Social Sustainability in Caribbean Conservation

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Introduction

A case study of how practical social sustainability can be integrated within interventive conservation programmes. The subject is the Montefiore Fountain, a monument within the UNESCO World Heritage site of Bridgetown and its Garrison. Barbados

The three recognised pillars of sustainability are Environmental. Economic and Social Social sustainability is the least defined and most often overlooked. Yet it can be incorporated into conservation

practice through facilitating community development, capital. responsibility and competence

As with this project skill sharing. use of locally sourced materials where available and a strong nublic and stakeholder education programme all help to promote community ownership and engagement.

"Social sustainability combines design of the physical realm with design of the social world - infrastructure to support social and cultural life, social

amenities, systems for citizen

engagement and space for people and

places to evolve."

Woodcraft et al 2011. Pg 16.

The Montefiore Drinking Fountain was presented to

the city of Bridgetown by John Montefiore in 1865, to

commemorate his father who was one of the first

John Francis Bentley is believed to have been the

architect. Originally at Beckwith Place and on the

main thoroughfare in the capital city, the monument

was moved to its present site in Magazine Lane in 1940. The small garden in the area now serves as a

The restoration of the monument was led by consultant

conservator Angel Santiago-Torres over two sessions

Mr. Torres has consulted with the NAGC since 2002

on the National Collection as well as assisted many

other institutions on island. The author managed the

The venture was performed under the auspices of the

administrative aspect of this restoration project.

National Art Gallery Committee, a government

initiative run through the Ministry of Culture.

popular meeting point for the public.

The Project

in 2010 and again in 2011.

persons to die from a cholera outbreak in 1854.



Before and After treatment photographs of the Montefiore Fountain. Images courtesy of A. Torres and W. Cummins respectively



Montefiore Drinking Fountain, Beckwith Place, Bridgetown, Barbados, circa 1875 Image courtesy of the Caribbean Photo Archive



Mr. Murphy of the Ministry of Transport and Works in discussion with Mr. Torres. Image courtesy of W. Cummin









Images of treatment in progress. Images v of A. Torres, W. Cummins and N.





tiles and gold-leaf, replacing losses from the original Images courtesy of A. Torres.

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Education and Awareness

A successful public education activity was

Monuments". Geared towards the National

the walking tour "Working with

Conservation Commission, the

The tour encompassed eight monuments in Bridgetown and

the care of each monument

Ministry of Culture and the Ministry

of Transport and Works, artists and

the general public also participated

consisted of descriptions and tips on

Feedback was incredibly positive,

knowledge sharing within their

Networking was also facilitated with the aim to further the cause

of public art and monuments in

Documentation

A leaflet on the care of the monuments within the World

Heritage catchment area was

This provided much-needed

documentation and educational

referencing for the stakeholders.

Media coverage of the project

was facilitated both in print and

digitally via newspaper articles,

personal blog entries and on

various government-based

This programme helped to

levels of positive public

NAGC interventions.

promote significantly higher

feedback in comparison to past

Barbados

produced.

websites.

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with the representatives agreeing to

institutions and implementation of conservation recommendations.







Rudder



9 Conclusion The restoration of the Montefiore fountain created a strong sense of community ownership, higher perceived value and enhancement of a

> Personal and institutional skill-sets for public monuments care has considerably expanded

popular public space.

This is expected to lead to less vandalism and a better maintenance programme in the future.







Images of the Working with Monuments walking tour through Bridgetown. Images courtesy of N. Rudder



Front page of the Educational Leaflet to accompany the walking tour. Courtesy of the National Art Gallery Committee



Images of the garbage collected from the interior basin of the fountain. The area was with locally sourced sand to stop a repeat offence. Images courtesy of A. Torres



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History

Further Information ys Rudder has provided art, design and collections management services in Barbados for over twelve years. She is currently pursuing a MSc. in servation Practice (Archaeological and Museum Objects) at Cardiff University, UK. Telephone; (UK) +011447968234997 (Barbados) +0012464399496. dder@email.com

Encontract-CHCU Woodcraft, S., Bacon, N., Caistor-Arendar, L. and Hackett, T. 2011. Design for Social Sustainability. Social Life. London Available at: http://www.social-life.co/media/files/DESIGN_FOR_SOCIAL_SUSTAINABILITY_3 pdf. [Accessed 20th March 2014].







Training

guidance of Mr. Torres.

experience would have a

work at their respective

institutions

positive impact on their own

Intervention

Removal of

biological decay

Removal of

and garbage)

• Cleaning of

Determining

stone

man-made decav

mechanisms (graffiti

polychrome and bare

Molding, sourcing and

replacing missing parts

mechanisms

Mr. Torres was assisted by staff members of

the Ministry of Transport and Works and

the National Conservation Commission

two of the public institutions mandated to

care for the public monuments of Barbados.

A total of four technicians benefitted from

All communicated the benefits of working

under Mr. Torres' guidance, and that the

skills-enhancing training under the

Sourcing Materials When working toward environmental, economic or social sustainability, sound advice cautions that wherever possible, locally sourced materials should be utilized

Like many small island developing states, Barbados contends with geographic and market restricitions. However in the majority of the restoration efforts local, or at the very least regional supplies like paints, tiles and solvents were used.