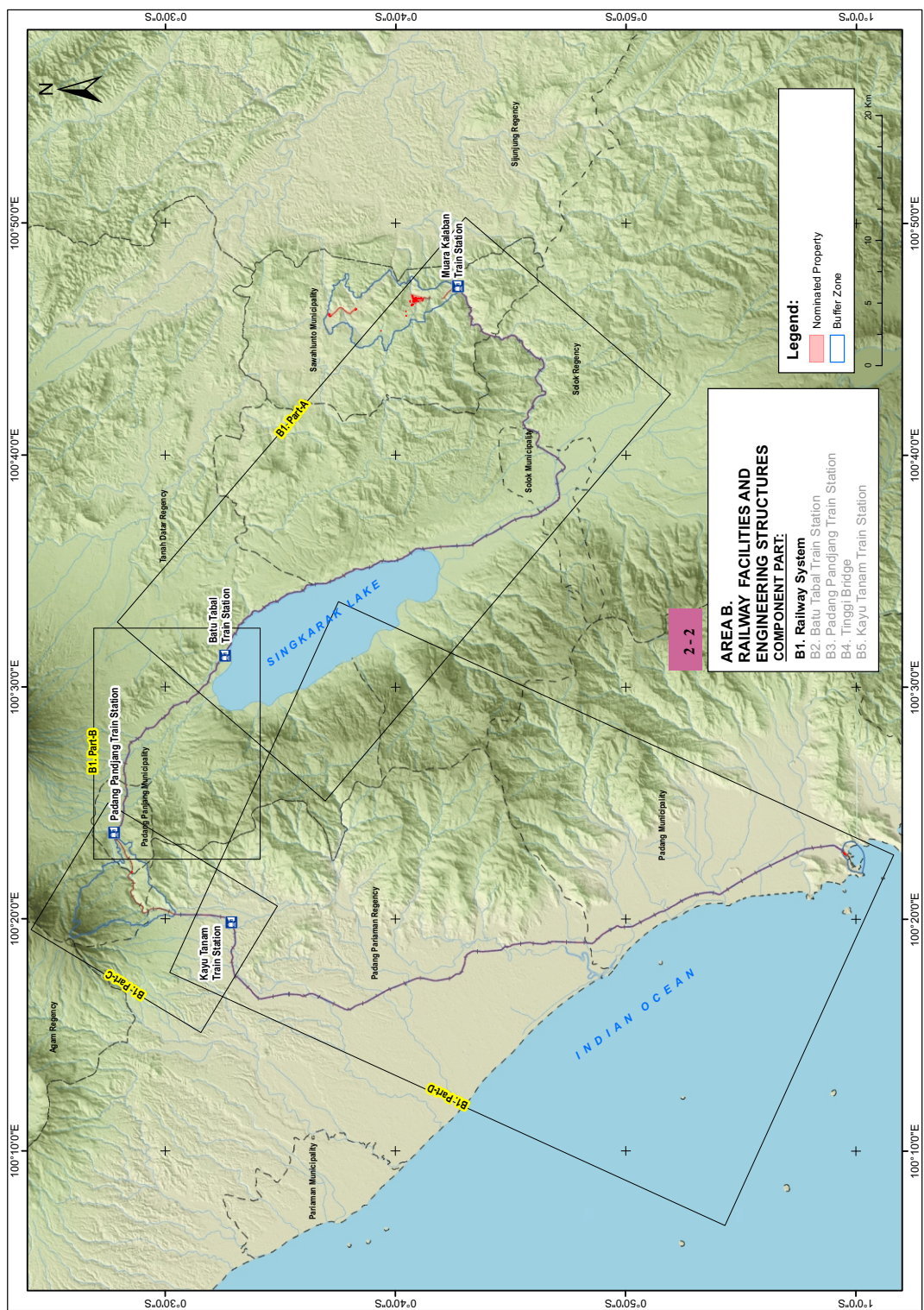
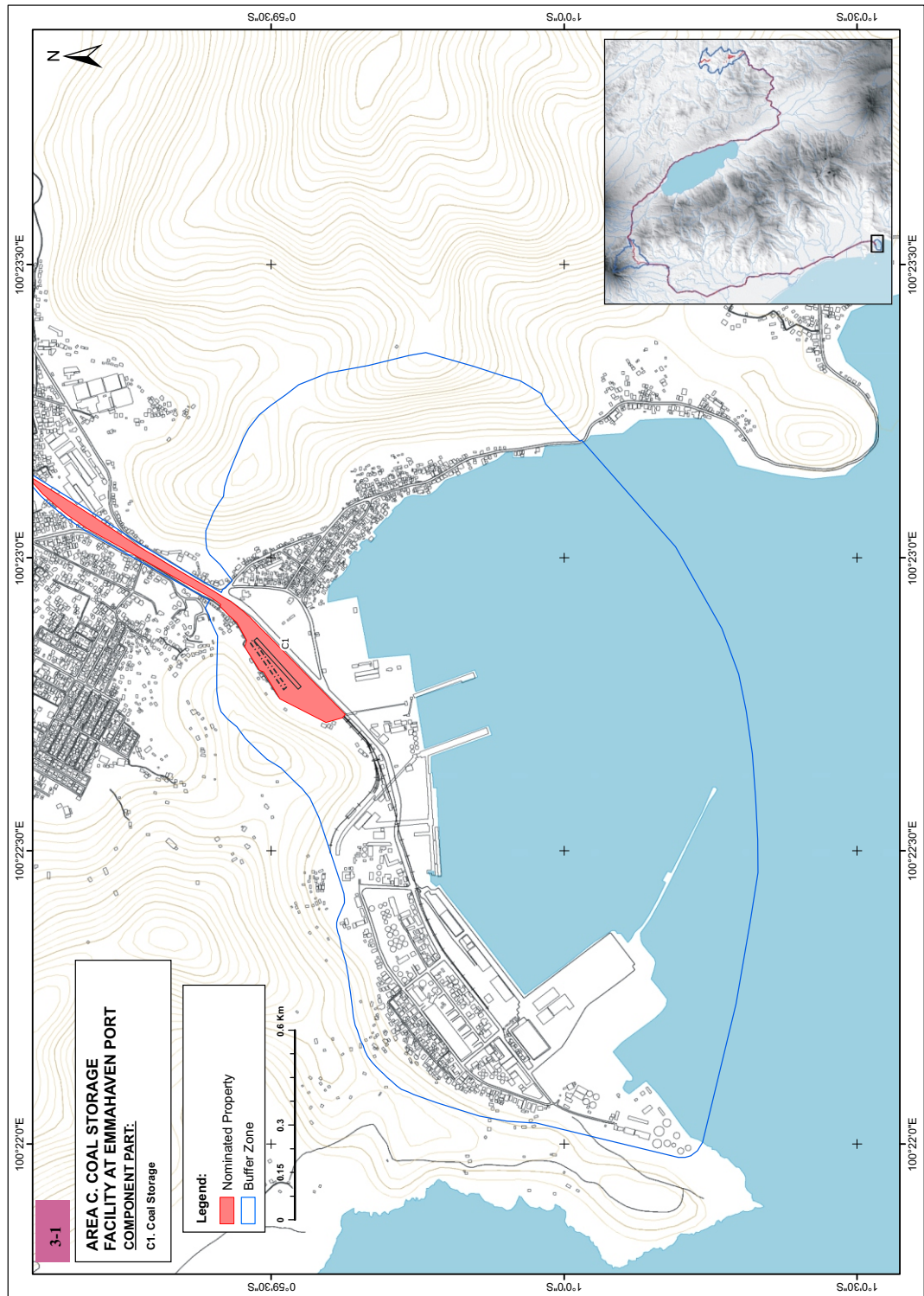


Figure.E.6 Map showing Area B



Criteria under which Property is Nominated (itemize criteria)

The property meets the following criteria:

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

(iv) be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;

Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

A. Brief Synthesis

Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is a representative and outstanding example of a pioneering technological ensemble planned and built by European engineers in their colonies designed to extract strategic coal resources. Not only is the property of outstanding universal value because it demonstrates pioneering technological developments, fusing European engineering knowledge with local environmental wisdom and traditional practices in the organisation of labour, it also exemplifies the profound and lasting impact of the changes in social relations of production imposed by the European colonial powers in their colonies, which provided both the material and labour inputs that underpinned the world-wide industrialisation of the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century.

Built to exploit the exceedingly rich Ombilin coal deposits, located in the inaccessible mountains of west-central-Sumatra, Indonesia, the *Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto* is an extensive technological ensemble consisting of twelve component parts in three functionally-related areas, consisting of (a) open pit mines and labyrinthine underground mining tunnels together with on-site coal processing facilities, supported by a full-facility purpose-built mining town nearby at Sawahlunto; (b) an ingeniously-engineered rack mountain railway together with numerous rail bridges and tunnels, linking the mines to the coastal seaport, across 155 kilometres of the rugged mountain terrain; and (c) a dredged and ambitiously enlarged harbour and newly-constructed seaport at *Emmahaven* on Sumatra's Indian Ocean coast from where the coal was transhipped throughout the Netherlands East Indies and to Europe.

B. Justification for Criteria

Criterion (ii):

Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto exhibits a significant interchange of mining technology between Europe and its colonies during the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century. This complex technological ensemble was planned and built as a fully-integrated system designed to enable efficient deep-bore extraction, processing, transport and shipment of industrial-quality coal. Its overall design and staged execution shows a systematic and prolonged transfer of engineering knowledge and mining practices intended to develop the mining industry in the Netherlands East Indies – knowledge that was tempered by indigenous wisdom concerning geological formations in a tropical environment and practices that were tested by the need to accommodate local social structures and traditional cultural values. Globally, the property also demonstrates a significant contribution to the development of knowledge in deep mining technology, in particular, underground mining in tropical climates.

Criterion (iv):

Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is an outstanding, globally precedent-setting example of a technological ensemble designed for maximum efficiency in the extraction of a key, strategic natural resource – in this case industrial grade coal. It illustrates development characteristic of the later stage of global industrialisation in the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century, when discreet engineering technologies only loosely connected heretofore were integrated into complex, seamless, efficient systems of production giving rise to an exponential expansion of society's manufacturing base, leading to the globalised economy of industry and commerce of modern times. The engineering technologies concerned – deep bore vertical tunnelling of mine shafts, mechanical ore washing and sorting, steam locomotion and rack railway, inclined and reverse-arc rail bridge construction, rock-blast railroad tunnels, deep-dredge harbours, and coal storage in climate-controlled silos – were complemented, indeed rendered viable, through the integrating agency of company organization, which included the construction of a purpose-built, planned modern mining town of more than 7000 inhabitants complete with all facilities – housing, food service, health, education, spiritual, and recreational – designed to cater to a strictly hierarchical structure of industrialisation division of labour.

C. Statement of Integrity

With a total land area of 268.14 hectares within a buffer zone of 7,356.96 hectares, each component of the *Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto* has its own geographic and functional integrity, congruent with the original late 19th-century planned engineering design, intended to efficiently exploit the rich but remote Ombilin coal fields. All twenty-four physical attributes necessary to express the outstanding universal value of this coal mining technological ensemble – with its systemic linkage of shaft-and-tunnel mines, a 155-km long mountain railway system, and a seaport – are complete and intact within the boundaries of the property, and are readable as to their location, form, and function. The state of conservation of the property is not unduly impacted by development or other pressures as all components of the property remain under their original corporate ownership and management control.

D. Statement of Authenticity

Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto, is a technological ensemble consisting of twelve component parts. All parts of this multi-component technological ensemble – mines, mining town, railway, and port – have an extremely high degree of authenticity retaining their as-built original form and design, materials and substance, location and setting, management system, use and function. In addition, all twenty-four physical attributes contained with the twelve component parts of the property are authentic in their materiality, unchanged in form, and functionally intact as originally planned and first constructed by the Ombilin Mining Company. A systematic programme of regular condition assessment and routine maintenance, in place since the time of their construction, has resulted in an acceptable state of conservation of all component parts and attributes of the property, sustaining the authenticity of the property and the original structures contained therein.

E. Requirements for Protection and Management

Located in three regencies and four municipalities of the West Sumatra Province, the property is protected through two main legal instruments, the National Law No.11 of 2010 for the protection, development and utilisation of cultural property in Indonesia at the national, provincial, and regency and municipal levels and the National Law Number 26 of 2007 for the arrangement of special plans and spatial plans at national, provincial, regency and municipal levels. The property's state of conservation and the condition of the material attributes contained within the property's boundaries are continuously monitored through conservation frameworks. The overall coordination for the management of property shall be undertaken by the Board of the Directors for the *Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto* which consists of relevant mainline ministries as well as heads of the local government. A Site Management Office for the Conservation of the *Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto* shall be established which shall work closely with the relevant offices and stakeholders at the local level for the protection of the significance, authenticity, and integrity of each cultural attributes and natural features of the property.

Name and Contact Information of Official Local Institution/Agency

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