



HAL
open science

World heritage: inventory of earthen architecture

Yeonjung Kim, David Gandreau, Leticia Delboy, Thierry Joffroy

► **To cite this version:**

Yeonjung Kim, David Gandreau, Leticia Delboy, Thierry Joffroy. World heritage: inventory of earthen architecture. CRAterre-ENSAG, 318 p., 2015, 978-2-906901-81-0. hal-04014018

HAL Id: hal-04014018

<https://hal.science/hal-04014018>

Submitted on 3 Mar 2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution - NonCommercial - NoDerivatives 4.0 International License



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture



World
Heritage
Convention

Convention
du patrimoine
mondial

WORLD HERITAGE

Inventory of **earthen** architecture



2014
WHEAP

WORLD HERITAGE EARTHEN ARCHITECTURE PROGRAMME



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture



World
Heritage
Convention

Convention
du patrimoine
mondial

WORLD HERITAGE

Inventory of **earthen** architecture

2014
WHEAP

WORLD HERITAGE EARTHEN ARCHITECTURE PROGRAMME





AUTHORS, CONTRIBUTIONS & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This updated document has been prepared by
CRATERRE-ENSAG
 Yeonjung Kim, David Gandreau & Leticia Delboy

Edited by
 Thierry Joffroy

With contributions by
 Lorna Abungu, Christian Belinga, Yann Damiani, Hubert Guillaud, Soheil Hajmirbaba, Terry Little, Sébastien Moriset & Etienne Samin

Graphic design
 Arnaud Misse & Alba Rivero Aedo

This study has been undertaken with contributions by all the partners of the World Heritage Earthen Architecture Programme:

- . UNESCO World Heritage Centre
- . CRAterre
- . ICOMOS / ISCEAH
- . ICCROM
- . EPA
- . CHDA
- . CERKAS

It has also benefited from the effective contributions of all World Heritage property managers who filled out and returned the questionnaires sent to them.

Special thanks for their financial support go to:
 The French Ministry of Culture and Communication under the France-UNESCO Cooperation Agreement ENSAG and Labex AE&CC

We want to more specifically thank:
 Mr. Francesco Bandarin, Assistant Director-General for Culture, UNESCO
 Mr. Kishore Rao, Director of World Heritage Centre, UNESCO
 Mr. Lazare Eloundou, Head of the Africa Unit, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO, responsible for WHEAP
 The Heads of Regional and Special Projects Units at the World Heritage Centre,
 Ms. Véronique Dauge, Mr. Feng Jing, Ms. Petya Totcharova, Ms. Nuria Sanz, Mr. Guy Debonnet,
 Ms. Karalyn Monteil, Assistant Programme Specialist Africa Unit,
 The Department for European and International Affairs at the Direction Générale des Patrimoines, Ministry of Culture and Communication, France-UNESCO Cooperation Agreement, Mr. Bruno Favel, Ms. Véronique Dez and Ms. Caroline Gaultier Kurhan,
 Mr. Jean Michel Knop, Director of ENSAG
 Mr. Majid Hajmirbaba, Ms. Marina Trappeniers and Ms. Bakonirina Rakotomamonjy, CRAterre-ENSAG,
 Mr. Sayed Khalili and Mr. Mohamad Al Jawar, ENSAG,





Contents

Introduction	06
Methodology & unfolding	07
Results & analysis	10
Earthen architecture in the World	
list of properties, map & statistics	19
Results by region	
>> REGION Africa	27
Statistics & map	28
inventory	30
>> REGION Arab States	49
Statistics & map	50
inventory	52
>> REGION Asia & the Pacific	83
Statistics & map	84
inventory	86
>> REGION Europe & North America	147
Statistics & map	148
inventory	150
>> REGION Latin America & the Caribbean	177
Statistics & map	178
inventory	180
Appendixes	223
Pre-inventory of properties built with earth	
inscribed on the tentative lists	224
Photo credits	226
Questionnaires returned by site managers	228

Introduction

Earthen architecture is one of the most original and powerful expressions of our human ability to create a built environment using locally available resources. It includes a great variety of architectural and urban manifestations, ranging from simple houses to palaces, from granaries to religious buildings, and further to historic city centres, cultural landscapes, and archaeological sites. The evidence of its cultural importance throughout the world has led to its consideration as a common heritage of humankind, therefore deserving protection and conservation by the international community.

Earth architecture plays a vital role in defining the identity of local communities, involving sustainable building techniques and often conveying true artistic expression. There is a growing interest in its ability to contribute to social, ecological and cultural development. However, earthen architecture is increasingly affected by natural and human threats, including floods and earthquakes, damage caused by industrialization, urbanization, modern building technologies, disappearance of traditional conservation practices, etc. It is thus not surprising that about ¼ of sites included in the World Heritage List of sites in Danger are earthen sites.

This situation has allowed to highlight the need for the international community to focus on the safeguarding of the most outstanding earthen heritage around the world and to acknowledge its significant role as a vector for social improvement as well as its great potential for contributing to poverty alleviation.

In 2008, the World Heritage Programme on Earthen architecture (WHEAP) was launched as an initiative to address pressing concerns through the development of policies for the conservation, revitalisation and valorisation of earthen architecture properties, enhancing capacities at the regional, national and site levels for both management authorities and technical experts.

This document plays an important role within the WHEAP programme. In addition to the inventory of earthen architecture properties inscribed on the World Heritage List, it presents a synthesis of the data concerning the types and modes of construction of all sites, and the results of a survey undertaken in collaboration with site managers. This information is very useful for fine-tuning the orientations of the WHEAP programme as a resource for professionals interested or involved in the study and conservation of earthen architecture and, furthermore, for those living in earth.

As the World Heritage List constantly evolves with new properties being inscribed, this basic tool needs to be updated on regular basis. The present edition, made by the end of 2014, is an update of the first version prepared in 2011 for presentation at Terra 2012 in Lima, therefore including the properties inscribed in 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Methodology & unfolding of the inventory project

Background

In 2007, after consultation with international and (sub) regional experts, an initial list of 106 properties built with earth and inscribed on the World Heritage List had been elaborated.

In 2010, this first list was updated by reviewing all the properties on the List. This was done by identifying, for each property, the presence or absence of earth materials, based on information available online, mainly on the WHC website, and through documentation available at CRAterre. Thus, a list comprising 135 properties was established, that would later be redefined.

In order to verify the information gathered, an investigation was launched in collaboration with the managers of these sites. For the vast majority of sites, the data could be checked and better defined. However, some of the data remained a bit too vague, which was confirmed through a cross-checking done by presenting this preliminary inventory to various heritage experts from the 5 major regions covered. In the meantime, several new properties were inscribed in the prestigious World Heritage List.

Necessary updates

With the aim to develop a more accurate document, a first important updating work was conducted in 2011, leading to the new inventory of 150 properties for which the information on the structural elements involved and the construction techniques used was verified.

A similar exercise has been undertaken by the end of 2014 allowing the inclusion of both the new properties that have been inscribed in 2012, 2013 and 2014 and few ones that have been identified as missing in the 2012 list, either by their site managers or by scholars of various origin. These updated data are presented in this document with, for each site, a summary of its outstanding universal value, a brief description of the items actually made from earth materials as well as the description of the construction technique(s) employed.

Information on the state of conservation of these sites and the key issues as determined by site managers was also included. The amount of responses to the questionnaires sent is not sufficient to obtain fully comprehensive data results at this point. However, the proportion of sites for which information has been collected allows to get a fairly reliable overview of the current situation and take stock of the priorities shared by property managers, both worldwide and by geographic region (geographic division by UNESCO).

Here, the update of 2014 has simply been made by adding the information that could be collected from the site managers for the new sites identified (10 out of the additional 23).

Inventory of properties built with earth on Tentative Lists

In parallel to the main inventory, a work of identification was also made in 2012 for properties submitted on Tentative Lists. These lists were including a total of 1,537 cultural or mixed properties. For 167 of them, it is possible that the presence of earth materials is already confirmed (see Appendix 2), but the study must be completed as it is estimated that around 700 of these sites could qualify as “World Heritage” at some point.

Criteria for the classification of “earthen heritage”

Inventories are intended to be as thorough as possible. Also, properties were selected when earth materials were used in:

- Load-bearing walls (different techniques, rammed earth, adobe, cob, hand shaped earth);
- Mortars, in stone or burnt brick walls;
- Fillings for wooden structures, mainly as part of “wattle and daub” constructions, with many variations;
- Roofs and floors, often in conjunction with wooden load-bearing structures;
- Coatings and paints, exterior or interior;
- Extensive landscaping works requiring specific engineering solutions.

However, properties with the following characteristics were not selected:

- Properties in which earth is not used specifically for the intrinsic properties the material has to offer in terms of cohesion, compressive strength, water resistance, etc. (e.g. earth fillings as part of foundations and wall bases, which would have led to the inclusion of most built properties in the inventory);
- Properties where the main use for earth is agricultural (e.g. The Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras).

A questionnaire

In 2010, several meetings took place within CRAterre team and, in collaboration with World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS-ISCEAH colleagues, a questionnaire was developed and further structured into four main themes:

- I Types and methods of construction
- II Current status of the property
- III Threats affecting the property
- IV Priorities for action

The questionnaire was deliberately simplified and limited to three pages so that it could be completed in 20 to 30 minutes, in hopes of achieving as many returns as possible. The questionnaire was made available in French, English and Spanish.

In 2011, for this purpose, site manager addresses were verified, and updated lists were provided by the World Heritage Centre. Forms were sent to all site managers or to national focal points. This important mobilization had allowed to gather a total of 78 filled questionnaires, representing more than 50% of the properties concerned. In 2014, 10 responses out of 23 questionnaires were received (43%), which in all, makes a total of 88 questionnaires received out of 173 (51%).

Inventory conclusions

As the questionnaires were being sent, a reflection was conducted on how to offer a different valorisation of the collected data and especially a more systematic and consistent presentation of each property (description, accuracy in terms of earth content). Also, an Excel summary was made in order to proceed to the calculation of statistics. That has made very easy the 2014 update. Finally, the existing photographic collection was fully updated. From a compilation of 963 pictures that were made available online, the 2014 update now comprises 1023 pictures.

In all, of the 173 properties selected, 88 questionnaire forms were returned by property managers or national focal points, amounting to a total of just more than 50% (88 out of 173 questionnaires = 51%).

This relatively low result can partly be explained by the fact that some of the site managers do not feel concerned by this study. Some may have considered that the property under their responsibility does not include enough earthen components, or that it should not be considered as being a major earthen architecture site. Despite efforts made in recent years, it still appears that earth is not always recognized as an important element of heritage. Let it be noted that, on some archaeological sites, built elements in earth were sometimes entirely removed, leaving only scanty traces (as is the case with the upper terrace of the palace of Persepolis).

For the more technical questions (types and methods of construction, types of properties, historical period, inscription criteria) information was obtained for all sites (from nomination dossier, it is often easy to get the information), thereby providing accurate statistics, even though questionnaire were not received back from the site managers.

Regarding the conservation status, the threats and the priorities for action, resulting statistics reflect the situa-

tion for a bit more than a half of the properties included in the inventory, with significant regional differences:

- **Africa: 88% returns**
- **Europe & North America: 56% returns**
- **Latin America & the Caribbean: 63% returns**
- **Asia & the Pacific: 35% returns**
- **Arab States: 40% returns**

So, even if the statistical results offer a general view of the state of properties and of the main concerns of site managers, the analysis does not claim to be an exact representation, mainly within the Arab States and Asia and the Pacific regions, and to some extent in Europe and North America. The African region, however, was particularly well covered and we note the positive impact of the Africa 2009 programme as far as the recognition and consideration of the heritage values linked to earthen sites.

We also observe that for this latest update (2014), there has been full response from Africa, but also from Latin America, when there was also good progression from Arab state. That appears to correspond to countries for which the role of UNESCO and ICCROM is probably more important, though professional who give more importance to keeping good relationship with international organisations.

Results & analysis

THEME 1 :

Types and methods of construction

We also note that these statistics show primarily how the properties are perceived by the site managers themselves. The responses given directly by those in charge of the sites are of great interest and value. However, the subjectivity in some responses is to be taken into consideration as well.

Classification

The properties concerned are very diverse, with 14 types represented (Icomos criteria), and for certain properties, several categories apply. The fact that some of the sites are classified according to one category (e.g. Chan Chan Archaeological Zone, Peru / 1 category) while others fall into several categories (e.g. Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley, Afghanistan / 9 categories) is to be taken into consideration.

Globally, historic ensembles (49%), archaeological sites (46%) and urban settlements (43%) are the most represented sites. We also note the importance of historic buildings (37%), religious properties (34%) vernacular architecture (26%), and cultural landscapes (22%).

Results are more specific and often more contrasted within the different regions:

- **LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN:** strong majority of historic (69%) and urban settlements (50%). Aside from archaeological sites (33%), other types of properties are a minority.

- **ARAB STATES:** vast majority of urban settlements (74%), with a strong proportion of historic and archaeological sites, historic buildings and historical monuments (38% for each category), historic ensembles (45%), and religious buildings (26%).

- **ASIA AND THE PACIFIC:** strong majority of archaeological sites (75%), importance of religious properties (54%), historic buildings (53%) historic ensembles (45%) and routes (43%), and especially a generally less contrasted distribution of typologies.

- **EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA:** there is a lesser complexity, with fewer categories for each site. Though this is the region where the inscription of new sites has brought about a very important change. In 2012, it was noted that rural settlements abounded (38%), followed by categories related to history such as historic ensembles and urban centers (both 35%), and archaeological sites (30%). With the last update, archaeological site have come to 47%, when historic ensembles are 39%, urban settlements 35% and rural settlements now come last, with only 33%.

- **AFRICA:** whereas the cultural landscape category is very poorly represented in other regions, here it reaches 56%, with similar results for vernacular architectures and historic buildings. Historic ensembles (50%), religious properties (44%) and archaeological sites (38%) are also strongly represented.

Criteria for inscription

Almost three quarters (74%) of the properties were inscribed by taking into account criterion IV (to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history) which

does refer to a specific building typology and therefore suits one of the specificities of earthen sites.

Criteria II (to 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 III (to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a living civilization or one that has disappeared), are also quite directly associated as being a major characteristic of earthen properties. They each have been used to justify more than half of earthen site inscriptions. (criteria II : 53%, criteria III : 57%)

Other criteria are significantly less represented. A particular remark seems necessary for criterion I (to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius) which, in this inventory, refers to a specific art of building applied to 39 sites, amounting to 23% of the 173 properties.) This is relatively small if we consider the amazing and varied results obtained through the use of earthen materials in buildings around the world., though it appears that there is an important change for this type of consideration as in 2012, that concerned only 22 out of the 150 sites inventoried, amounting to nearly 15% of properties.

Earthen construction is not necessarily the key factor that led to the inscription of the 173 properties identified. In most cases, the presence of earth materials

within the properties has to do with a specific know-how that helped meet the needs of local populations in a given period.

One exception would be Koutammakou in Togo (Africa), that was inscribed through criterion VI (among others), in direct reference to the art of building with earth as expressed by the Batammariba (“those who shape the earth”). However, a clear reference to specific qualities associated to earth was expressed for twenty sites.

Building techniques

Today’s available data being almost complete, we know that adobe construction techniques are the most commonly used on listed sites (49%), mainly in the regions of Asia and the Pacific (66%), Latin America and Caribbean (60%) and at a lower rate in Europe and North America (21%).

We note that in 39% of cases (44% in Latin America and Caribbean, and 50 % in Arab States), managers indicate the fact that earth materials are used otherwise than in the four main techniques: rammed earth / adobe / wattle and daub / cob. This high rate shows the wide range of earth building techniques and the need to properly take into account regional variations in construction techniques, which often bear a local name (Ex. quincha in Brazil).

Cob is not very present (8% in total only) still in four out of five regions, with a fairly important proportion in

Africa (24%). Conversely, rammed earth is completely absent in Africa. These results hide other significant differences within regions (e.g. no rammed earth in North America), but also clearly illustrate the ways that earth can be adapted to different technical, social, cultural and environmental constraints.

Finally, most properties involve the use of two or three construction techniques, offering different expressions of the use of earthen materials. But this is not the case in Europe and North America where, with few exceptions, each property is linked to one single building technique.

Proportion of earth in properties

The current inventory includes 30% of properties for which earthen materials represent more than three quarters of constructions. In Africa and the Arab States, this amounts to respectively 47 and 37% of the properties while in Latin America, Asia and the Pacific and Europe and North America, proportions correspond to 14, 24 and 27%, respectively.

For 24% of the properties, earth materials represent less than a quarter of constructions. This situation is most common around Europe and North America (54%) but also in Latin America (33%). This illustrates the fact that more building typologies in these regions involve the use of other types of locally available building materials.

Location of earthen materials

In general, earth was primarily used to build walls as shown in 58% to 90% of sites (lower percentages in Europe and North America).

In about half the properties, earth was also used in mortars, brick walls and other types of structures (lower percentages in Europe and North America of only 33%).

Another predominant use of earth involved floors, ceilings and flat roofs (between 31% and 42% of sites).

Lastly, in nearly one third of sites, earth was used to create interior and/or exterior decorations, mainly in two regions: the Arab States and Africa, the latter featuring a considerable percentage of sites, 41%, with interior decorations and 53% of sites with exterior decorations made with earth materials.

THEME 2 :

Current status of the property

Use of property

Overall, we find a large proportion of sites whose original use has remained the same (53%) , and also a high proportion of properties whose use has changed or evolved over time.

This situation is more pronounced in the Arab States and in Africa, with 67 and 62% of such sites, and with a lower percentage of properties whose use has evolved in time: 25 and 18%.

The evolution of the use of properties seems to be pronounced in Europe, Asia and America (North and South), with proportions of between 46 and 40%.

Latin America stands out with a higher proportion of properties that are no longer in use (36%), which is probably related to the strong presence of purely archaeological sites in the region.

Ownership

Most World Heritage properties are owned by the states (69%) and the rest belong to private entities. The Arab states region is characterized by a higher proportion of private properties (58%). In contrast, in Asia and the Pacific, almost all properties (89%) belong to the state.

Management

Property management is mostly institutional, with priority given to the role of the state (70%) and a relatively low proportion of sites managed at local levels. In line with the ownership of properties, the region of Asia and the Pacific stands out as the management

of sites is almost always ensured at the national level (84%), but this is also the case in Latin America (72%).

In line with the ownership of properties, the region of Asia and the Pacific stands out as the management of sites is almost always ensured at the national level (84%), but this is also the case in Latin America (72%).

Management Plan

Almost two third of the properties (63%) are under a management plan, a situation that is continuously evolving positively as properties recently nominated are required to have a management plan. In the future this proportion will become even stronger since management plans are being prepared for an extra 23% of properties.

Asia is ahead with 83% of properties under a management plan. Arab states are less well covered with only 33% of the properties under a management plan; however, this situation is changing (with an evolution of + 11% in 2010 and +13% in 2014) and will continue to change as management plans are said to be currently under preparation for 50% of properties.

Maintenance

The vast majority of properties benefit from regular maintenance, most of the time (63%) planned and implemented in an institutional framework.

THEME 3 :
Threats

In many cases (35%), maintenance is implemented the traditional way, with a preponderance of such practices in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. On the other hand, 16% of properties are not maintained regularly and this affects 14 out of the 88 properties considered. It is likely that this is also the case in properties for which we have not received a response, which could therefore mean that about thirty properties in total lack proper maintenance.

Degradation speed

Conditions are stable for over 30% of properties worldwide. For sites that are prone to degradation, degradation speed is generally considered rather slow and gradual.

In 10 properties included in this study (88 responses), the degradation speed is considered as fast and therefore the situation for those sites seems worrying.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, there are not (or no longer) any properties subject to rapid degradation, but the proportion of sites whose “stability” seems a bit compromised is relatively high (31%), and in progression. (20% in 2011)

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the proportion of “stable” sites is more important (36%). However, a fast degradation speed has been witnessed for 2 properties, probably at risk.

In Asia and the Pacific, degradation speeds are generally considered quite slow, but three properties are affected by fast evolving threats; on the other hand, five properties are well stabilized.

The situation seems better in Europe and North America, where more than half (57%) of the properties are stabilized with relatively slow degradation speeds, however, two properties are in a more difficult situation. It is likely that this is the result of a better management of heritage assets (in terms of personnel and financial means); it is also worth noting that constructive typologies present in these regions are rarely subject to progressive deterioration.

In the Arab States, the vast majority of properties is subject to degradation phenomena, with a majority

of slow degradation processes. Two properties are considered as fully stabilized but one is particularly threatened.

Types of Threats

Worldwide, the strongest threats are related to a lack of available resources (technical as well as financial) that would be required to counteract the natural degradation phenomena affecting 52% of assets, and particularly the effects of climate change, to which 39% of the sites are subjected.

Unsurprisingly, the properties more affected are those located in developing countries.

A phenomenon that is not specific to earth construction, but that is also cited among the greatest threats, is the development of urban infrastructures (26%).

Pollution, which probably affects the basic earth materials that could be used to restore properties, is also cited as one of the most important negative factors.

Methodological deficiencies (respect of authenticity of heritage assets in interventions) and managerial insufficiencies (lack of management capacity, lack of a management plan) come third. A noteworthy aspect is the difficulty in respecting the intrinsic values of heritage properties, affecting 24% of the sites.

The need to adapt to today’s living standards is also cited, but only comes in sixth position in the hierarchy of threats

THEME 4 : Priorities for action

General evaluation and priorities / World

The results of the updated data is actually in continuity with those obtained in 2011, though it appears that an evolution can be felt in the wish for the site managers to better take into account the recommendations made by the World Heritage Committee, showing a positive impact of the proposed nomination process to access the World Heritage List. This evolution is peculiarly clear for the Arab State region with slight differences in the proposed priorities.

Evaluations provide rather mixed results, since most of the ratings are average (between 50 and 60% satisfaction rate). The most positive aspect is that in most cases (87%), the authenticity of the properties is considered as very satisfactory. Another noteworthy aspect is the recognition of the way that properties contribute, in one way or another, to local development, a situation that deserves some attention as it denotes the high potential of earthen heritage in such terms.

The least satisfying aspects are the provision of personnel and the lack of technical and logistical resources.

Then come aspects linked to education, the lack of support from policy makers, and inefficiencies in terms of legal protection, technical expertise and management, an insufficient valorisation of properties and finally the insufficient contribution of local populations.

Priorities of action for the programme

A high priority is given to all aspects linked to management. Requests deal primarily with management capacity building and the need to establish or review a management plan.

But another priority comes just behind, suggesting the urgent need to implement restoration works, get access to more resources (equipment) on the sites, but also the need to strengthen the capacities of artisans responsible for their implementation.

Demands focus next on the need to sensitize and raise the awareness of local populations.

In some cases, it is hoped that work be done to improve all aspects linked to the legal protection and/or the documentation of sites, and to a lesser extent to the promotion and valorisation of sites.

General evaluation and priorities

AFRICA

As previously stated, Africa is the region for which the return of questionnaires was the most successful. This shows the possible impact of the Africa 2009 programme, positively affecting the relationship between property managers and UNESCO (and its partners), and the extent of their confidence in the effectiveness of capacity building programs at the international level.

The situation of properties in Africa is similar to that of the world, but with an increased variation in their assessment, either positively or negatively.

The situation is considered critical in terms of the available resources, both technical and financial, but also human.

However, some specificities for this region can be noted, particularly with regard to the quality of conservation works carried out on the sites, perceived as positive and fairly well controlled, arising from the fact that in many cases there is good continuity in traditional practices, both in the construction but also in the maintenance of existing buildings. This overall positive assessment conceals a few disparities and it should be noted that some of the properties in the region are less well off.

Aspects in connection with the need to make properties more useful and better define their social role were also

pointed out, with deficiencies noted as far as the contribution of heritage properties to local development and the need for more education activities around the sites, as well as their recognition and their valorisation.

Priorities of action

A high priority is given to the need to improve the documentation of properties, which in the African context do not only include the physical aspects of heritage, but also what is related to intangible heritage, particularly the knowledge and know-how linked to construction and maintenance.

Needs were also expressed for a significant improvement to reinforce intervention capacities. These improvements are deemed necessary first regarding the strengthening of operational capacities to carry out restoration works, then in terms technical means and finally to ensure a better involvement of local populations and their representatives.

Moreover, even though great efforts have already been made as part of the Africa 2009 programme, there is a general acknowledgement of the value of management plans and their proper preparation as well as the needs to reinforce of capacity building and property management resources.

In almost one third of the cases, weaknesses are recognized in the legislative framework, and reinforcements are expected.

General evaluation and priorities ARAB STATES

Properties are rather well known and properly documented. It is estimated that the authenticity of this heritage is high and that the properties are in fairly good condition. Technical interventions and their sustainability are judged satisfactory as well.

Another point considered as very positive is the contribution of these assets in local development. However, properties seem little if at all used for educational purposes.

If the management of sites appears to be acceptable, stronger emphasis is made on the lack of sufficient resources and equipment than it is on staff issues. Participation of local populations also appears quite low.

There is also a lack of support from decision makers, mainly at local levels, and weaknesses in terms of protection, with legal frameworks considered as weak, probably not enabling the proper control of developments (implementation of buildings, infrastructures...) around the sites.

Finally, properties seem widely underused in educational activities.

Priorities of action

Two main priorities have been revealed.

First, is the need for the establishment of more effective legal and administrative frameworks. Second, is the need to reinforce management capacities, with specific focus on management at site(s) and a significant feeling a need to revise (or produce) management plans.

Such initiatives would allow to create closer links with local communities and stakeholders, and to better establish plans for an enhanced valorisation of properties and a better contribution to education.

Still the following main priorities concern the desire for an increased capacity for conservation interventions. Conservation work is considered needed on 38% of the properties. Beyond the requirements for a better qualification of executives / managers, it is hoped that the resources available can be strengthened, and that local populations are better integrated into the conservation process.

The needs for training craftsmen have also been recognized, probably through alternative modes of transmission of traditional knowledge.

Finally, documentation gaps need to be resolved and have probably been a little underestimated, namely in relation to intangible aspects (know-how, production of materials...).

General evaluation and priorities **ASIA & THE PACIFIC**

Results suggest a much higher level of satisfaction as compared to other regions, which should probably be taken into account, at least to some extent. However, it should be noted that this region has benefited from several ambitious projects as part of the Central Asian Earth programme, especially on the 3 properties in Turkmenistan.

Among the weakest points noted, the insufficient qualification of technical staff, logically accompanied by an average sustainability of implemented technical solutions, goes along with the weaknesses noted at the institutional, legal, technical and human resources levels.

The promotion and valorisation of properties should be further developed as well.

Conversely, the overall condition and authenticity of properties is considered as very good. Documentation issues and the proper use of education and local development potentials are also fairly widely perceived as satisfactory. However it is also recognized that too little is done for the promotion and enhancement of properties.

Priorities of action

The key priority is the implementation of conservation

works, which should probably go hand in hand with sustained efforts to strengthen the capacities of the staff in charge of properties, in terms of equipment and qualification, while also recognizing that it would be useful to reinforce the capacities of planning and management professionals. In this perspective, the need to prepare or revisit the management plan of properties is also noted, almost systematically.

Such exercises are also a good opportunity to improve sensitization efforts aimed at local populations, as well as the legal protection, promotion and valorisation of properties.

General evaluation and priorities **EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA**

If we compare results in this region to world results, a rather unsatisfactory situation is expressed, which we may need to relativize by taking into account a different perception of realities and higher expectations.

The state of conservation of properties is considered as insufficient, which may be related to the lack of staff, but especially, and more specifically, to the lack of knowledge and specialized personnel that could implement better adapted strategies and restoration techniques.

The contribution of properties to local development and their general usefulness are deemed as quite satisfactory, with a fairly good level of participation of the populations living in or near the site, and numerous educational activities developed locally.

These properties, found to be authentic also deserve to be better documented which would also enable the development of more educational activities.

Priorities of action

In this region, the main need is the documentation of the properties considered (fully or partially). It is indeed likely that in the majority of properties, earth has long been considered a secondary element, with lesser value, and that it still lacks recognition.

This is also reflected in terms of the need for the capacity building of professionals, which came in second place and applies to both the conservators and the technical staff. Gaps were also noted concerning the technical means available (offices, equipment).

Work to fill gaps in existing management plans and to ensure their revision is also expected. This would also allow to address promotion and valorisation needs that have also been expressed.

General evaluation and priorities LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Great satisfaction is expressed regarding the authenticity, documentation and promotion of sites, together with a proper use of sites for educational purposes.

There is also a generally good perception of management capacities and the implementation of adapted strategies, which may seem a bit contradictory with the appreciation of conservation results and the challenges faced as conservation works lack sustainability, falling below the world average.

The contradictions that emerge from these results are largely due to the strong duality of sites present in Latin America, urban settlements and historic archaeological sites, which face very different preservation and conservation challenges.

Priorities of action

Latin American site managers tend to reinforce the expression of a strong need (58% of sites) for the establishment and revision of management plans, accompanied by a request, again widely shared, to strengthen their own capacities (approximately 50%) both in terms of management and operational conservation practices (craftsmen, local stakeholders).

Well aware of the trends and directions given at the international level, it is also quite widely recognized in

this region that the success of conservation works very much depends on the way they are presented to and shared with local populations, and so the need for sensitization and awareness campaigns is also put forward (45%).

The reinforcement of effective capacity building strategies is also perceived as necessary in more than one third of the sites, and it is also hoped that working conditions can be improved (equipment).

Only in some cases, it is recognized that efforts should be made to reinforce legal protection systems and to improve the promotion and documentation of sites.





Earthen architecture in the World, list of properties, map and statistics

List of properties built with earth inscribed on the World Heritage List

173 PROPERTIES (2014)

AFRICA

- 01 BENIN: Royal Palaces of Abomey
- 02 BURKINA FASO: Ruins of Loropéni
- 03 ETHIOPIA: Harar Jugol, the fortified historic town
- 04 ETHIOPIA: Lalibela
- 05 GHANA: Asante Traditional Buildings
- 06 MADAGASCAR: Royal Hill of Ambohimanga
- 07 MALI: Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons)
- 08 MALI: Old Towns of Djenné
- 09 MALI: Timbuktu
- 10 MALI: Tomb of Askia
- 11 MOZAMBIQUE: Island of Mozambique
- 12 NIGER: Historic Centre of Agadez
- 13 NIGERIA: Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove
- 14 NIGERIA: Sukur Cultural landscape
- 15 SENEGAL: Bassari Country : Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes
- 16 TOGO: Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba
- 17 UGANDA: Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi

ARAB STATES

- 01 ALGERIA: Kasbah of Algiers
- 02 ALGERIA: M'Zab Valley
- 03 BAHRAIN: Pearling, Testimony of an Island Economy
- 04 BAHRAIN: Qal'at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun
- 05 EGYPT: Ancient Thebes and its Necropolis
- 06 EGYPT: Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur
- 07 IRAQ: Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat)
- 08 IRAQ: Erbil Citadel
- 09 IRAQ: Hatra
- 10 IRAQ: Samarra Archaeological City
- 11 LIBYA: Old Town of Ghadamès

- 12 MAURITANIA: Ancient Ksour of Ouadane, Chinguetti, Tichitt and Oualata
- 13 MOROCCO: Archaeological Site of Volubilis
- 14 MOROCCO: Historic City of Meknes
- 15 MOROCCO: Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou
- 16 MOROCCO: Medina of Fez
- 17 MOROCCO: Medina of Marrakesh
- 18 MOROCCO: Rabat, Modern Capital City: a Shared Heritage
- 19 OMAN: Bahla Fort
- 20 SAUDI ARABIA: At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah
- 21 SAUDI ARABIA: Historic Jeddah, the Gate to Makkah
- 22 SYRIA: Ancient City of Damascus
- 23 TUNISIA: Archaeological Site of Carthage
- 24 TUNISIA: Medina of Sousse
- 25 TUNISIA: Medina of Tunis
- 26 TUNISIA: Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis
- 27 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: Cultural Sites of Al Ain (Hafit, Hili, Bidaa Bint Saud and Oases Areas)
- 28 YEMEN: Historic Town of Zabid
- 29 YEMEN: Old City of Sana'a
- 30 YEMEN: Old Walled City of Shibam

ASIA & THE PACIFIC

- 01 AFGHANISTAN: Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley
- 02 AFGHANISTAN: Minaret and archaeological remains of Jam
- 03 CAMBODIA: Angkor
- 04 CHINA: Ancient City of Ping Yao
- 05 CHINA: Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom
- 06 CHINA: Classical Gardens of Suzhou
- 07 CHINA: Fujian Tulou
- 08 CHINA: Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa
- 09 CHINA: Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor
- 10 CHINA: Mogao Caves

- 11 CHINA: Mount Wutai
- 12 CHINA: Old Town of Lijiang
- 13 CHINA/KAZAKHSTAN/KYRGYZSTAN: Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor
- 14 CHINA: Site of Xanadu
- 15 CHINA: The Grand Canal
- 16 CHINA: The Great Wall
- 17 CHINA: Yin Xu
- 18 INDIA: Churches and convents of Goa
- 19 IRAN: Bam and its Cultural Landscape
- 20 IRAN: Golestan palace
- 21 IRAN: Masjed-e Jamé of Isfahan
- 22 IRAN: Meidan Emam, Esfahan
- 23 IRAN: Persepolis
- 24 IRAN: Shahr-i Sokhta
- 25 IRAN: Shushtar historical hydraulic system
- 26 IRAN: Soltaniyeh
- 27 IRAN: Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex
- 28 IRAN: Takht-e Soleyman
- 29 IRAN: Tchogha Zanbil
- 30 IRAN: The Persian Garden
- 31 JAPAN: Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area
- 32 JAPAN: Himeji-jo
- 33 JAPAN: Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities)
- 34 JAPAN: Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara
- 35 JAPAN: Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama
- 36 JAPAN: Itsukushima Shinto Shrine
- 37 JAPAN: Shrines and Temples of Nikko
- 38 KOREA (RPD): Complex of Koguryo Tombs
- 39 KOREA (RPD): Historic monuments and Sites in Kaesong
- 40 KOREA: Changdeokkung Palace Complex
- 41 KOREA: Gyeongju Historic Areas
- 42 KOREA: Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, the Depositories for the Tripitaka Koreana Woodblocks
- 43 KOREA: Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong

- 44 KOREA: Jongmyo Shrine
- 45 KOREA: Namhansanseong
- 46 KOREA: Royal tombs of Joseon dynasty
- 47 KOREA: Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple
- 48 MYANMAR: Pyu Ancient Cities
- 49 NEPAL: Kathmandu Valley
- 50 PAKISTAN: Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro
- 51 SRI LANKA: Old town of Galle and its fortification
- 52 TAJIKISTAN: Proto-urban site of Sarazm
- 53 THAILAND: Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historic Towns
- 54 TURKMENISTAN: Kunya-Urgench
- 55 TURKMENISTAN: Parthian Fortresses of Nisa
- 56 TURKMENISTAN: State Historical and Cultural Park "Ancient Merv"
- 57 UZBEKISTAN: Historic Centre of Bukhara
- 58 UZBEKISTAN: Historic Centre of Shakhrisayabz
- 59 UZBEKISTAN: Itchan Kala
- 60 UZBEKISTAN: Samarkand, crossroad of cultures

EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA

- 01 ARMENIA: Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots
- 02 AZERBAIJAN: Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower
- 03 CANADA: The Landscape of Grand Pré
- 04 FRANCE: Canal du Midi
- 05 FRANCE: Fortifications of Vauban
- 06 FRANCE: Historic Site of Lyons
- 07 FRANCE: Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs
- 08 GREECE: Medieval City of Rhodes
- 09 ISRAEL: Biblical Tels - Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba
- 10 PORTUGAL: Historic Centre of Évora
- 11 PORTUGAL: Historic Centre of Guimarães

- 12 PORTUGAL: Historic Centre of Oporto
- 13 RUSSIAN FEDERATION: Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex
- 14 SPAIN: Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada
- 15 SPAIN: Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville
- 16 SPAIN: Historic Centre of Cordoba
- 17 SPAIN: Old town of Caceres
- 18 TURKEY: City of Safranbolu
- 19 TURKEY: Neolithic Site of çatalhöyük
- 20 UNITED KINGDOM/GERMANY: Frontiers of the Roman Empire
- 21 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site
- 22 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Chaco Culture
- 23 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Mesa Verde National Park
- 24 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Monumental Earthworks of Poverty Point
- 25 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Pueblo de Taos

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

- 01 ARGENTINA/BOLIVIA/CHILE/COLOMBIA/ECUADOR/PERU: Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System
- 02 BOLIVIA: City of Potosí
- 03 BOLIVIA: Historic City of Sucre
- 04 BRAZIL: Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia
- 05 BRAZIL: Historic Centre of São Luís
- 06 BRAZIL: Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina
- 07 BRAZIL: Historic Centre of the Town of Goiás
- 08 BRAZIL: Historic Centre of the Town of Olinda
- 09 BRAZIL: Historic Town of Ouro Preto
- 10 BRAZIL: Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas
- 11 CHILE: Historic quarter of the seaport city of Valparaiso
- 12 COLOMBIA: Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia
- 13 COLOMBIA: Historic centre of Santa Cruz de Mompox

- 14 COLOMBIA: National archaeological park of Tierradentro (dugouts tombs)
- 15 COLOMBIA: Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena
- 16 COSTA-RICA: Precolumbian Chiefdom Settlements with Stone Spheres of the Diquis
- 17 CUBA: Historic Centre of Camagüey
- 18 CUBA: Old Havana and its Fortifications
- 19 CUBA: Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios
- 20 CUBA: Viñales Valley
- 21 ECUADOR: City of Quito
- 22 ECUADOR: Historic Centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca
- 23 EL SALVADOR: Joya de Cerén Archaeological Site
- 24 GUATEMALA: Antigua Guatemala
- 25 MEXICO: Archaeological Zone of Paquimé, Casas Grandes
- 26 MEXICO: Historic Centre of Morelia
- 27 MEXICO: Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological Site of Monte Albán
- 28 MEXICO: Historic Centre of Puebla
- 29 MEXICO: Historic Centre of Zacatecas
- 30 MEXICO: Historic Monuments Zone of Querétaro
- 31 MEXICO: Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines
- 32 MEXICO: Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan
- 33 MEXICO: Protective town of San Miguel & the sanctuary of Jesus Nazareno
- 34 NICARAGUA: Cathédrale de León
- 35 NICARAGUA: Ruines de León Viejo
- 36 PERU: Chan Chan Archaeological Zone
- 37 PERU: City of Cuzco
- 38 PERU: Historic Centre of Lima
- 39 PERU: Sacred city of Caral-Supe
- 40 URUGUAY: Historic Quarter of the City of Colonia del Sacramento
- 41 VENEZUELA: Coro and its Port

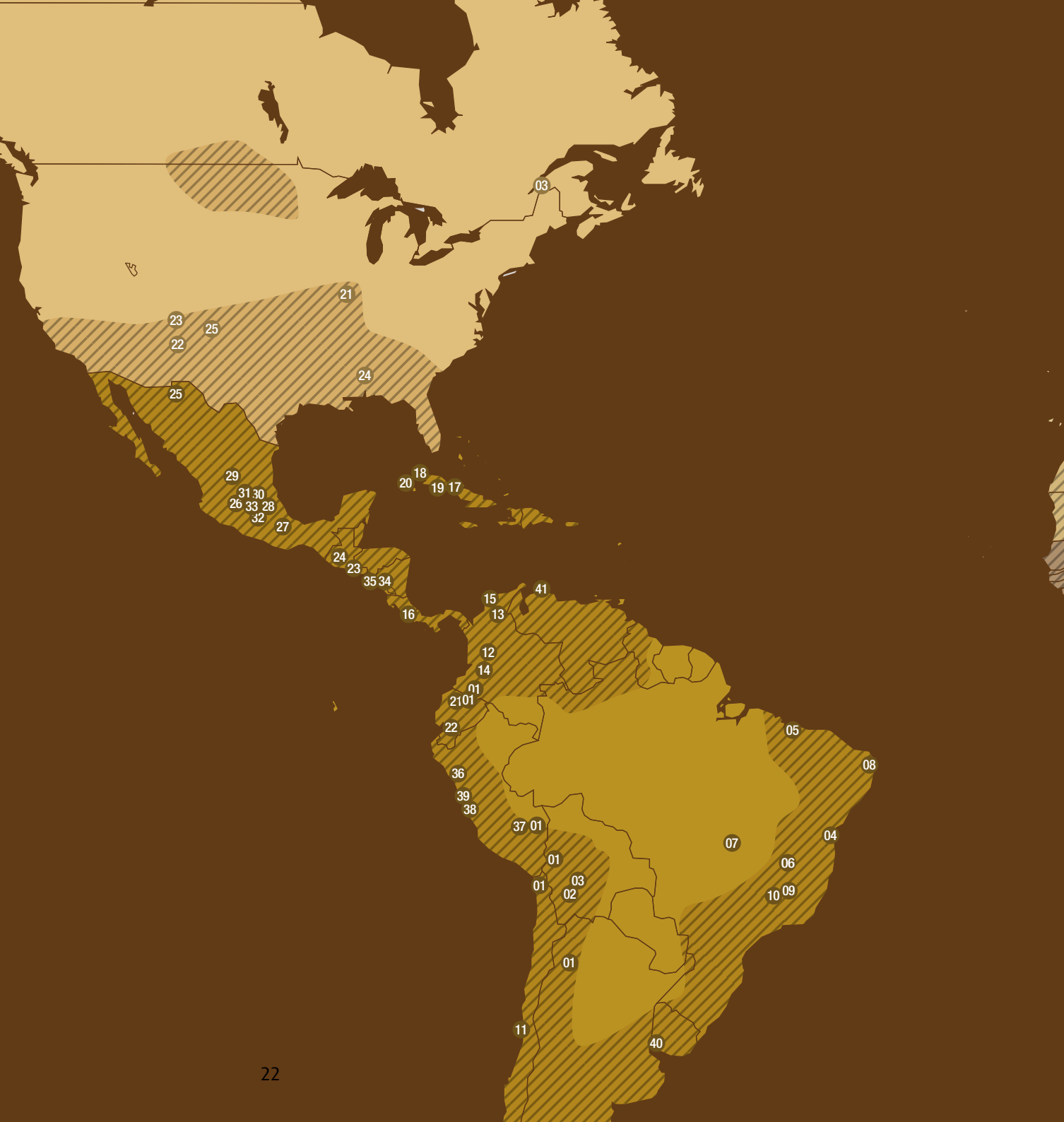
MAP OF THE PROPERTIES BUILT WITH EARTH

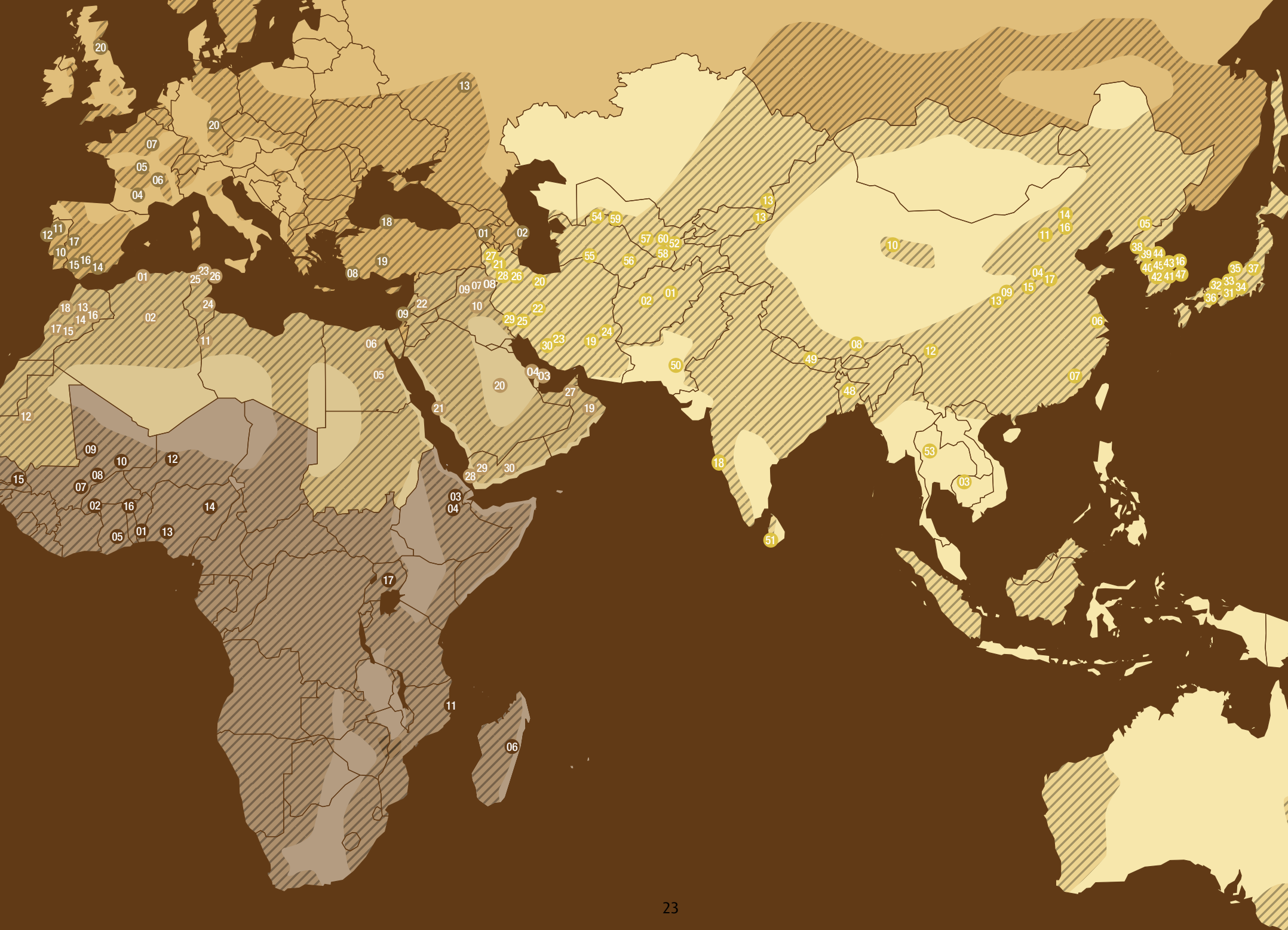
GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS WHERE EARTHEN ARCHITECTURE IS PRESENT..... 

PROPERTIES BUILT WITH EARTH INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST (173)..... 

REGIONS

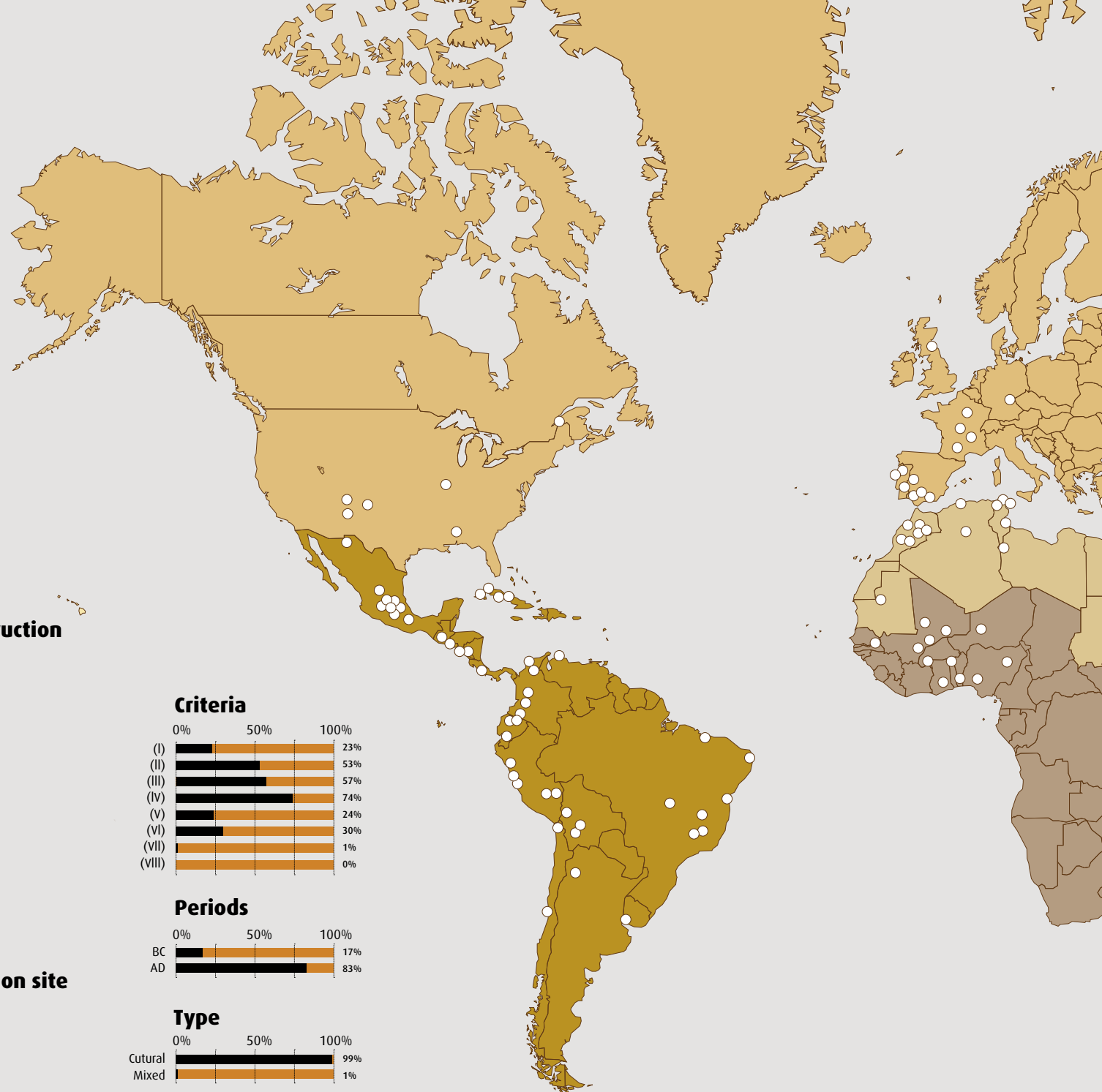
- 1 AFRICA (17 properties)..... 
- 2 ARAB STATES (30 properties)..... 
- 3 ASIA & THE PACIFIC (60 properties)..... 
- 4 EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA (25 properties)..... 
- 5 LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN (41 properties)..... 



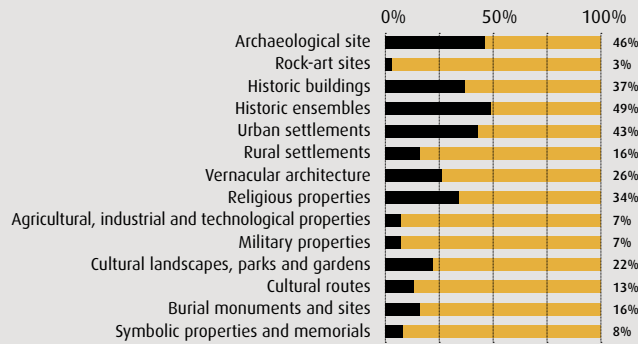


Statistics World

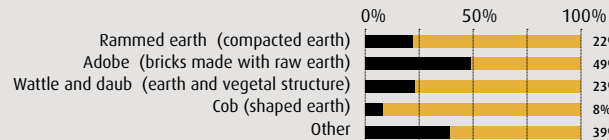
TYPES AND CONSTRUCTION MODES 173 PROPERTIES



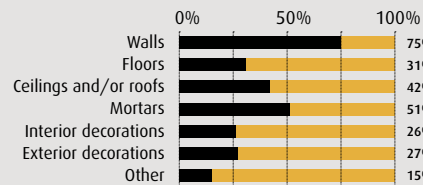
Type of site



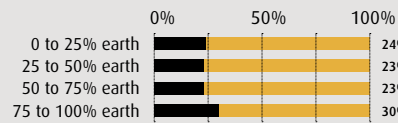
Type of earth construction



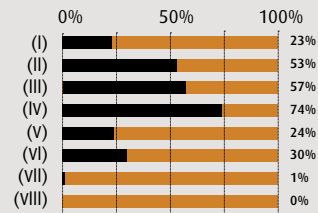
Position of earth



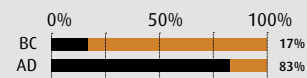
Proportion of earth on site



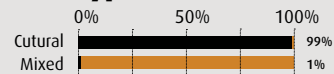
Criteria



Periods

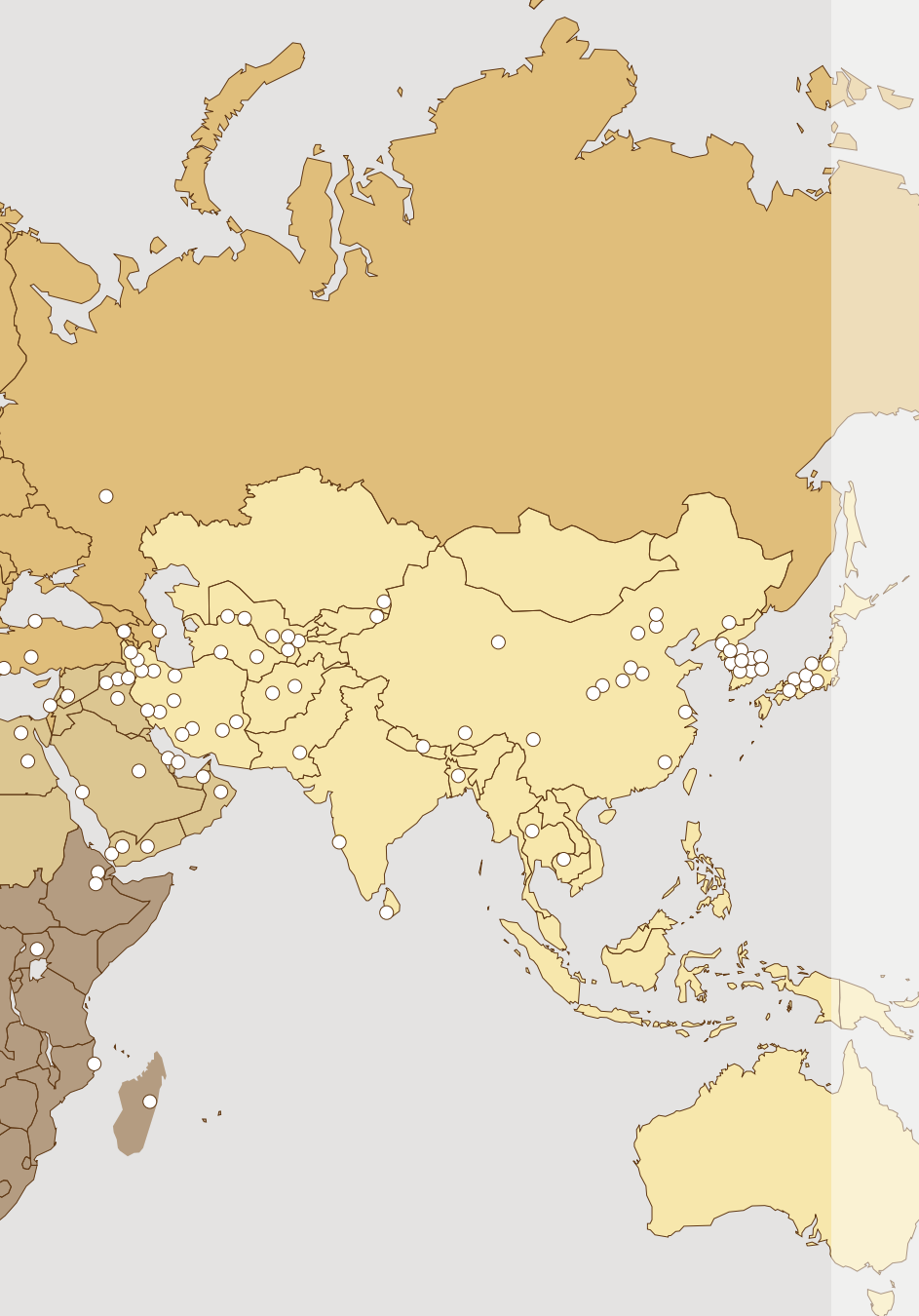


Type



Statistics World

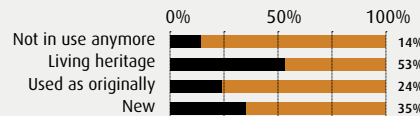
ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONNAIRES
88 RESPONSES / 173 PROPERTIES



MAP OF PROPERTIES BUILT WITH EARTH
173 properties

CURRENT SITUATION OF PROPERTIES

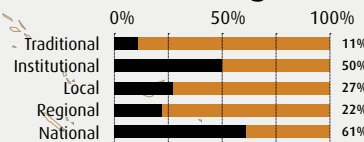
Use



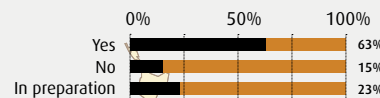
Ownership



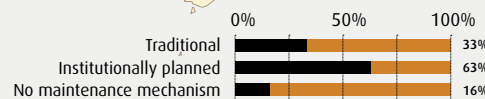
Site management



Management plan

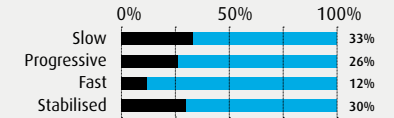


Maintenance

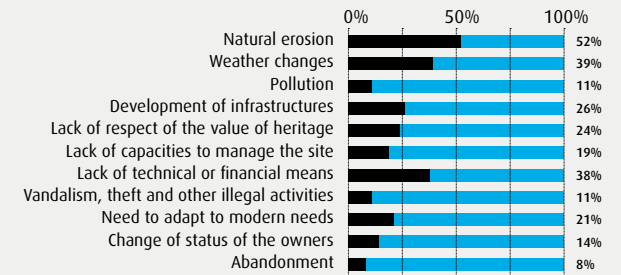


THREATS

Degradation speed

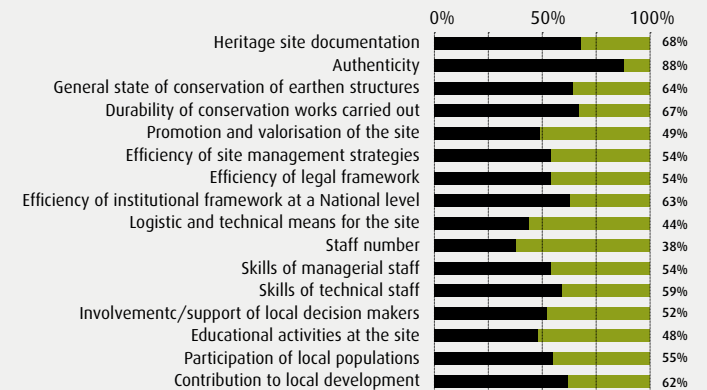


Type of threats

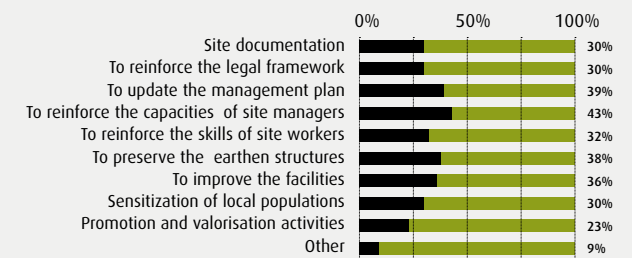


PRIORITIES

Current level of satisfaction



Priorities for action





Results by region

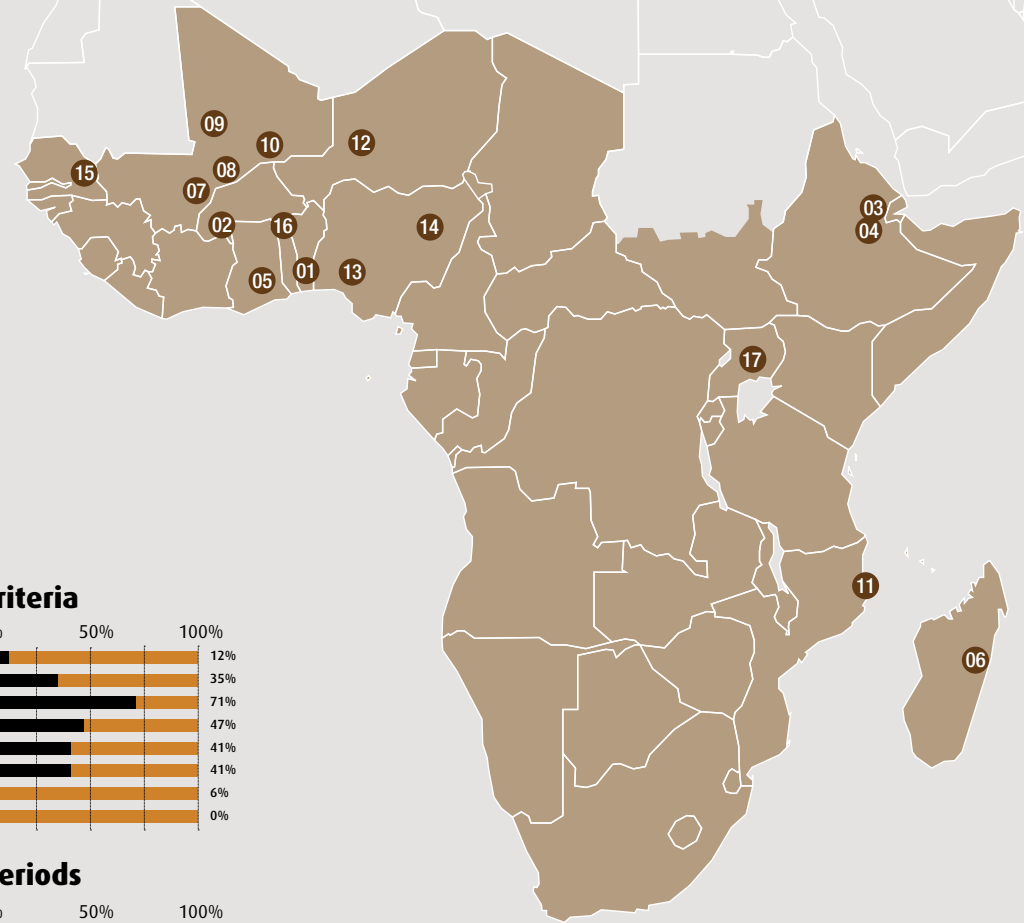


>> REGION

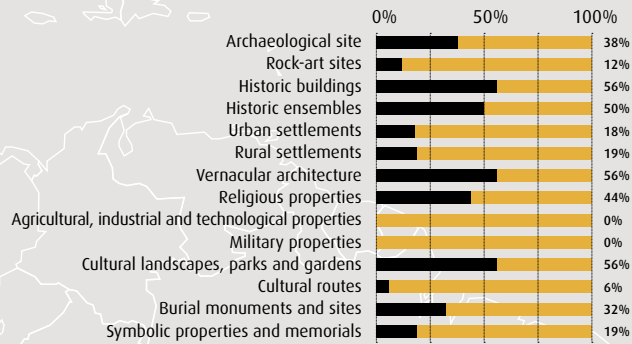
Africa

Statistics Africa

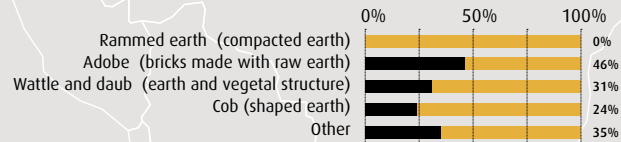
TYPES AND CONSTRUCTION MODES 17 PROPERTIES



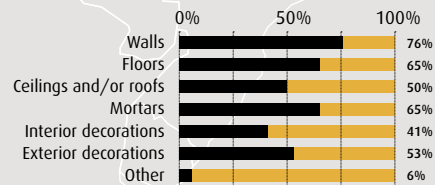
Type of site



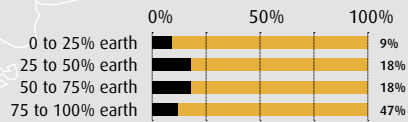
Type of earth construction



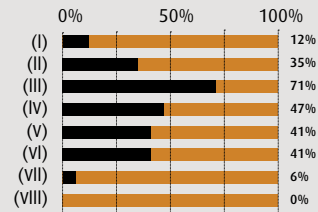
Position of earth



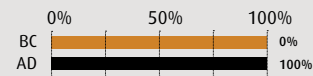
Proportion of earth on site



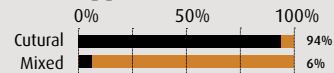
Criteria



Periods



Type



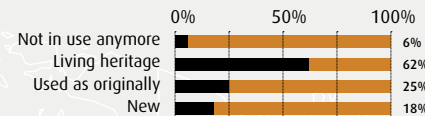
Statistics Africa

ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONNAIRES 15 RESPONSES/17 PROPERTIES

- 01 BENIN: Royal Palaces of Abomey
- 02 BURKINA FASO: Ruins of Loropéni
- 03 ETHIOPIA: Harar Jugol, the fortified historic town
- 04 ETHIOPIA: Lalibela
- 05 GHANA: Asante Traditional Buildings
- 06 MADAGASCAR: Royal Hill of Ambohimanga
- 07 MALI: Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons)
- 08 MALI: Old Towns of Djenné
- 09 MALI: Timbuktu
- 10 MALI: Tomb of Askia
- 11 MOZAMBIQUE: Island of Mozambique
- 12 NIGER: Historic Centre of Agadez
- 13 NIGERIA: Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove
- 14 NIGERIA: Sukur Cultural landscape
- 15 SENEGAL: Bassari Country: Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes
- 16 TOGO: Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba
- 17 UGANDA: Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi

CURRENT SITUATION OF PROPERTIES

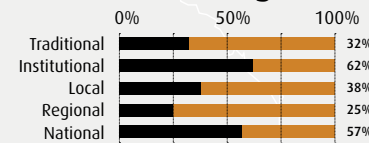
Use



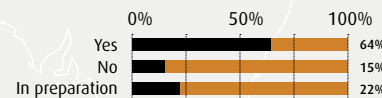
Ownership



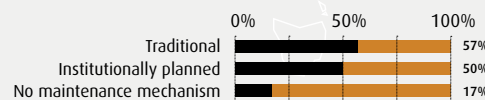
Site management



Management plan

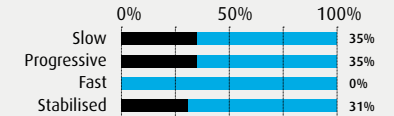


Maintenance

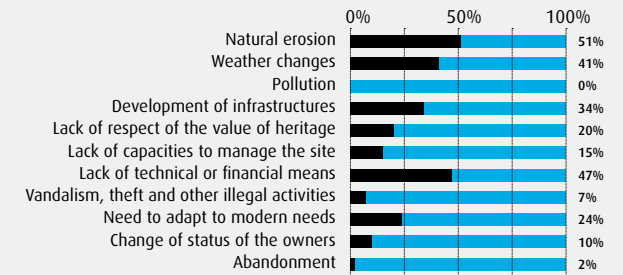


THREATS

Degradation speed

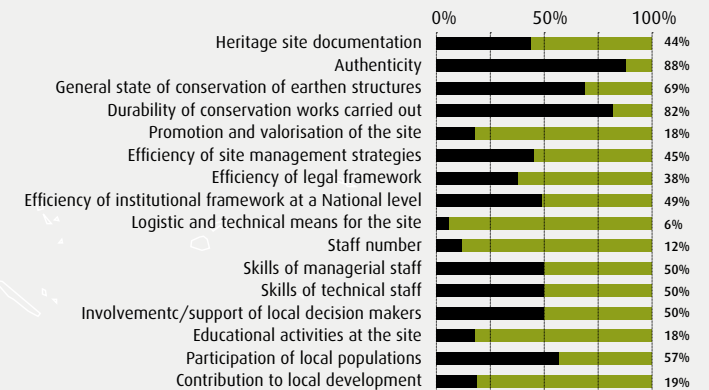


Type of threats

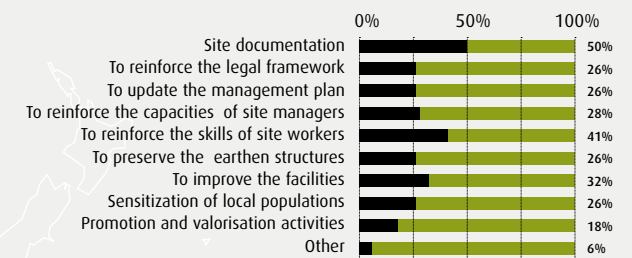


PRIORITIES

Current level of satisfaction



Priorities for action





323BIS

BENIN

Royal Palaces of Abomey

The buildings and walls of the Royal Palaces of Abomey are earthen constructions (cob). The main buildings are decorated with the famous bas-reliefs, moulded and painted from specially selected earth, which tell the history of the kingdom.

>> CRITERIA

(iii) The Royal Palaces of Abomey are a group of monuments of great historical and cultural value because of the conditions that led to their construction and the events they have witnessed. They are the living expression of a culture and an organized authority testimony to the glorious past of the kings who ruled the Kingdom of Dahomey from 1620 to 1900.

(iv) Organized as a series of courtyards of increasing importance, the access to each being provided by portals built astride the walls of the main enclosure, the Royal Palaces of Abomey are a unique architectural ensemble. These complex fortified structures illustrate the ingenuity developed by the royal power, from the mid-17th century, to comply with the precept laid down by the founder of the Wegbaja Kingdom "that the kingdom shall always be made greater".

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1985 (Ext. 2007)
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N71060
.....	E15860
PROPERTY.....	48 ha
BUFFER ZONE	181 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1625 - 1900

Bas relief inside a cob wall
Palace of King Guézo
 © Thierry Joffroy, CRATERre



Main courtyard of the palace of King Guézo seen from the veranda of the Zinkpoho

© Thierry Joffroy, CRATERre



The Academy for the ceremonial and royal dances .
Repetition in Guezo palace

© Thierry Joffroy, CRATERre





1225REV

BURKINA FASO Ruins of Loropéni

A vast quadrangular enclosure measuring 105 x 106 metres and rising to 6 metres high protects an abandoned settlement in ruins. The walls are built of lateritic rubble stone masonry with a mud mortar. A coronation cob, built in layers up to 60 cm, locally called banco, is still well preserved in places. The walls are covered with a coating of earth, inside and out, with up to 5 layers.

>> CRITERIA

(iii) Loropéni is the best-preserved example of a type of fortified settlements in a wide part of West Africa, linked to the tradition of gold mining, which seems to have existed through at least seven centuries. Loropéni, given its size and scope, reflects a type of structure quite different from the walled towns of what is now Nigeria, or the cities of the upper reaches of the Niger River which flourished as part of the empires of Ghana, Mali and Songhai. It thus can be seen as an exceptional testimony to a type of settlement generated by the gold trade.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2009
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N10150
.....	W33460
PROPERTY	1,113 HA
BUFFER ZONE.....	278,4 HA
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIV° - XIX° century

Conservation of earth plaster covering the laterite blocks
© David Gandreau, CRAterre



South East side
© David Gandreau, CRAterre



Tear on west wall
© David Gandreau, CRAterre





ETHIOPIA

Harar Jugol, the fortified historic town

Earth is present in the form of *Gogoba* and *Deh afar*. *Gogoba* is the mud mortar which is used both in assembling stones in the construction of the wall and in covering the terrace roof in the traditional harari constructions. *Qeh afar* is the beaten earth, red in color, which used to cover the ground in all traditional constructions: mosques, houses and tombs.

See Nomination of the World Heritage List, January 2004, pp.34-glossary

>> CRITERIA

(ii) The historic town of Harar Jugol exhibits an important interchange of values of original Islamic culture, expressed in the social and cultural development of the city enclosed within the otherwise Christian region. These influences have been merged with traditions from the African continent, particularly to southern Ethiopia, giving special characteristic form to its architecture and urban plan.

(iii) Harar Jugol bears exceptional testimony to cultural traditions with roots in Islam and Africa. It is considered «the fourth holy city» of Islam, having been founded by a holy missionary from the Arabian Peninsula. Though a trading place – and thus a melting pot of various influences – Harar has been in relative isolation in its region, contributing to a cultural specificity, expressed in its characteristic community structure and traditions, which are still alive.

(iv) Harar Jugol is an outstanding example of a type of architectural and urban ensemble, which

illustrates the impact of African and Islamic traditions on the development of specific building types. The building types and the entire urban layout reflect these traditions, which give a particular character and even uniqueness to Harar Jugol.

(v) Harar Jugol, with its surrounding landscape, is an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, representative of cultural interaction with its environment. The social and spatial structure (*afocha*) and the language of the people all reflect a particular and even unique relationship that developed with the environment. The cultural and physical relationships with the territory have survived until today, but they are also vulnerable to irreversible change under the impact of globalisation.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2006
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N12 1 45.66
.....	E39 2 25.512
PROPERTY.....	48 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIII° - XXI° century

Scène de rue à Harar

© Ahron de Leeuw (Flickr creative commons)





ETHIOPIA

Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela

The traditional habitat of Lalibela consisted of tuluk, round houses built on two levels of stone masonry and mud mortar decorated inside with an earthen plaster, and chika, single-level, round houses built of mud (wattle and daub). Although these traditional typologies are disappearing, 80% of the habitat around the famous rock-hewn churches is earthen construction, in combination with stone or wood.

>> CRITERIA

(i) The eleven churches selected represent a unique artistic achievement, for the size of the program and the variety and boldness of form. Like all masterpieces of architecture, it arouses the wildest and most imaginative legends: a celestial model according to the Life of King Lalibela, or the City of the Queen of Sheba, according to other sources.

(ii) King Lalibela intended to reconstitute a symbolic Holy Land, to facilitate the pilgrimage which had been made impossible by historical circumstances. In the church of Beta Golgotha, are replicas of Christ's tomb and the tomb of Adam, and the manger of the Nativity. The Holy City of Lalibela became a substitute for holy places in Jerusalem and Bethlehem, and as such, has had considerable influence on Ethiopian Christianity.

(iii) The site of Lalibela offers an exceptional testimony to the civilization of medieval and post-medieval Ethiopia by conserving, alongside

the eleven churches listed in the proposal, the extensive remains of traditional habitat - the circular houses on two levels with interior staircases and thatch - which are essential to protect and conserve in the same way as the rock elements of religious architecture.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1978
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N12 1 45.66
.....	E39 2 25.512
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIII° - XXI° century

Houses around the famous rock-hewn churches are built of stone walls made with earthen mortars and plasters
© Ishanlosen Odiaua



A Tuluk is a round, two-level house, built of stone and earth walls. The example above shows that the earthen plaster covering the wall is almost gone
© Ishanlosen Odiaua





GHANA

Asante Traditional Buildings

The Asante houses and temples are arranged around a central courtyard, whose walls are built of wattle and daub or cob. These walls are decorated with bas-reliefs fashioned out of lateritic red clay for the lower parts and white kaolinitic clay for the upper parts. Their shapes are highlighted by a frame made of fine palm fronds.

>> CRITERIA : (V)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

To the north-east of Kumasi are found the last material remains of the great Asante civilization, which reached its high point in the 18th century. The majority of the Asante villages were destroyed during the 19th century in the wars undertaken by the Asante against English domination between 1806 and 1901. It was during this period that the royal mausoleum (Barem) was burned by Baden-Powell in 1895. Today only a small number of the traditional structures exists, habitats of men and gods, of which the majority are less than 100 years old.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1980**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES **N062404**
 **W013733**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **XVIII° - XX° century**

©Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre



Temple of Besease restored in 1999

© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre





MADAGASCAR

Royal Hill of Ambohimanga

From the 17th century, the rulers of Madagascar established cultivation terraces to the north and to the south of the royal hill. Some parcels are, as originally, still lined with cob walls (*tamboho*), while the main wall is made of an earthen core covered with thick plaster. A typical habitat, cob or adobe, was developed later in the classified area.

>> CRITERIA

(iii) The Royal Hill of Ambohimanga is the most significant symbol of the cultural identity of the people of Madagascar.

(iv) The traditional design, materials, and layout of the Royal Hill of Ambohimanga are representative of the social and political structure of Malagasy society from at least the 16th century.

(vi) The Royal Hill of Ambohimanga is an exceptional example of a place where, over centuries, common human experience has been focused in memory, ritual, and prayer.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2001
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N184533
.....	E473346
PROPERTY.....	59 ha
BUFFER ZONE.....	425 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI^e - XXI^e century

Earth and stone fortified gate, giving access to the sacred hill
© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre



Village of Ambohimanga, at the foot of the hill
© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre





516

MALI

Cliff of Bandiagara

«In a region characterized by the presence of the stone, it is surprisingly true that earthen material predominates construction in the Dogon country (...) Amongst the ancient constructions, there is practically not a building in which earthen material is absent.»

Lassana Cissé, Director of the Cultural Mission of Bandiagara

It's true that in the Dogon country, earth is present in various forms: adobe, mud mortar for the stone masonry, hand shaped earth for the granaries, compacted earth for the floors and roofs, internal and external plasters.

>> CRITERIA : (V) (VII)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The Bandiagara site is an outstanding landscape of cliffs and sandy plateau with some beautiful architecture (houses, granaries, altars, sanctuaries and Togu Na, or communal meeting-places). Several age-old social traditions live on in the region (masks, feasts, rituals, and ceremonies involving ancestor worship). The geological, archaeological and ethnological characteristics, together with the landscape, make the Bandiagara plateau one of West Africa's most impressive sites.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1989
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N14 19 59.988
.....	W3 25 0.012
PROPERTY	327 390 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIV° - XXI° century

Granaries in the village of Kani Kombolé

© Thierry Joffroy, CRATERre



Temple of Arou

© Thierry Joffroy, CRATERre



Village of Banani Amou

© Thierry Joffroy, CRATERre







MALI

Old Towns of Djenné

The authenticity of the site, especially the ancient fabric which is classified, asserts itself through the continued use of the same building material for over a millennium: earth, used in the form of cylindrical bricks, shaped by hand (*djenne ferey*) and, since the early 20th century, in the form of adobe (*toubabou ferey*). The transmission of knowledge from father to son, specific to this method of construction, is provided by the *barey-ton*, the masons' corporation.

>> CRITERIA :

(iii) Djenné-Djeno, along with Hambarke-tolo, Tonomba and Kaniama, bears exceptional witness to the pre-Islamic civilizations on the inland Delta of the Niger. The discovery of many dwellings on the site of Djenné-Djeno - remains of traditional brick structures (*djénné ferey*), funerary jars - as well as a wealth of terra cotta artifacts and metal make this a major archaeological site for the study of the evolution of dwellings, technologies and crafts.

(iv) The ancient fabric of Djenné is an outstanding example of an architectural group of buildings illustrating a significant historic period. Influenced by Moroccan architecture (1591), and later marked by the Toucouleur Empire in 1862, the architecture of Djenné is characterized by its verticality, its buttresses punctuating the façades of the two-storey houses whose entrances are always given special attention. The reconstruction of the Mosque (1906-1907) resulted in the creation of a monument representing local religious architecture.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1988
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N135423
.....	E043318
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	III^e century before
	Christ - XXI^e century

Great Mosque of Djenné
© Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre

Earten house in Djenné
© Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre



Djenné, a city made of earth
© Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre





MALI

Timbuktu

Originally, the mosques of Timbuktu were built of either alhore stone (soft stone of irregular shapes), or bricks shaped like loaves of bread, laid with mud mortar. The adobe that is also present appeared later in construction. Apart from the façades, which are covered with carved alhore stones, mosques are protected by a coating of earth that is renewed every 3 to 4 years by the overall community.

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) The mosques and holy sites of Timbuktu have played a vital role in spreading Islam in Africa from a very early period.

(iv) The three great mosques of Timbuktu, restored by Cadi Al Aqila in the 16th century, testify to the golden age of the intellectual and spiritual capital at the end of the Askia dynasty.

(v) Constructed of adobe, with the exception of some limited repairs (the minaret of the Sidi Yahia mosque in 1939, the alhore stone covering of the eastern façade of the mosque of Sankore in 1952), the mosques of Timbuktu show, better than the residential structures, subject to more extensive changes, traditional construction techniques, now vulnerable under the effect of irreversible change.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1988**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....**N16 46 24**
 **W2 59 58**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION**XIV° - XXI° century**

The roofs of Timbuktu
 © Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre

Know-how is transmitted from one generation to the next through the corporation of masons
 © Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre



Northern elevation, minaret of the mosque of Sankoré
 © Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre





1139

MALI

Tomb of Askia

The spectacular pyramidal structure of the Tomb of Askia and the wall and two prayer rooms are built of stone and adobe masonry with mud mortar. The population of Gao regularly renews the plaster coating, made of earth from the rice fields mixed with rice straw. Permanent scaffolding made of branches stuck in the walls facilitates regular maintenance.

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) The Tomb of Askia reflects the way local building traditions, in response to Islamic needs, absorbed influences from North Africa to create a unique architectural style across the West African Sahel.

(iii) The Tomb of Askia is an important vestige of the Empire of Songhai, which once dominated the Sahel lands of West Africa and controlled the lucrative trans-Saharan trade.

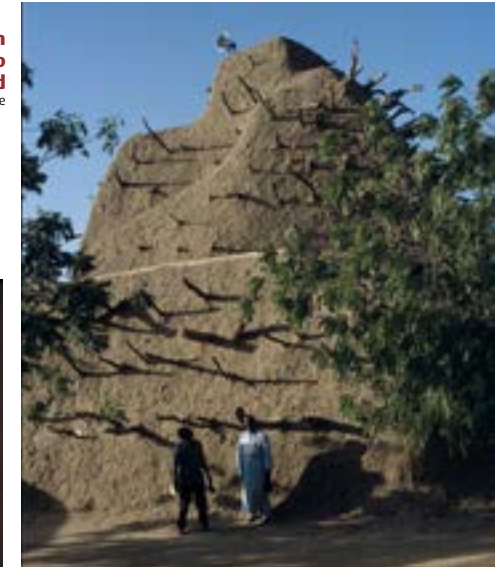
(iv) The Tomb of Askia reflects the distinctive architectural tradition of the West African Sahel and in particular exemplifies the way buildings evolve over centuries through regular, traditional, maintenance practices.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2004
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N16 17 23.28
.....	E0 2 40.416
PROPERTY	4.24 ha
BUFFER ZONE	82.7 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XV^e - XXI^e century

Aerial view of the buildings: pyramidal tower and two mosques (men and women)

© Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre

Pyramidal tower of 17 m representing the tomb of Askia Mohamed
© Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre



Prayer space, interior view

© Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre





MOZAMBIQUE

Island of Mozambique

The island is composed of two parts: Stone Town to the north and "Reed" Town to the south. In the "Reed" town, traditional houses are made of mud applied on mangrove wood or bamboo structures, and covered with roofs of palm fronds (*macuti*).

>> CRITERIA : (IV) (VI)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The fortified city of Mozambique is located on this island, a former Portuguese trading post on the route to India. Its remarkable architectural unity is due to the consistent use, since the 16th century, of the same building techniques, building materials (stone or macuti) and decorative principles.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1991
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	S15 2 3.012
.....	E40 44 8.988
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XV° - XXI° century

© Bakonirina Rakotomamonjy, CRAterre



Traditional houses in the Southern part of the island

© Bakonirina Rakotomamonjy, CRAterre



© Bakonirina Rakotomamonjy, CRAterre





1268

NIGER

Historic Centre of Agadez

The historic centre of Agadez contains a number of dwellings, and a well-preserved group of palatial and religious buildings whose main construction material is earth (banco), including a 27 meters tall minaret. Earth which is the main construction material can be found in the form of conical bricks shaped by hand (kounkou) and rectangular moulded bricks (tubali). These bricks are laid using an earth-based mortar, and the walls are also plastered with several coats of earth-based mortar. The roofs are made of several layers of earth, laid on a wooden structure.

>> CRITERIA

(ii) From the 15th century, Agadez, “the gateway to the desert”, became an exceptional crossroads for the caravan trade. It bears witness to an early historic town, forming a major centre for trans-Saharan cultural interchanges. Its architecture embodies a synthesis of stylistic influences in an original urban ensemble, made entirely of mud brick and which is specific to the Air region.

(iii) The historic town and its outstanding monumental ensemble, including the Grand Mosque, with its minaret, the tallest ever constructed in mud brick, and the Sultan’s Palace, bear witness to an exceptional architectural tradition, based on sophisticated use of mud brick. For more than five centuries, the city has developed a cultural, commercial and handicraft tradition, based on the continuity of the Sultanate of Air, up to the present day.



© Jean-Marie LeTiec, CRAterre

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2013
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N16 58 25
.....	E7 59 29
PROPERTY	78 ha
BUFFER ZONE.....	98 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XV° - XX° century

© Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre





NIGERIA

Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove

The property includes two symbolic palaces whose roofs are supported by cob walls and by cob or carved wood pillars. These walls and pillars are made in a very decorative manner. Like the other sculptures of reinforced concrete that mark specific points of the forest, they were created by the artist Suzanne Wenger, who was at the origin of the “New Sacred Art” movement.

>> CRITERIA

(ii) The development of the New Sacred Art movement and the absorption of Suzanne Wenger, an Austrian artist, into the Yoruba community have proved to be a fertile exchange of ideas that revived the sacred Osun Grove;

(iii) The Osun Sacred Grove is the largest and perhaps the only remaining example of a once widespread phenomenon that used to characterise every Yoruba settlement. It now represents Yoruba sacred groves and their reflection of Yoruba cosmology.

(vi) The Osun Grove is a tangible expression of Yoruba divinatory and cosmological systems; its annual festival is a living thriving and evolving response to Yoruba beliefs in the bond between people, their ruler and the Osun goddess.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2005
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N7 45 20.016
.....	E4 33 7.992
PROPERTY	75 ha
BUFFER ZONE.....	47 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIX° - XX° century





NIGERIA

Sukur Cultural landscape

The villages, situated on low-lying ground below the Hidi Palace, have their own domestic architecture of dry stone walls, used as social markers and defensive enclosures, sunken animal pens, granaries and threshing floors. Again, local granite is the main source of constructional materials. The living huts are simple circular structures made from earth with roofs of thatch and woven mats. Integrated groups are surrounded by low dry stone walls. Numerous circular earthen huts with thatched roofs are integrated into the cultural landscape of Sukur. The most common building principles remain the use of dry stone or stone masonry bonded with clay mortar. (Palace of the Hidi, villages, enclosures, terrace systems)

>> CRITERIA :

(iii) Sukur is an exceptional landscape, which graphically illustrates a form of land-use that marks a critical stage in human settlement and its relationship with its environment.

(v) The cultural landscape of Sukur has survived unchanged for many centuries, and continues to do so at a period when this form of traditional human settlement is under threat in many parts of the world.

(vi) The cultural landscape of Sukur is eloquent testimony to a strong and continuing cultural tradition that has endured for many centuries.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1999**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES..... **N10 44 26.016**
 **E13 34 18.984**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **XIX° - XX° century**



© Ishanlosen Odiaua





1407

SENEGAL

Bassari Country : Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes

<< The everyday Bedik life, however, takes place in dispersed temporary hamlets and groups of huts, which can be moved according to necessity, whilst the i-kon is reserved for the feasts and rites and cannot be abandoned. Therefore, huts built in the ritual villages have earthen walls; in contrast, huts outside of the villages are made out of bamboo. >>

http://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory_body_evaluation/1407.pdf

>> CRITERIA :

(iii) The physical layout of the Bassari Cultural landscape bears an exceptional witness to the complex interactions among environmental factors, land-use practices, social rules, beliefs that altogether have concurred to shape a peculiar and remarkably preserved cultural landscape that outstandingly reflects the ability of make a respectful and sustainable use of the resources of the region.

(v) The Bassari cultural landscape bears witness to peculiar uses of the land, including crop rotation and manuring, communal sowing, weeding and harvesting and commuting practices imposed by traditional agricultural systems and by the relative scarcity of resources, thus representing an outstanding example of human interaction with a vulnerable environment.

(vi) The Pays Bassari as well as the sacred dimension that Bassari, Fula and Bedik people attach to it bear exceptional, tangible witness

to the intertwined complex of practices, social rules, rites and beliefs that have helped the Bassari regulate the interaction between men and their living environment and have produced a cultural landscape shaped by and imbued with cultural traditions and spiritual meanings that persist in a lively dynamic of transmission.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2012
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N12 35 36
.....	W12 50 45
PROPERTY	50,309 ha
BUFFER ZONE	240,756 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XI° - XX° century

Salémata

© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre



Bandafassi

© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre



Dindefello

© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre





1140

TOGO

Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba

The Koutammakou landscape is home to the Batammariba (“those who shape the earth”) and their remarkable earth tower-houses (*Takienta*) – stand-alone towers connected by small walls. The roof terraces are also covered with several layers of earth, placed on top of a wooden structure not connected to the walls.

>> CRITERIA :

(v) The Koutammakou is an outstanding example of a system of traditional settlement that is still living and dynamic, and subject to traditional and sustainable systems and practices, and which reflects the singular culture of the Batammariba, particularly the “takienta” tower houses

(vi) The Koutammakou is an eloquent testimony to the strength of spiritual association between people and the landscape, as manifested in the harmony between the Batammariba and their natural surroundings.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2004
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N10 4 0
.....	E1 7 6
PROPERTY	50 000 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI° - XX° century



Interior of the takienta
© Thierry Joffroy, CRATERre



Takienta, village of Wadouba
© Thierry Joffroy, CRATERre

The cultural landscape features scattered housing structures
© Thierry Joffroy, CRATERre





UGANDA

Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi

Originally the site was completely built in straw. With the growth of the city of Kampala, this material gradually disappeared, giving way to brick and wattle and daub. There remains only one heavily damaged building reflecting the temporary use of earth as a building material.

>> CRITERIA :

(i) The Kasubi Tombs site is a masterpiece of human creativity both in its conception and its execution.

(iii) The Kasubi Tombs site bears eloquent witness to the living cultural traditions of the Baganda.

(iv) The spatial organization of the Kasubi Tombs site represents the best extant example of a Baganda palace/architectural ensemble. Built in the finest traditions of Ganda architecture and palace design, it reflects technical achievements developed over many centuries.

(vi) The built and natural elements of the Kasubi Tombs site are charged with historical, traditional, and spiritual values. It is a major spiritual centre for the Baganda and is the most active religious place in the Kingdom.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **2001**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES..... **NO 20 55**
 **E32 33 5**
 PROPERTY **27 ha**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **XIX° - XX° century**

House of one of the traditional guardians who watches over the spirits of deceased kings. This is the last earthen house within the property, as all the others have been replaced by burnt brick structures.
 © Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre

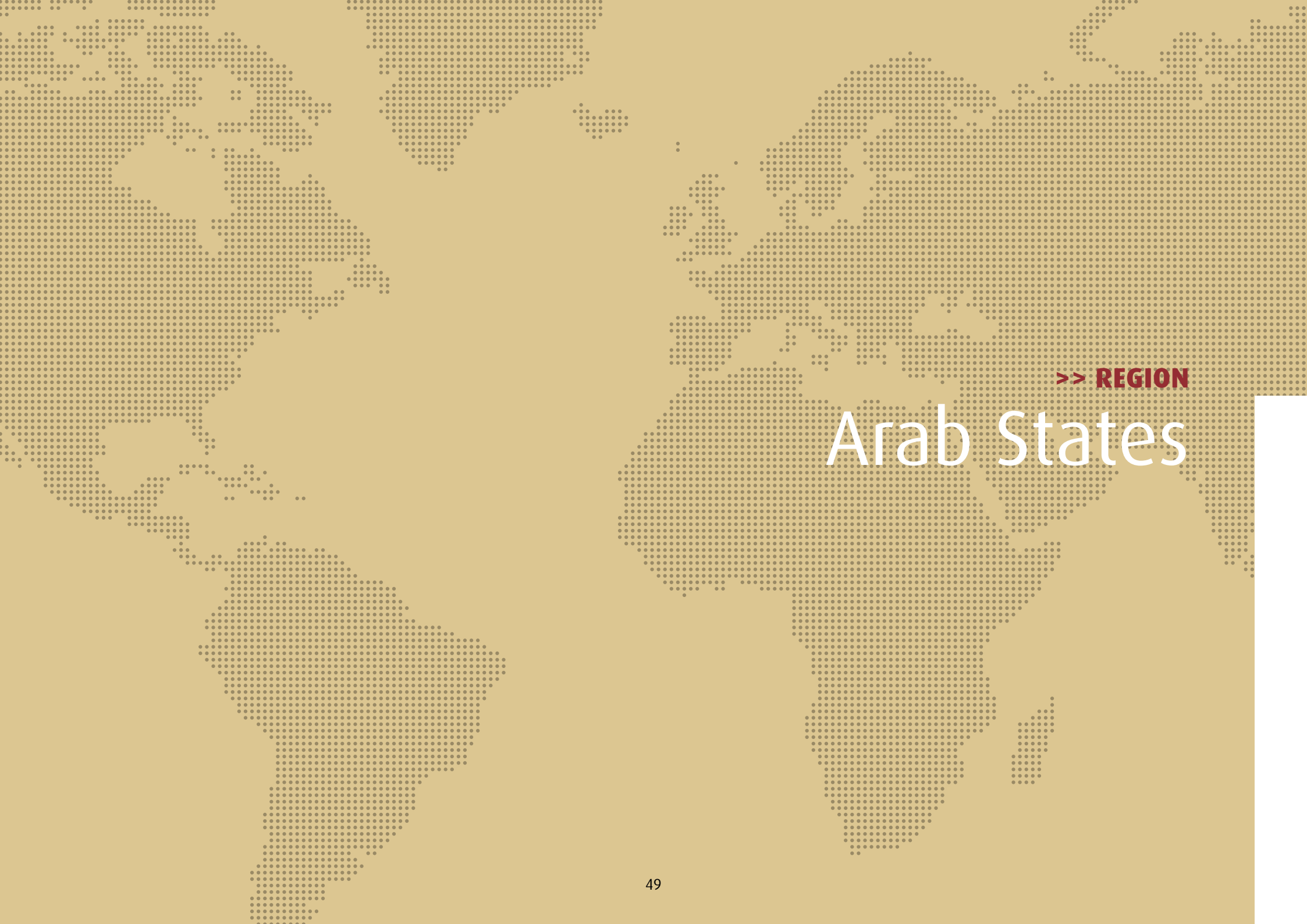


View of the great hut, fully built of vegetal materials and completely destroyed by fire in 2010.

© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre





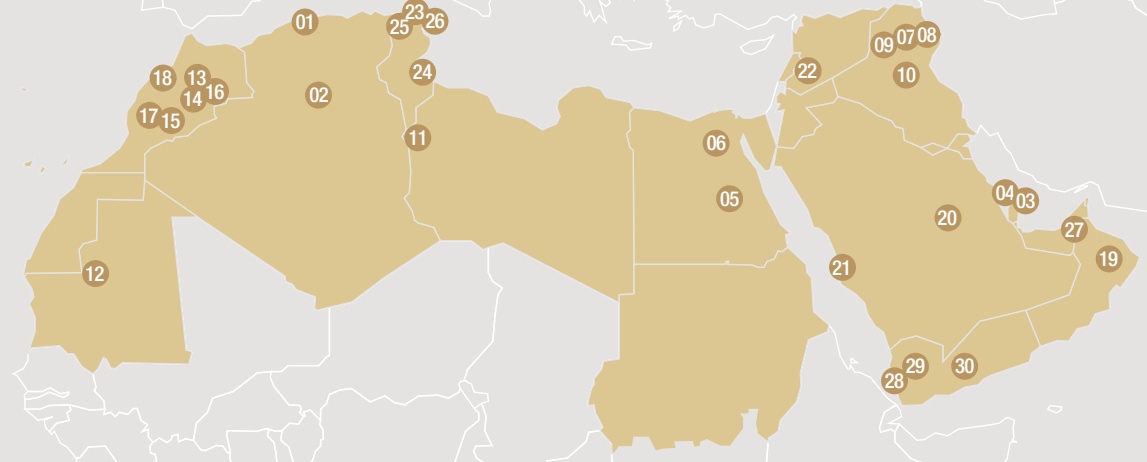


>> REGION

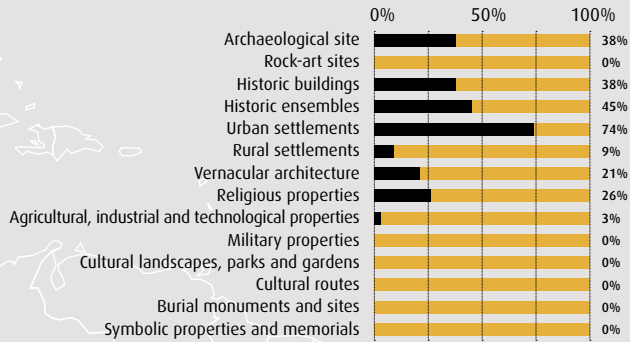
Arab States

Statistics Arab States

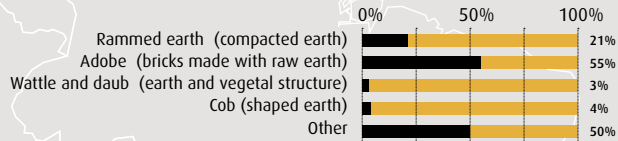
TYPES AND CONSTRUCTION MODES 30 PROPERTIES



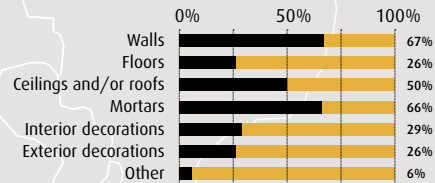
Type of site



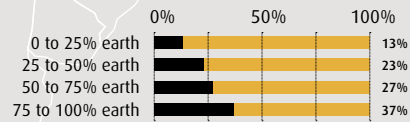
Type of earth construction



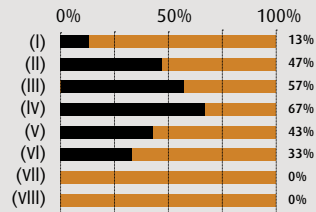
Position of earth



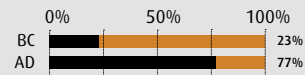
Proportion of earth on site



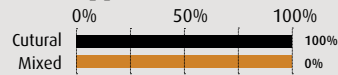
Criteria



Periods



Type



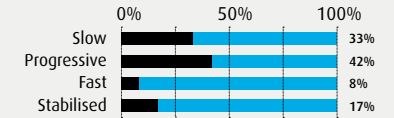
Statistics Arab States

ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONNAIRES 12 RESPONSES/30 PROPERTIES

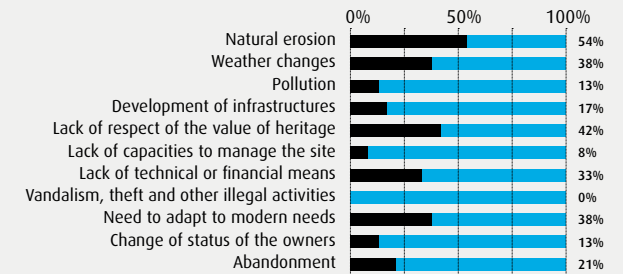
- 01 ALGERIA: Kasbah of Algiers
- 02 ALGERIA: M'Zab Valley
- 03 BAHRAIN: Pearling, Testimony of an Island Economy
- 04 BAHRAIN: Qal'at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun
- 05 EGYPT: Ancient Thebes and its Necropolis
- 06 EGYPT: Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur
- 07 IRAQ: Erbil Citadel
- 08 IRAQ: Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat)
- 09 IRAQ: Hatra
- 10 IRAQ: Samarra Archaeological City
- 11 LIBYA: Old Town of Ghadamès
- 12 MAURITANIA: Ancient Ksour of Ouadane, Chinguetti, Tichitt and Oualata
- 13 MOROCCO: Archaeological Site of Volubilis
- 14 MOROCCO: Historic City of Meknes
- 15 MOROCCO: Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou
- 16 MOROCCO: Medina of Fez
- 17 MOROCCO: Medina of Marrakesh
- 18 MOROCCO: Rabat, Modern Capital City: a Shared Heritage
- 19 OMAN: Bahla Fort
- 20 SAUDI ARABIA: At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah
- 21 SAUDI ARABIA: Historic Jeddah, the Gate to Makkah
- 22 SYRIA: Ancient City of Damascus
- 23 TUNISIA: Archaeological Site of Carthage
- 24 TUNISIA: Medina of Sousse
- 25 TUNISIA: Medina of Tunis
- 26 TUNISIA: Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis
- 27 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: Cultural Sites of Al Ain (Hafit, Hili, Bidaa Bint Saud and Oases Areas)
- 28 YEMEN: Historic Town of Zabid
- 29 YEMEN: Old City of Sana'a
- 30 YEMEN: Old Walled City of Shibam

THREATS

Degradation speed

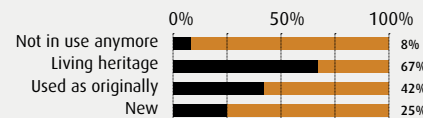


Type of threats



CURRENT SITUATION OF PROPERTIES

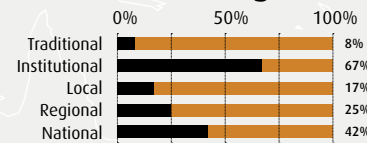
Use



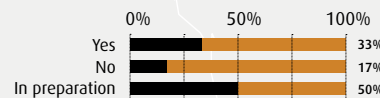
Ownership



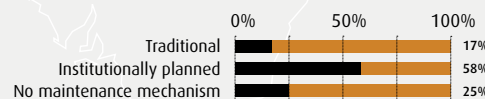
Site management



Management plan

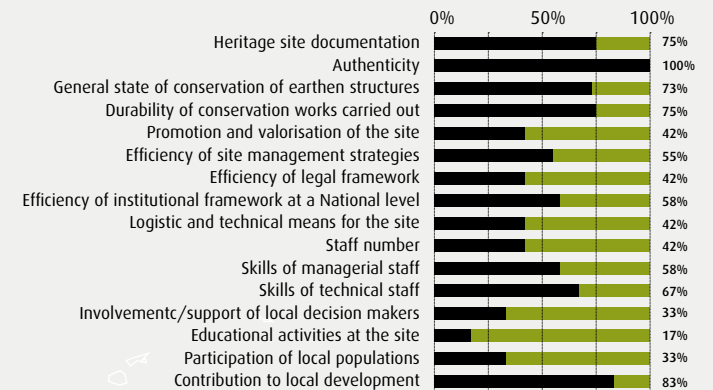


Maintenance

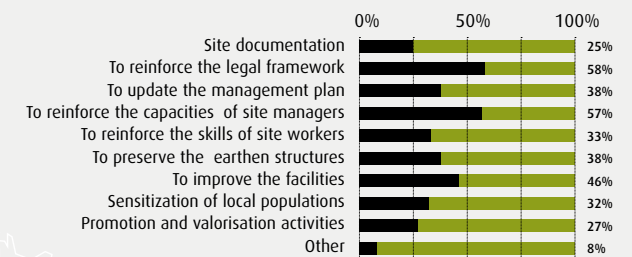


PRIORITIES

Current level of satisfaction



Priorities for action





565

ALGERIA

Kasbah of Algiers

The Kasbah shows outstanding authenticity in form and design (dense urban fabric), construction materials (adobe bricks, earthen and lime rendering, stone and wood), as well as use (residential, commercial, religious) and folklore.

<http://whc.unesco.org/fr/list/565>

>> CRITERIA

(ii) The Kasbah of Algiers has exercised considerable influence on architecture and town planning in North Africa, Andalusia and in sub-Saharan Africa during the 16th and 17th centuries. These exchanges are illustrated in the specific character of its houses and the density of its urban stratification, a model of human settlement where the ancestral lifestyle and Muslim customs have blended with other types of traditions.

(v) The Kasbah of Algiers is an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement representing a profoundly Mediterranean Muslim culture, a synthesis of numerous traditions. The vestiges of the citadel, ancient mosques, Ottoman palaces, as well as a traditional urban structure associated with a deep sense of community, testify to this culture and are the result of its interaction with the various layers of populations.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1992
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N36 46 59.988
.....	E3 3 37.008
PROPERTY	60 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI ^e - XXI ^e century





ALGERIA

M'Zab Valley

A group of five *ksour* (fortified villages) – El Atteuf, Bou Noura, Beni Isguen, Melika and Ghardia – make up these miniature citadels. There are three recurring elements found in all five villages – the walled ksar, the cemetery, and the palm grove with its summer city. The earthen construction is mainly found in buildings in the palm grove (adobe walls, roof terraces).

>> CRITERIA

(ii) The anthropic ensembles of the M'Zab Valley bear witness, by their exceedingly original architecture dating from the beginning of the 11th century and by their rigour and organization, to an outstanding and original occupation model for human settlements of the cultural area of central Sahara. This model settlement has had considerable influence on Arab architecture and town planning for nearly a millennium, including architects and town-planners of the 20th century, from Le Corbusier to Fernand Pouillon and André Raverau.

(iii) The three elements constituting the urban ensembles and settlements of the M'Zab Valley: ksar, cemetery, and palm grove with its summer city, are an exceptional testimony of the Ibadis culture at its height and the egalitarian principle that was meticulously applied by the Mozabite society.

(v) The components of the M'Zab Valley are an outstanding example of a traditional human

settlement, representative of the Ibadis culture that, through the ingenious system for the collection and distribution of water and the creation of palm groves, demonstrates the extremely efficient human interaction with a semi-desert environment.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1982
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N32 28 59.988
.....	E3 40 59.988
PROPERTY	4000 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XI^e - XXI^e century



City of Ghardaia, M'Zab valley
© Magali Aupicon





1364REV

BAHRAIN

Pearling, Testimony of an Island Economy

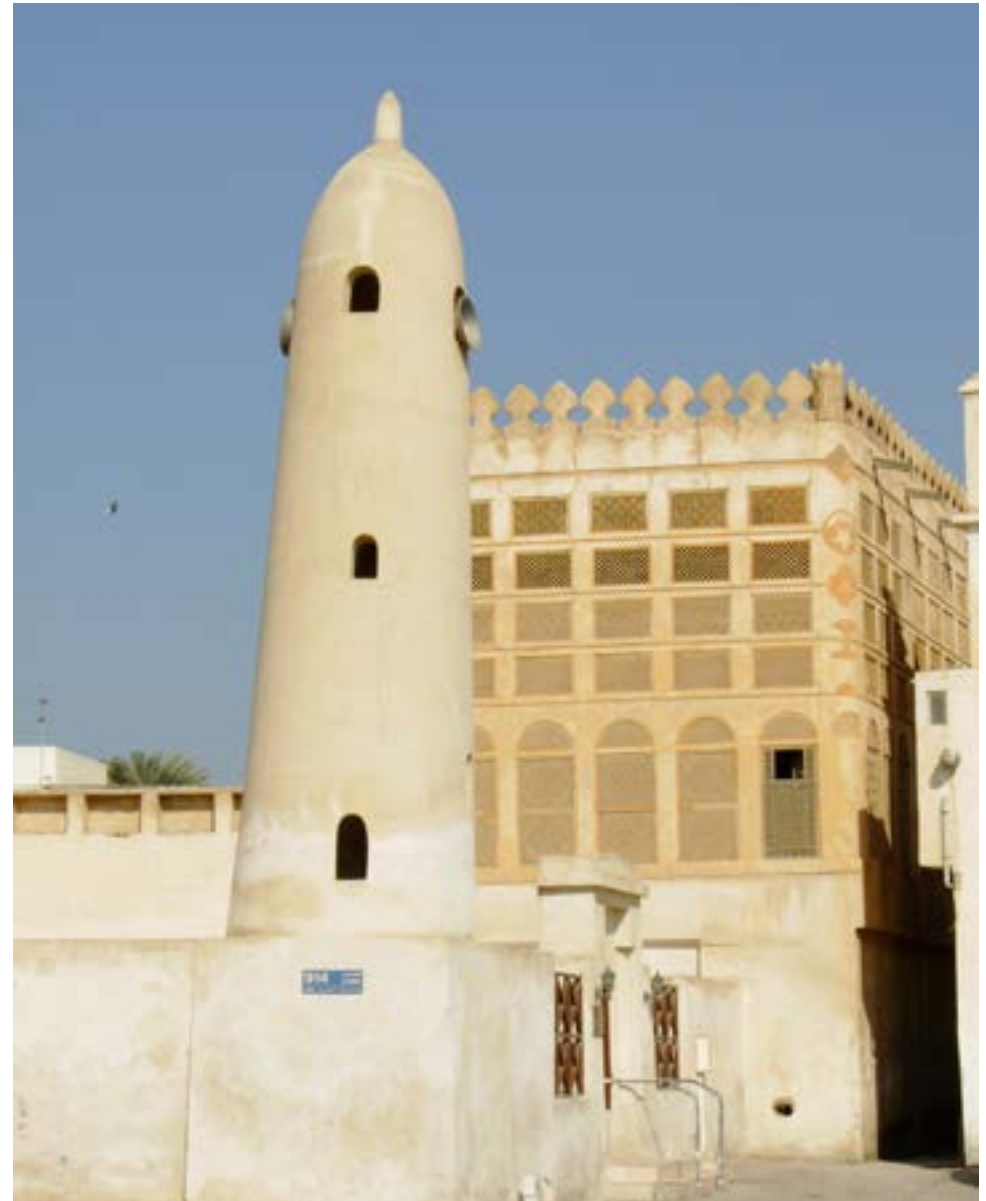
The property includes seventeen buildings whose main construction material is farush (local coral stone) set in mud mortar and plastered. Most of the ceilings of the buildings are constructed from mangrove beams with a diagonal split bamboo with clay and earth toppings.

>> CRITERIA

(iii) The ensemble of urban properties, fort, seashore and oyster beds is an exceptional testimony to the final flourishing of the cultural tradition of pearling which dominated the Persian Gulf between the 2nd and early 20th centuries. Although the pearling industry has died, these sites carry the memory of its prosperity and the building traditions that it fostered.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2012
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N26 14 28.608
.....	E50 36 48.636
PROPERTY	35,087 ha
BUFFER ZONE.....	95,876 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIX° - XX° century

Mosque and Bait Siyadi
© Graeme (Flickr, creative commons)





1192BIS

BAHRAIN

Qal'at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun

Qal'at al-Bahrain is an archaeological tell created by many successive layers of human occupation. Structures buried in the same place for over four millennia witness the successive use of several techniques of earthen construction.

>> CRITERIA

(ii) Being an important port city, where people and traditions from different parts of the then known world met, lived and practiced their commercial activities, makes the place a real meeting point of cultures – which is reflected in its architecture and development. Having been invaded and occupied for long periods by most of the great powers and empires, this left cultural traces in different strata of the tell.

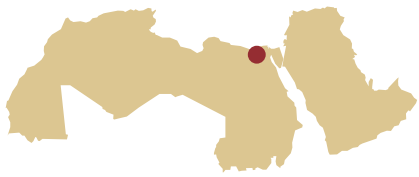
(iii) The site was the capital of one of the most important ancient civilizations of the region - the Dilmun civilization. As such, this site is the most representative of this culture.

(iv) The palaces of Dilmun are unique examples of public architecture of this culture, which had an impact on the overall architecture in the region. The different fortifications are the best examples of defense works from the 3rd century BC to the 16th century AD, all found in one site. The protected palm groves

surrounding the site are an illustration of the typical landscape and agriculture of the region, since the 3rd century BC.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2005
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N26 13 59.016
.....	E50 31 19.992
PROPERTY	32 ha
BUFFER ZONE.....	1238 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	III^o millennium
	BC. - XVII^o century AC.





EGYPT

Ancient Thebes and its Necropolis

The Ramasseum is the temple of the royal cult of Ramses II, located in the Theban necropolis. With granaries made of long vaulted structures of adobe (very thick Nubian vaults), it covers an area of about five hectares. Other earthen remains recall the importance of this material in construction in the Middle and New Kingdoms. This includes the huge ancient adobe walls of the Karnak Temple and decorated clay coatings found in many tombs of the Valley of Kings and Valley of Queens.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (III) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The capital of Egypt in the Middle and New Kingdoms, Thebes was the city of the god Amun. With the temples and palaces at Karnak and Luxor, its necropolises in the Valley of Kings and Valley of Queens, this site gives us the compelling stories of Egyptian civilization at its peak.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1979
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N25 43 59.988
.....	E32 36 0
PROPERTY	7390 ha
BUFFER ZONE	444 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIII^e century BC

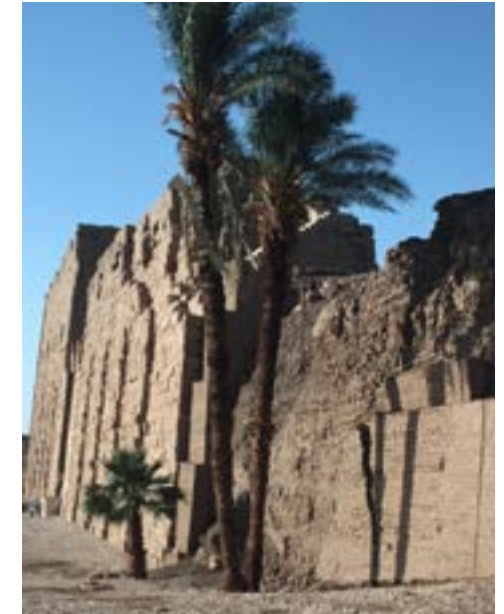


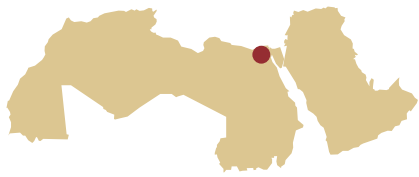
Funerary temple of amesséum
© Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre

Funerary temple of Ramesséum
© Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre



Palace of Karnak
© Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre





EGYPT

Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur

The first large stone pyramid is located in the necropolis of Saqqara, closest to the capital. It was built by Djoser, the founder of the Third Dynasty, to serve as his mausoleum. This was a transformation of the earlier tombs, shaped like great brick rectangles, with the walls sloping inward and a flat roof, commonly referred to as mastabas. For the first time, the adobe was replaced by stone.

<http://whc.unesco.org/fr/list/86>

>> CRITERIA : (I) (III) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The capital of the Old Kingdom of Egypt has some extraordinary funerary monuments, including rock tombs, ornate mastabas, temples and pyramids. In antiquity, the pyramids were considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1979
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N25 43 59.988
.....	E32 36 0
PROPERTY	7390 ha
BUFFER ZONE	444 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIII° scentury BC

© Vincent Brown (Flickr creative commons)





1130

IRAQ

Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat)

“The city conserves many important architectural remains: the ziggurat and the great temple of the god Ashur, the double temple of Anu and Adad, the temple of Ishtar, the Sumerian goddess of love and war, the Old Palace with its royal tombs and several living quarters in many parts of the city. The city was surrounded by a double wall with several gates and a big moat. The majority of the buildings of the city were built with sun-dried mud-bricks with foundations of quarried stones or dressed stone, depending on the period.”

<http://whc.unesco.org/fr/list/1130>

>> CRITERIA :

(iii) Founded in the 3rd millennium BC, the most important role of Ashur was from the 14th to 9th century BC when it was the first capital of the Assyrian empire. Ashur was also the religious capital of Assyrians, and the place for crowning and burial of its kings.

(iv) The excavated remains of the public and residential buildings of Ashur provide an outstanding record of the evolution of building practice from the Sumerian and Akkadian Period through the Assyrian Empire, as well as including the short revival during the Parthian Period.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2003
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N35 27 32.004 E43 15 34.992
PROPERTY	70 ha
BUFFER ZONE	100 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	III^e millennium BC - II^e century AC.

© Véronique Dauge, UNESCO



© Véronique Dauge, UNESCO



Assour, palace and ziggurat
© Mahmoud Bendakir



1437

IRAQ
Erbil Citadel

Erbil Citadel is laid on a top of an artificial mound resulting from the accumulation of debris and rebuilding of houses on top of collapsed ones. All historic houses in the Citadel are built with fired bricks made of mud and clay. Bricks are mostly set in mud mortar. Adobe construction is only used in the case of modern shacks characterized by rough and ready construction using whatever material was available.

>> CRITERIA :

(iv) Erbil Citadel is an outstanding example of multilayer archaeological mound still physically emerging from the surrounding landscape. The physical structure of the Citadel town is characterized by the permanence of the urban form on top of the mound. Its shape with definite boundaries has in part dictated the transformations of the urban fabric while, at the same time, has allowed the adaptation to changing needs throughout the millennia.

© Consultancy for Conservation & Development, UNESCO and HCECR



DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2014
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N36 11 28
.....	E44 0 33
PROPERTY	16 ha
BUFFER ZONE	268 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	V^o millennium BC - XX^o century AD

Aerial view of the Citadel of Erbil
 © Jim Gordon (Wikimedia Commons)



© Bikem Ekberzade, United Nations Photo (Flickr, creative commons)



277REV

IRAQ

Hatra

The great ancient fortified city of Hatra, designed in a circular plan, is characterized by its two city walls: one made of stone (interior), the other one in adobe on a stone foundation (exterior).

>> CRITERIA : (II) (III) (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

A large fortified city under the influence of the Parthian Empire and capital of the first Arab Kingdom, Hatra repelled invasions by the Romans in 116 and 198, with its thick walls reinforced by towers. The remains of the city, especially the temples where Hellenistic and Roman architecture is combined with elements of Eastern decorative, attest to the greatness of its civilization.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1985
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N35 35 17.016
.....	E42 43 5.988
PROPERTY	324 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	I° - II° century





276REV

IRAQ

Samarra Archaeological City

Built mainly of adobe and baked brick, the Islamic city of Samarra stretches 41.5 kilometers from north to south with a width varying between 4 and 8 km.

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) Samarra represents a distinguished architectural stage in the Abbasid period by virtue of its mosques, its development, the planning of its streets and basins, its architectural decoration, and its ceramic industries.

(iii) Samarra is the finest preserved example of the architecture and city planning of the Abbasid Caliphate, extending from Tunisia to Central Asia, and one of the world's great powers of that period. The physical remains of this empire are usually poorly preserved since they are frequently built of unfired brick and reusable bricks.

(iv) The buildings of Samarra represent a new artistic concept in Islamic architecture in the Malwiya and Abu Dulaf mosques, in the form of a unique example in the planning, capacity and construction of Islamic mosques by comparison with those which preceded and succeeded it. In their large dimensions and unique minarets, these mosques demonstrate the pride and

political and religious strength that correspond with the strength and pride of the empire at that time.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2007
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N34 20 27.562
.....	E43 49 24.755
PROPERTY	15058 ha
BUFFER ZONE	31414 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	VI° - IX° century

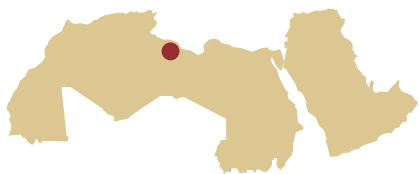
© Mahmoud Bendakir



© Mahmoud Bendakir



© Mahmoud Bendakir



LIBYA

Old Town of Ghadamès

The overall urban fabric of Ghadames is built of toub (adobe). The flat roofs are made with palm beams covered with weaved palm leaves and several layers of earth, whose properties and methods of implementation vary to obtain a perfect waterproofing capacity. The extremely dense habitat, built on 3 levels over covered walkways, ensures excellent control and exceptional comfort in the arid climate of the Sahara Desert. Lime-washing of the walls inside and in large outdoor areas brightens the rooms and highlights the Spartan decorations, windows and gypsum niches, paintings and objects.

>> CRITERIA : (V)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Ghadamès, known as 'the pearl of the desert', stands in an oasis. It is one of the oldest pre-Saharan cities and an outstanding example of a traditional settlement. Its domestic architecture is characterized by a vertical division of functions: the ground floor used to store supplies; then another floor for the family, overhanging covered alleys that create what is almost an underground network of passageways; and, at the top, open-air terraces reserved for the women.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1986
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N30 7 60
.....	E9 30 0
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	I° century BC - XX° century AC

General view of the old town
© Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre

Roofs with plaster decorated acroterions

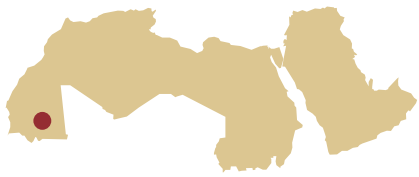
© Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre



Mosque

© Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre





MAURITANIA

Ancient Ksour of Ouadane, Chinguetti, Tichitt and Oualata

“The buildings are built of stone, earth and wood and the exterior wall openings are often decorative stone designs. The interiors are also decorated with ornaments of painted clay.”

Evaluation of the Advisory Body, 1996, p.129

http://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory_body_evaluation/750.pdf

>> CRITERIA :

(iii) The Ksour bears unique witness to a nomadic culture and trade in a desert environment. Their roots go back to the Middle Ages. Established in a desert environment bordering the Maghreb and the large ensembles of the “bilad es-sudan”, they were thriving centres reflecting an intense religious and cultural life.

(iv) The ancient Ksour are medieval towns with an outstanding example of the type of architectural ensembles illustrating seven centuries of human history. They contain an original and decorative stone architecture, and present a typical model of habitat of Saharan ksour, particularly well integrated to the environment. Their urban fabric is dense and closely packed; with narrow and twisting lanes running between the blank outer walls of courtyard houses.

(v) These living historic towns are an outstanding example of traditional human settlements and the last surviving evidence of an original and traditional mode of occupying space, very representative of the nomadic culture and long-distance trade in a desert environment. Due to these particular characteristics, warehouses were built to safeguard their goods, and the towns evolved to become the brilliant homes of Islamic culture and thought.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1996**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES..... **N20 55 44.004**
 **W11 37 24.996**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **XI° - XXI° century**



**City of Chinguetti,
Interior view of house**

© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre



**Minaret, mosque of
Ouadane**

© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre





836BIS

MOROCCO

Archaeological Site of Volubilis

In pre-Roman times, one of the construction principles for houses in Volubilis was to build adobe walls on stone foundations. Earth was at that time widely used in domestic architecture. It is the same for the city walls. They are built of adobe masonry reinforced with wooden ring beams.

>> CRITERIA

(ii) The archaeological site of Volubilis is an outstanding example of a town bearing witness to an exchange of influences since High Antiquity until Islamic times. These interchanges took place in a town environment corresponding to the boundary of the site, and in a rural area extending between the prerif ridges from Zerhoun and the Gharb Plain. These influences testify to Mediterranean, Libyan and Moor, Punic, Roman and Arab-Islamic cultures as well as African and Christian cultures. They are evident in the urban evolution of the town, the construction styles and architectural decorations and landscape creation.

(iii) This site is an outstanding example of an archaeological and architectural complex, and of a cultural landscape bearing witness to many cultures (Libyco-Berber and Mauritanian, Roman, Christian and Arabo-Islamic) of which several have disappeared.

(iv) The archaeological site of Volubilis is an outstanding example of a focus for the different kinds of immigration, cultural traditions and lost cultures (Libyco-Berber and Mauritanian, Roman, Christian and Arabo-Islamic) since High Antiquity until the Islamic period.

(vi) The archaeological site of Volubilis is rich in history, events, ideas, beliefs and artistic works of universal significance, notably as a place that, for a brief period, became the capital of the Muslim dynasty of the Idrissids. The town of Moulay Idriss Zerhoun adjacent to the site houses the tomb of this founder and is the subject of an annual pilgrimage.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1997
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N34 4 26.004
.....	WS 33 24.984
PROPERTY	42 ha
BUFFER ZONE	4200 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	IV^o century BC

© Weldon Kennedy (Flickr creative commons)



© Hubert Guillaud, CRAterre



© Hubert Guillaud, CRAterre





MOROCCO

Historic City of Meknes

“... Endowed with a princely urbanism, the Historic City of Meknes illustrates the specificities of earthen architecture (rammed earth) of sub-Saharan towns of the Maghreb.”

<http://whc.unesco.org/fr/list/793>

>> CRITERIA

(iv) Meknès is distinctive by the monumental and voluminous aspect of its ramparts reaching 15 metres in height. It is considered as exemplary testimony of the fortified towns of the Maghreb. It is a property representing a remarkably complete urban and architectural structure of a North African capital of the 17th century, harmoniously combining Islamic and European conceptual and planning elements. Endowed with a princely urbanism, the Historic City of Meknes also illustrates the specificities of earthen architecture (rammed earth) of sub-Saharan towns of the Maghreb.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1996**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES..... **N33 52 59.988**
 **W5 33 29.988**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **XI° - XXI° century**

Market in front of the medina
 © Rosemary Dukelow (Flickr creative commons)



Medina of Meknes
 © Rosemary Dukelow (Flickr creative commons)





MOROCCO

Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou

Ait Ben Haddou is the best known example of earthen architecture of southern Morocco. The Ksar is a complex of mainly rammed earth buildings, with some parts of adobe (upper parts) and stone foundations. Earth has also been used to make floors, terraces and ceilings. The houses are up to 15 meters high with their corner turrets decorated with adobe masonry bounded in such a way that delicate geometric patterns can be obtained.

>> CRITERIA

(iv) The Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou is an outstanding example of a ksar in southern Morocco illustrating the main types of earthen constructions found dating from the 17th century in the valleys of Dra, Todgha, Dadès and Souss.

(v) The Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou illustrates the traditional earthen habitat, representative of the culture of southern Morocco, which has become vulnerable as a result of irreversible socio-economic and cultural changes.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1985
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N31 2 49.992
.....	W7 7 4.004
PROPERTY	3 ha
BUFFER ZONE	16 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XI^e - XXI^e century



Portion of the enclosure wall along the oued
© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre

The site, the oued and the new town as seen from the hill
© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre



One of the fortified houses of the Ksar
© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre



Walkways leading to the top of the Ksar
© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre





MOROCCO

Medina of Fez

The city enclosure of the medina of Fez is made of very thick rammed earth walls, often including remains of earlier walls. The use of earth is also found in the ancient fabric of the medina.

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) The Medina of Fez bears living witness to a flourishing city of the eastern Mediterranean having exercised considerable influence mainly from the 12th to the 15th centuries, on the development of architecture, monumental arts and town-planning, notably in North Africa, Andalusia and in Sub-Saharan Africa. Fez Jedid (the new town), was inspired from the earlier town-planning model of Marrakesh.

(v) The Medina of Fez constitutes an outstanding example of a medieval town created during the very first centuries of Islamisation of Morocco and presenting an original type of human settlement and traditional occupation of the land representative of Moroccan urban culture over a long historical period (from the 9th to the beginning of the 20th centuries). The ancient fragmented district of the Medina – with its high density of monuments of religious, civil and military character – are outstanding examples of this culture and the resulting interaction with the diverse strata of the population that have

influenced the wide variety of architectural forms and urban landscapes.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1981
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N34 3 39.996
.....	W4 58 40.008
PROPERTY	280 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	IX° - XXI° century



© Matteo Martinello (Flickr creative commons)



MOROCCO

Medina of Marrakesh

The medieval city of Marrakech was surrounded by a rammed earth wall 10 kilometers long, of which long stretches remain. The medina, which extends over 700 ha, also retains many adobe buildings covered with roofs made with several layers of earth.

>> CRITERIA :

(i) Marrakesh contains an impressive number of masterpieces of architecture and art (ramparts and monumental gates, Koutoubia Mosque, Saâdians tombs, ruins of the Badiâ Palace, Bahia Palace, Ménara water feature and pavilion) each one of which could justify, alone, a recognition of Outstanding Universal Value.

(ii) The capital of the Almoravids and the Almohads has played a decisive role in medieval urban development. Capital of the Merinids, Fès Jedid (the New town), integral part of the Medina of Fez, inscribed in 1981 on the World Heritage List, is an adaptation of the earlier urban model of Marrakesh

(iv) Marrakesh, which gave its name to the Moroccan empire, is a completed example of a major Islamic capital of the western Mediterranean.

(v) The 700 hectares of the Medina, the ancient habitat – vulnerable due to demographic change

– represents an outstanding example of a living historic town with its tangle of lanes, its houses, souks, fondouks, artisanal activities and traditional trades.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1885
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N31 37 53.004
.....	W7 59 12.012
PROPERTY	1 107 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XI° - XXI° century

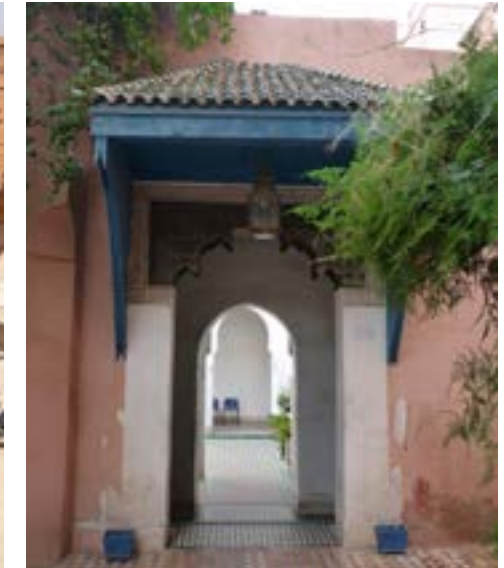
El Badi palace in the Medina of Marrakech, built in the late 16th century

© Arnaud Misse, CRATERre



The Bahia Palace, built in the late 19th century

© Sébastien Moriset, CRATERre





1401

MOROCCO

Rabat, Modern Capital and Historic City: a Shared Heritage

<< The historic ensemble of Rabat constitutes a well documented legacy of diverse successive cultures. It illustrates the adaptive use of traditional materials and techniques, particularly the techniques of pisé with a rich lime content and the cutting of dune sandstone and limestone, whose mastery is visibly demonstrated in a number of the property's monuments. >>

http://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory_body_evaluation/1401.pdf

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) Through its urban ensemble, its monuments and its public spaces, the modern city of Rabat shows respect for, and draws inspiration from, the earlier Arabo-Muslim heritage. It bears outstanding testimony to the diffusion of European ideas in the early 20th century, their adaptation to the Maghreb, and in return the influence of local, indigenous styles on architecture and decorative arts.

(iv) The city constitutes an outstanding and fully realized example of modern town planning, for a 20th century capital city, achieved by functional territorial organisation which incorporates the cultural values of the past in the modernist project. The synthesis of decorative, architectural and landscape elements, and the interplay between present and past, offer an outstanding and refined urban ensemble.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2012
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N34 1 27
.....	W6 49 22
PROPERTY	349 ha
BUFFER ZONE	852 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XII° - XX° century

Casbah des Oudaias
© Veronique Dauge, UNESCO

Chellah
© Veronique Dauge, UNESCO



Chellah
© Veronique Dauge, UNESCO





OMAN Bahla Fort

The strength of the Banu Nabhan, who ruled over the other communities from the twelfth to the late fifteenth century, is demonstrated by the immense Bahla Fort, currently undergoing restoration. This high walls and adobe towers on stone foundations dominate the oasis landscape and the surrounding maze of adobe houses and earthen terrace roofs. The whole is encircled by an earthen rampart and watchtowers

>> CRITERIA :

(iv) The Bahla Fort and oasis settlement with its perimeter fortification are an outstanding example of a type of defensive architectural ensemble that enabled dominant tribes to achieve prosperity in Oman and the Arabian Peninsula during the late medieval period.



DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1987**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES..... **N22 57 51.012**
 **E57 18 3.996**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **XII^e - XV^e century**





1329

SAUDI ARABIA At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah

“The citadel of at-Turaif is representative of a diversified and fortified urban ensemble within an oasis. It comprises many palaces and is an outstanding example of the Najdi architectural and decorative style characteristic of the centre of the Arabian Peninsula. It bears witness to a building method that is well adapted to its environment, to the use of adobe in major palatial complexes, along with a remarkable sense of geometrical decoration.”

<http://whc.unesco.org/fr/list/1329>

>> CRITERIA : (IV) (V) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah was the first capital of the Saudi Dynasty, in the heart of the Arabian Peninsula, north-west of Riyadh. Founded in the 15th century, it bears witness to the Najdi architectural style, which is specific to the centre of the Arabian Peninsula. In the 18th and the early 19th century, its regional political and religious role increased, and the citadel of At-Turaif became the centre of the temporal power of the House of Saud and the spread of the Islamic reform movement in Arabia, Wahhabism. The property includes the remains of many palaces and an urban ensemble built on the edge of the ad-Dir'iyah oasis.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2010
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N24 44 2.88
.....	E46 34 20.88
PROPERTY	29 ha
BUFFER ZONE	238 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XV° - XIX° century



© Thierry Joffroy, CRATERre



© Thierry Joffroy, CRATERre

© Mahmoud Bendakir



© Mahmoud Bendakir





1361

SAUDI ARABIA

Historic Jeddah, the Gate to Makkah

The original building materials of the old city of Jeddah were primarily mangabi quarried from the immediate vicinity of the old city, mud-based mortar, imported hardwood, lime plaster and lime wash. Dark-brown clay, dug from the shallow bottom of al-Manqabah lagoon, mixed with lime served as mortar.

Horizontal structures in the upper floors of the buildings are made of main beam frameworks supporting a joist frame. The framework is usually covered with planks and, very often, with floor mats. A final earth and lime slab, usually smoothed with a tool, covers the floor.

>> CRITERIA : (II) (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Historic Jeddah is situated on the eastern shore of the Red Sea. From the 7th century AD it was established as a major port for Indian Ocean trade routes, channeling goods to Mecca. It was also the gateway for Muslim pilgrims to Mecca who arrived by sea. These twin roles saw the city develop into a thriving multicultural centre, characterized by a distinctive architectural tradition, including tower houses built in the late 19th century by the city's mercantile elites, and combining Red Sea coastal coral building traditions with influences and crafts from along the trade routes.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2014
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N21 29 2
.....	E39 11 15
PROPERTY	18 ha
BUFFER ZONE	114 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI° - XIX° century

© Pat Ryan (Flickr, creative commons)



Al-Balad, Jeddah

© Jack Kuo (Flickr, creative commons)



© Pat Ryan (Flickr, creative commons)





SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Ancient City of Damascus

The use of earth as building material is a predominant feature of the architecture of traditional houses in the historic center of Damascus. This feature of the Damascene houses is little known, the mud (wattle and daub or adobe) inserted in wooden frames, are usually covered with plaster stone or wood, and even sumptuous marble veneer

>> CRITERIA

(i) Damascus testifies to the unique aesthetic achievement of the civilizations that created it. The Great Mosque is a masterpiece of Umayyad architecture, which together with other major monuments of different periods such as the Citadel, the Azem Palace, madrasas, khans, public baths and private residences demonstrates this achievement.

(ii) Damascus, as capital of the Umayyad caliphate – the first Islamic caliphate – was of key importance in the development of subsequent Arab cities. With its Great Mosque at the heart of an urban plan deriving from the Graeco-Roman grid, the city provided the exemplary model for the Arab Muslim world.

(iii) Historical and archaeological sources testify to origins in the third millennium BC, and Damascus is widely known as among the oldest continually inhabited cities in the world. The incomparable Great Mosque is a rare and extremely significant monument of the Umayyads. The present city walls, the Citadel, some mosques and tombs survive from the Medieval period, and a large part of the built heritage of the city including palaces and private houses

dates from after the Ottoman conquest of the early 16th century.

(iv) The Umayyad Great Mosque, also known as the Grand Mosque of Damascus, is one of the largest mosques in the world, and one of the oldest sites of continuous prayer since the rise of Islam. As such it constitutes an important cultural, social and artistic development

(vi) The city is closely linked with important historical events, ideas, and traditions, especially from the Islamic period. These have helped to shape the image of the city and impact of Islamic history and culture.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1979
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N33 30 41.004
.....	E36 18 23.004
PROPERTY	86 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	III^e millennium BC - XXI^e century AC

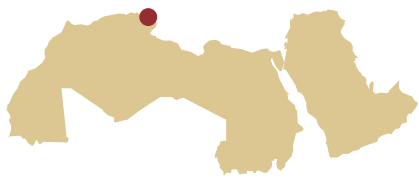
Historic heart of the city of Damas
© Jean-Marie LeTiec, CRAterre



Historic heart of the city of Damas
© Jean-Marie LeTiec, CRAterre

Detail of degraded plaster and of the earth bricks showing underneath
© Jean-Marie LeTiec, CRAterre





TUNISIA

Archaeological Site of Carthage

The archaeological excavations at Carthage have revealed the use of adobe for the construction of the upper parts of houses. This was both during the Punic period, but also the Roman period. Rammed earth was also used for the construction of some walls.

>> CRITERIA

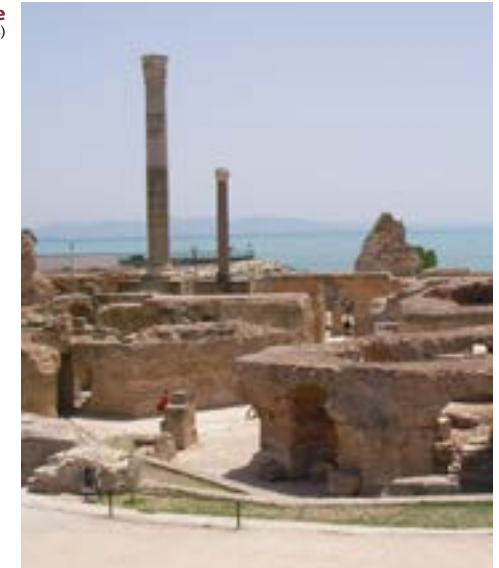
(ii) Phoenician foundation linked to Tyre and the Roman refoundation on the orders of Julius Caesar, Carthage was also the capital of a Vandal kingdom and the Byzantine province of Africa. Its antique ports bear witness to commercial and cultural exchanges over more than ten centuries. The tophet, a sacred place dedicated to Baal, contains numerous stelae where various cultural influences are in evidence. Outstanding place of blossoming and diffusion of several cultures that succeeded one another (Phoenico-Punic, Roman, Paleo-Christian and Arab); Carthage has exercised considerable influence on the development of the arts, architecture and town planning in the Mediterranean.

(iii) The site of Carthage bears exceptional testimony to the Phoenico-Punic civilization being at the time its hub in the western basin of the Mediterranean. It was also one of the most brilliant centres of Afro-Roman civilization

(vi) The historic and literary renown of Carthage has always fed the collective imagination. Carthage is particularly associated with the home of the legendary princess of Tyre, Elyssa-Dido, founder of the town, sung about by Virgil in the Aeneid; with the great navigator-explorer, Hannon, with Hannibal, one of the greatest military strategists of history, with writers such as Apulée, founder of Latin-African literature, with the martyrdom of Saint Cyprian, and with Saint Augustine who trained and made several visits there.

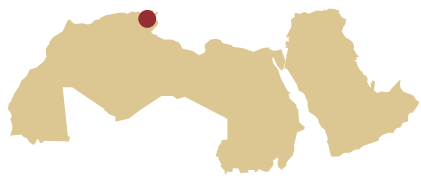
DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1979
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N36 51 10.008
.....	E10 19 23.988
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	IX^e century BC - VII^e century AC.

Archaeological site of Carthage
© Georgia Nakate (Flickr, creative commons)



Ancient Roman baths at Carthage
© Graham Claytor (Flickr, creative commons)





498BIS

TUNISIA Medina of Sousse

The use of earth can be found in the ancient fabric of the Medina of Sousse (rammed earth and adobe).

>> CRITERIA : (III) (IV) (V)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

(iii) With the Ribat, the Kasbah, ramparts, Bou Ftata Mosque and the Great Mosque, the Medina of Sousse bears exceptional witness to the civilization of the first centuries of the Hegira. The Medina was conceived according to a regular plan with its meridian axis running from Bab el Kabli to the ribat and the ancient interior port, and its east-west axis running from Bab el Jedid to Bab el Gharbi. It constitutes a precious and interesting example of an Islamic city.

(iv) The most ancient and best conserved of all, the Ribat of Sousse, is an outstanding example of this type of construction, with its rectangular enclosure flanked with towers and turrets, pierced with a single gate on the south, an inner courtyard rising over two levels with thirty-five cells opening onto it, a mosque on the southern side of the first storey, with its south-east facing tower, added in 821, serving as both a minaret and watch tower, from where signals from the Ribat could be transmitted to Monastir.

(v) The Medina of Sousse constitutes an outstanding example of Arabo-Muslim and Mediterranean architecture that reflects a particular traditional way of life. This typology, which has become vulnerable through the impact of irreversible socio-economic changes and modern life, constitutes a precious heritage that must be safeguarded and protected.

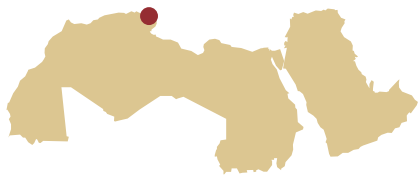
DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2009
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N35 49 40.008
.....	E10 38 18.996
PROPERTY	32 ha
BUFFER ZONE	61 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	IX^e - XXI^e century

An alley, Medina of Sousse
© Eugenijus Radlinskas (Flickr, creative commons)



© Paul Livingstone (Flickr, creative commons)





36BIS

TUNISIA Medina of Tunis

The use of earth can be found in the ancient fabric of the Medina of Tunis (rammed earth and adobe).

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) The relay role played by the Medina of Tunis between the Maghreb, Southern Europe and the East encouraged exchanges of influences in the field of the arts and architecture over many centuries.

(iii) As an important city and the capital of different dynasties (from the Banu Khurassan, to the Husseinits), the Medina of Tunis bears outstanding witness to the civilizations of Ifriqiya (essentially from the 10th century).

(v) The Medina of Tunis is an example of a human settlement that has conserved the integrity of its urban fabric with all its typo-morphological components. The impact of socio-economic change has rendered this traditional settlement vulnerable and it should be fully protected.

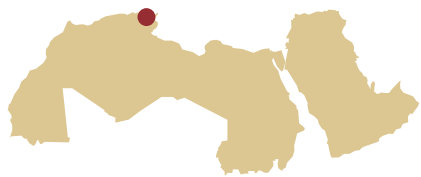
DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1979
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N36 49 0.012
.....	E10 10 0.012
PROPERTY	296 ha
BUFFER ZONE	190 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XII^e - XXI^e century

commons)

© UNESCO / Jacques Perez



© Amine Ghrabi (Flickr, creative commons)



332BIS

TUNISIA

Punic Town of Kerkouane and its Necropolis

The walls of the Punic town of Kerkouane were partly built of earth (rammed earth and adobe) on stone foundations.

>> CRITERIA :

(iii) The Punic Town of Kerkouane, never re-inhabited after it was abandoned towards the middle of the 3rd century BC, bears exceptional witness to Phoenician-Punic town planning. This is the only known Punic city in the Mediterranean with a wealth of information on town planning (spatial planning respecting a pre-established general plan: wide and fairly straight streets form a checkerboard network, the squares of which are filled with insulae) and architecture (defence, domestic, religious, artisanal structures, construction techniques and materials). Based on the data discovered, archaeologists are able to profile a Punic city as it was between the 6th and the middle of the 3rd century BC. The discovery of Kerkouane contributes considerably towards a better knowledge of Phoenician-Punic sites in the Mediterranean.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1985 (Ext. 1986)**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES **N36 56 47.004**
 **E11 5 57.012**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **VI° - III° century BC**

Baths of Kerkouane
© Andrea Calabretta (Flickr, creative commons)



Punic site of Kerkouane
© Andrea Calabretta (Flickr, creative commons)



© Andrea Calabretta (Flickr, creative commons)



1343

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Cultural Sites of Al Ain (Hafit, Hili, Bidaa Bint Saud and Oases Areas)

Since the Bronze Age until recently, earthen architecture seems to have developed continuously in the oasis of Al Ain. Residential buildings, towers, palaces and administrative buildings of different periods are built of adobe bricks.

>> CRITERIA : (III) (IV) (V)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The Cultural Sites of Al Ain (Hafit, Hili, Bidaa Bint Saud and Oases Areas) constitute a serial property that testifies to sedentary human occupation of a desert region since the Neolithic period with vestiges of many prehistoric cultures. Remarkable remains in the property include circular stone tombs (ca. 2500 BC), wells and a wide range of adobe constructions: residential buildings, towers, palaces and administrative buildings. Hili moreover features one of the oldest examples of the sophisticated aflaj irrigation system, which dates back to the Iron Age. The property provides important testimony to the transition of cultures in the region from hunting and gathering to sedentarization.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2011
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N24 4 4
PROPERTY	E55 48 23
PROPERTY	4945 ha
BUFFER ZONE	7605 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	III^o millennium BC. - XIX^o century AC.

Sultan Bin Zayed Fort, Al Ain

© Luca De Santis (Flickr creative commons)





YEMEN

Historic Town of Zabid

Mainly built of baked bricks, the city of Zabid also includes archaeological remains and earthen construction (parts of walls, roofs) in its historical surroundings.

>> CRITERIA

(ii) Zabid is of outstanding archaeological and historical interest for its domestic and military architecture and for its urban plan (the only city in Yemen to be built harmonizing the typical Islamic town's layout with the central mosque and souq, together with houses providing privacy). Its architecture profoundly influenced that of the Yemeni coastal plain.

(iv) Zabid's domestic and military architecture, its urban and defensive fabric layout manifested in its wall remains, watchtowers and citadel, as well as indirect access, make it an outstanding archaeological and historical site. The domestic architecture of Zabid is the most characteristic example of the Tihama style of courtyard house, which is to be found over a wide area of the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula.

(vi) The Historic Town of Zabid is strongly linked with the history of the spread of Islam in the early years of Hijra as demonstrated in the archaeological remains within the Alash'ar

Mosque, associated with Al-Alash'ari, one of the Prophet Muhammad's companions, who built it to become the fifth mosque in Islam. Besides being the capital of Yemen from the 13th to the 15th centuries, the town played an important role in the Arab and Muslim world for many centuries in view of its being one of the significant centres spreading Islamic knowledge.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1993
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N14 11 53.016
.....	E43 19 48
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XII° - XXI° century





YEMEN

Old City of Sana'a

“Located in a valley at an altitude of 2,200 meters, the Old City of Sana'a is defined by an extraordinary density of cob, adobe and burnt brick, reaching several stories high on ground floors built of stone, and decorated with geometric patterns of fired bricks and white gypsum.”

<http://whc.unesco.org/fr/list/385/>

>> CRITERIA :

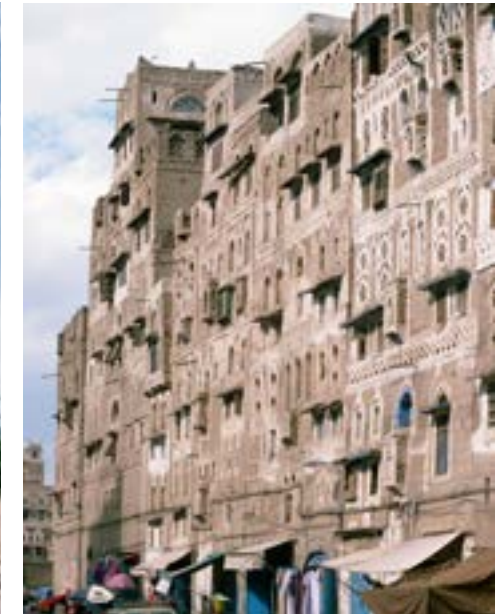
(iv) Within its partially preserved wall, it offers an outstanding example of a homogeneous architectural ensemble, whose design and detail translate into an organization of space characteristic of the early centuries of Islam which has been respected over time.

(v) The houses of Sana'a, which have become vulnerable as a result of contemporary social changes, are an outstanding example of an extraordinary masterpiece, traditional human settlement.

(vi) Sana'a is directly and tangibly associated with the history of the spread of Islam in the early years of the Hegira. The Great mosque of Sana'a, built in year 6 of Hegira, is known as the first mosque built outside Mecca and Medina. The Old City of Sana'a has contributed to and played a major role in Yemeni, Arab and Islamic history through

the contributions of historical Yemeni figures including Al Hassan B. Ahmed Al Hamdany, Ahamed Al Razy and Al Shawkany.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1986
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N15 21 20
.....	E44 12 29
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XII° - XXI° century





YEMEN

Old Walled City of Shibam

The impressive tower houses up to seven stories and nearly 30 meters high have earned Shibam the nickname «the Manhattan of the desert.» This 16th century walled city is a pioneering example of urban planning based on the principle of vertical construction. Above their stone foundations, they are built entirely of adobe. Earth has also been used for the floors and terraces, on top of palm wood structures.

>> CRITERIA

(iii) The defensive character of Shibam with its dense conglomeration of many-storeyed buildings with almost no fenestration at ground level is an exceptional testimony to the strong competition that existed between rival families over this region. While the highly homogenous society traces its roots to Shibam over centuries, the traditional way of life exemplified by the city and its tower houses is threatened by social and economic change.

(iv) Surrounded by a fortified wall, the historic city of Shibam is one of the oldest and best examples of urban planning based on multi-storeyed construction. It represents the most accomplished example of traditional Hadrami urban architecture, both in the grid layout of its streets and squares, and in the visual impact of its form rising out of the flood plain of the wadi, due to the height of its adobe tower houses. These illustrate the key period of Hadrami history from the 16th to the 19th centuries, when local traders developed economic and political

prestige through travel and trade abroad.

(v) Located between two mountains on the edge of a giant flood wadi and almost completely isolated from any other urban settlement, Shibam and its setting preserve the last surviving and comprehensive evidence of a traditional society that has adapted to the precarious life of a spate agriculture environment. It is vulnerable to social and economic change and the constant threat of annual flood incursions

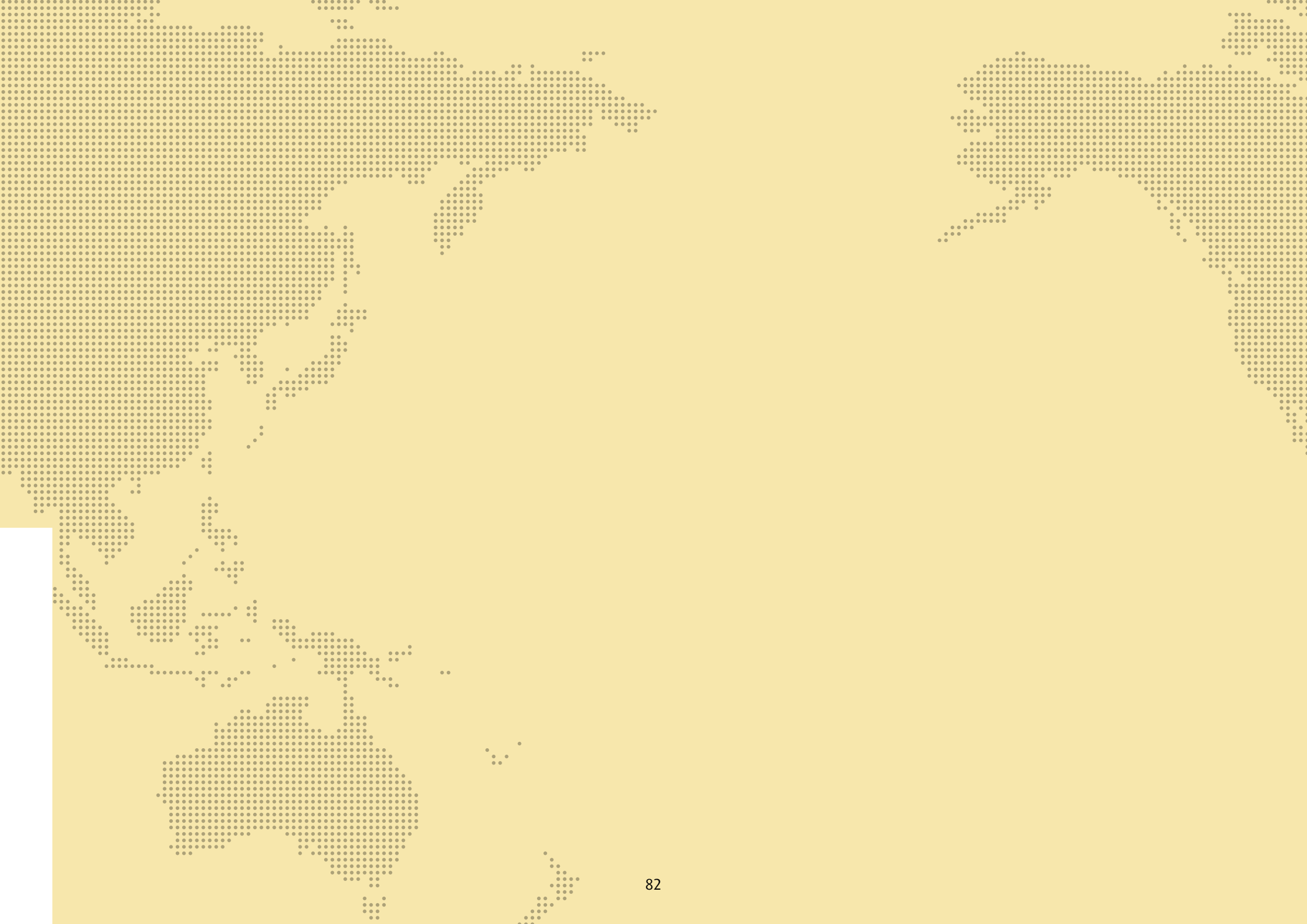
DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1982
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N15 55 36.984
.....	E48 37 36.012
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI century

© Aysegul Tastaban



© JAysegul Tastaban







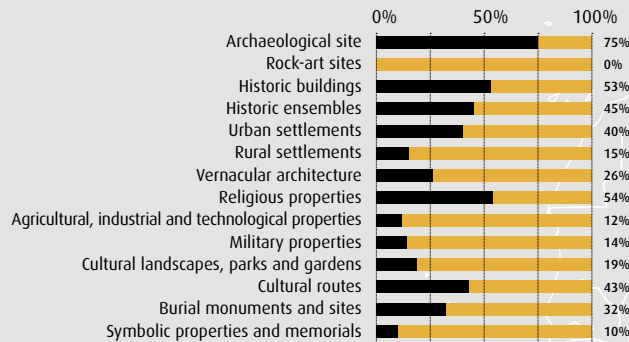
>> REGION

Asia & the Pacific

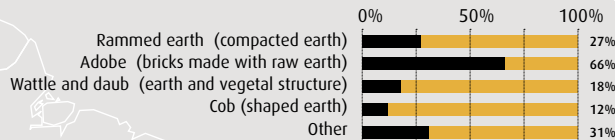
Statistics Asia & the Pacific

TYPES AND CONSTRUCTION MODES 60 PROPERTIES

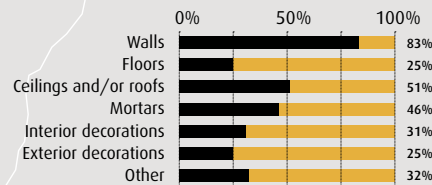
Type of site



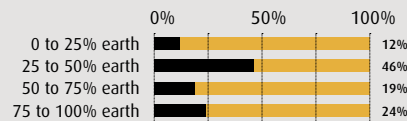
Type of earth construction



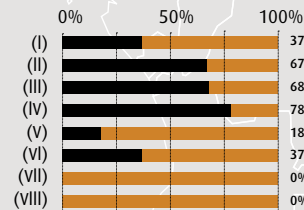
Position of earth



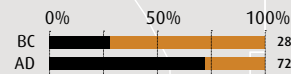
Proportion of earth on site



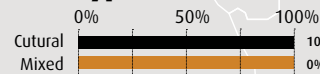
Criteria



Periods

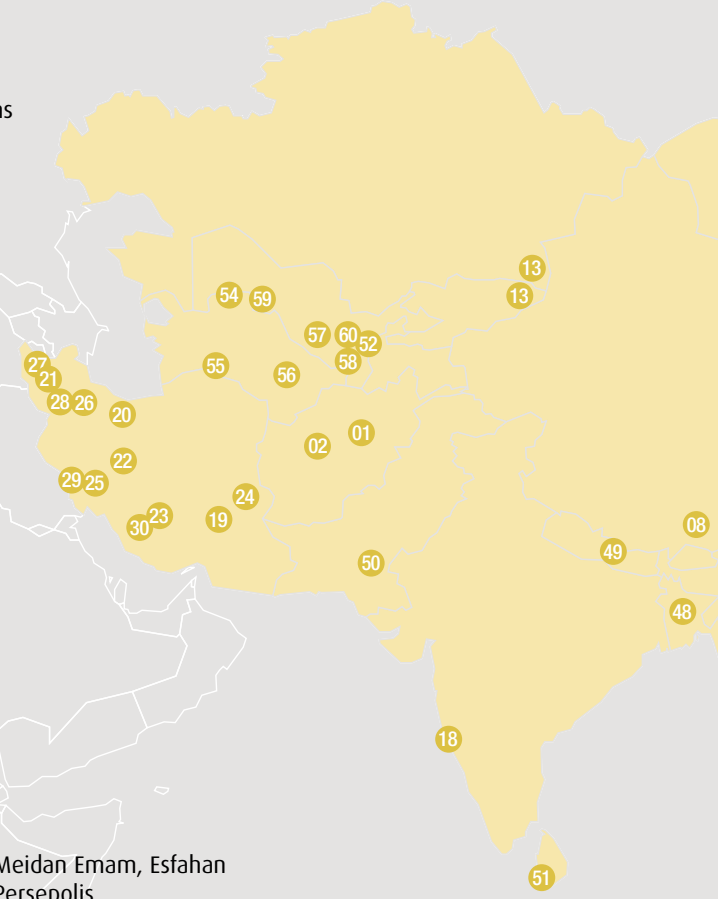


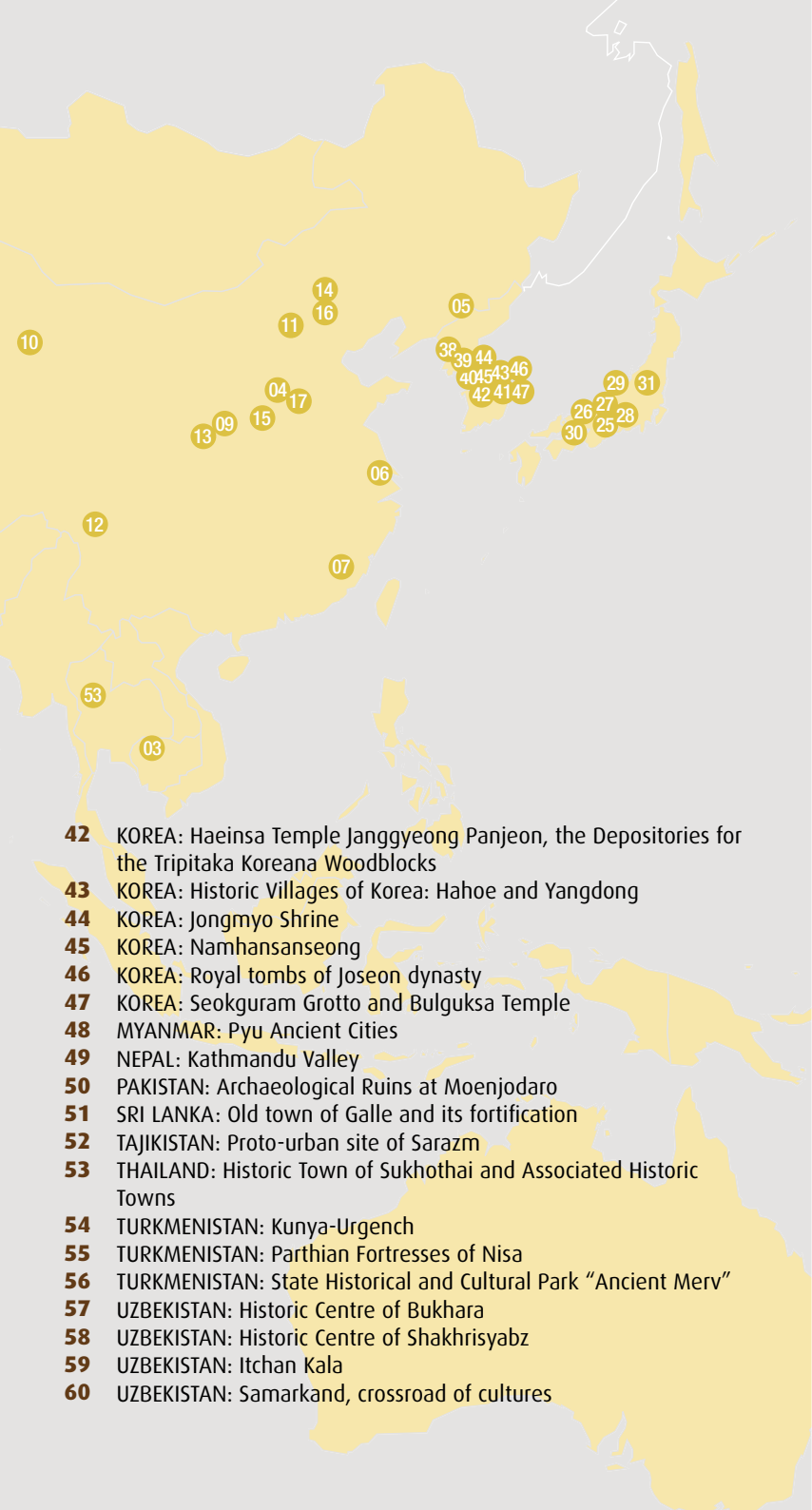
Type



- 01** AFGHANISTAN: Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley
- 02** AFGHANISTAN: Minaret and archaeological remains of Jam
- 03** CAMBODIA: Angkor
- 04** CHINA: Ancient City of Ping Yao
- 05** CHINA: Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom
- 06** CHINA: Classical Gardens of Suzhou
- 07** CHINA: Fujian Tulou
- 08** CHINA: Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa
- 09** CHINA: Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor
- 10** CHINA: Mogao Caves
- 11** CHINA: Mount Wutai
- 12** CHINA: Old Town of Lijiang
- 13** CHINA / KAZAKHSTAN / KYRGYZSTAN: Silk Roads: Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor
- 14** CHINA: Site of Xanadu
- 15** CHINA: The Grand Canal
- 16** CHINA: The Great Wall
- 17** CHINA: Yin Xu
- 18** INDIA: Churches and convents of Goa
- 19** IRAN: Bam and its Cultural Landscape
- 20** IRAN: Golestan Palace
- 21** IRAN: Masjed-e Jamé of Isfahan

- 22** IRAN: Meidan Emam, Esfahan
- 23** IRAN: Persepolis
- 24** IRAN: Shahr-i Sokhta
- 25** IRAN: Shushtar historical hydraulic system
- 26** IRAN: Soltaniyeh
- 27** IRAN: Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex
- 28** IRAN: Takht-e Soleyman
- 29** IRAN: Tchogha Zanbil
- 30** IRAN: The Persian Garden
- 31** JAPAN: Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area
- 32** JAPAN: Himeji-jo
- 33** JAPAN: Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities)
- 34** JAPAN: Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara
- 35** JAPAN: Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama
- 36** JAPAN: Itsukushima Shinto Shrine
- 37** JAPAN: Shrines and Temples of Nikko
- 38** KOREA (RPD): Complex of Koguryo Tombs
- 39** KOREA (RPD): Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong
- 40** KOREA: Changdeokgung Palace Complex
- 41** KOREA: Gyeongju Historic Areas





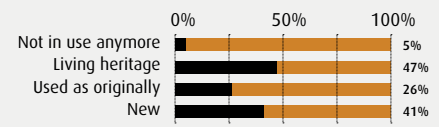
- 42 KOREA: Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, the Depositories for the Tripitaka Koreana Woodblocks
- 43 KOREA: Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong
- 44 KOREA: Jongmyo Shrine
- 45 KOREA: Namhansanseong
- 46 KOREA: Royal tombs of Joseon dynasty
- 47 KOREA: Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple
- 48 MYANMAR: Pyu Ancient Cities
- 49 NEPAL: Kathmandu Valley
- 50 PAKISTAN: Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro
- 51 SRI LANKA: Old town of Galle and its fortification
- 52 TAJIKISTAN: Proto-urban site of Sarazm
- 53 THAILAND: Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historic Towns
- 54 TURKMENISTAN: Kunya-Urgench
- 55 TURKMENISTAN: Parthian Fortresses of Nisa
- 56 TURKMENISTAN: State Historical and Cultural Park "Ancient Merv"
- 57 UZBEKISTAN: Historic Centre of Bukhara
- 58 UZBEKISTAN: Historic Centre of Shakhrisabz
- 59 UZBEKISTAN: Itchan Kala
- 60 UZBEKISTAN: Samarkand, crossroad of cultures

Statistics Asia & the Pacific

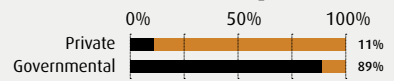
ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONNAIRES 21 RESPONSES/60 PROPERTIES

CURRENT SITUATION OF PROPERTIES

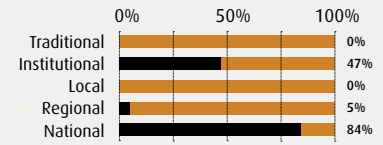
Use



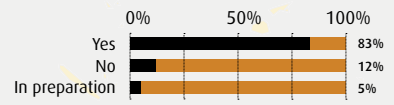
Ownership



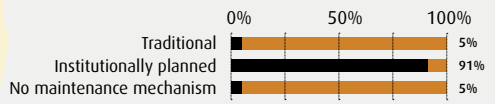
Site management



Management plan

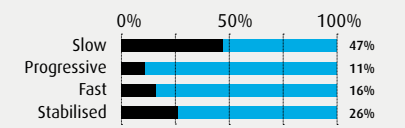


Maintenance

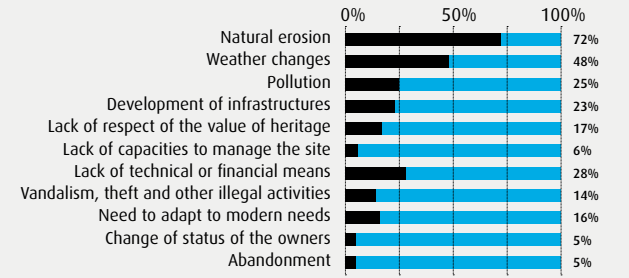


THREATS

Degradation speed

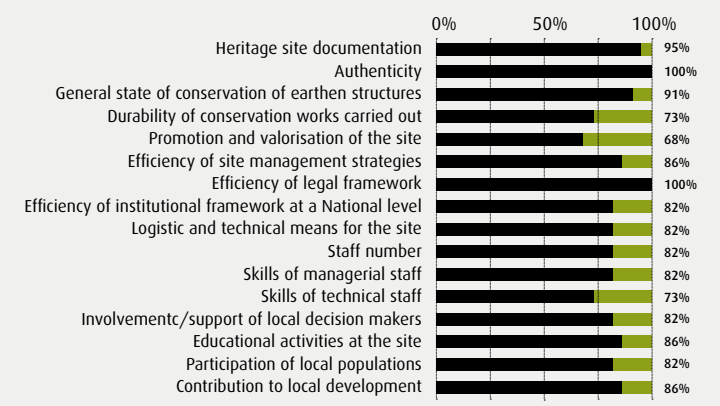


Type of threats

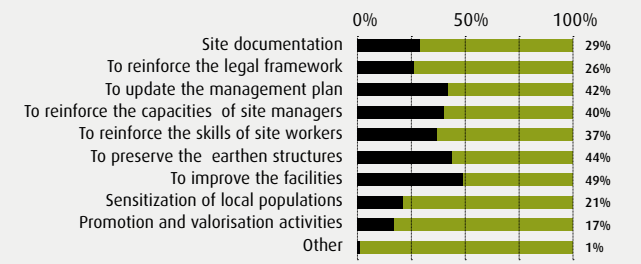


PRIORITIES

Current level of satisfaction



Priorities for action





AFGHANISTAN

«Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley»

«Regarded as a cultural landscape, the Bamiyan Valley, with its artistic and architectural remains, its traditional use of land and its simple buildings of earthen brick, continues to express its outstanding universal value in form and materials, location and context (...)»

<http://whc.unesco.org/fr/list/208>

>> CRITERIA

(i) The Buddha statues and the cave art in Bamiyan Valley are an outstanding representation of the Gandharan school in Buddhist art in the Central Asian region.

(ii) The artistic and architectural remains of Bamiyan Valley, an important Buddhist centre on the Silk Road, are an exceptional testimony to the interchange of Indian, Hellenistic, Roman and Sasanian influences as the basis for the development of a particular artistic expression in the Gandharan school. To this can be added the Islamic influence in a later period.

(iii) The Bamiyan Valley bears exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition in the Central Asian region, which has disappeared

(iv) The Bamiyan Valley is an outstanding example of a cultural landscape, which illustrates a significant period in Buddhism.

(vi) The Bamiyan Valley is the most monumental expression of western Buddhism. It was an important centre of pilgrimage over many centuries. Due to their symbolic values, the monuments have suffered at different times of their existence, including the deliberate destruction in 2001, which shook the whole world.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2003
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N34 50 48.984
PROPERTY	E67 49 30.9
PROPERTY	159 ha
BUFFER ZONE	342 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	I° - XIII° century



View of the Bamiyan valley
© Graciela Gonzalez Brigas, UNESCO





AFGHANISTAN

Minaret and archaeological remains of Jam

While the 65 metres-tall Minaret of Jam is built of fired bricks, the many archaeological remains located above the cliff are mainly built in adobe. These include the ruins of castles, city walls, towers and a bazaar, demonstrating the importance of the Ghurid civilization, which dominated this region in the 12th and 13th centuries.

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) The innovative architecture and decoration of the Minaret of Jam played a significant role in the development of the arts and architecture of the Indian sub-continent and beyond

(iii) The Minaret of Jam and its associated archaeological remains constitute exceptional testimony to the power and quality of the Ghurid civilization that dominated the region in the 12th and 13th centuries.

(iv) The Minaret of Jam is an outstanding example of Islamic architecture and ornamentation in the region and played a significant role for further dissemination.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2002
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N34 23 47.6
.....	E64 30 57.8
PROPERTY :	70 ha
BUFFER ZONE :	600 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XII^e - XIII^e century



**Village of Jam,
valley of Ghor**

© David Adamec (Wikimedia Commons)

Jam Minaret

© David Adamec (Wikimedia Commons)





CAMBODIA

Angkor

Most of the buildings still visible at the various sites of Angkor consist of dry stone masonry (mostly fine, pink granite or sandstone) to double walls packed sand. Earth was also used as a building material, first as masonry mortar for the oldest temples and palaces, which were built of baked bricks, but also through the use of a specific soil, laterite, extracted in the form of blocks which hardens over time. The foundations of one of the most impressive temples, Bakong, are made of laterite blocks. The fourth enclosure wall of the famous Angkor Wat, as well as the outer walls of the royal palace of 585m x 246m, are also made of laterite blocks.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (II) (III) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Angkor is one of the most important archaeological sites in South-East Asia. Stretching over some 400 km², including forested area, Angkor Archaeological Park contains the magnificent remains of the different capitals of the Khmer Empire, from the 9th to the 15th century. They include the famous Temple of Angkor Wat and at Angkor Thom, the Bayon Temple with its countless sculptural decorations. UNESCO has set up a wide-ranging programme to safeguard this symbolic site and its surroundings.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1992**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....**N13 25 60**
 **E103 49 6**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **IX^e - XV^e century**

© Soham Banerjee (Flickr, creative commons)



Laterite low wall

© Etienne Samin



© Paul Arps (Flickr, creative commons)



CHINA

Ancient City of Ping Yao

The historic area of Pingyao is surrounded by an impressive wall built of rammed earth. It has been expanded several times and / or elevated before reaching its current size. Its exterior has also been completely covered with a layer of baked bricks. With regards to the homes in the old town, earth can be found in the form of adobe and wattle and daub, used in filling baked brick or wooden structures (walls and pillars). It is also used for the roofs. Above the wooden structure, a thick layer of earth mixed with straw is for ensuring the stability of the tiles, but also to ensure good insulation.

>> CRITERIA : (II) (III) (IV)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Ping Yao is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a traditional Han Chinese city, founded in the 14th century. Its urban fabric shows the evolution of architectural styles and town planning in Imperial China over five centuries. Of special interest are the imposing buildings associated with banking, for which Ping Yao was the major centre for the whole of China in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1997**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES..... **N37 12 5.004**
 **E112 9 15.984**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **XIV° - XX° century**





CHINA

Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom

The ancient kingdom of Koguryo includes archaeological remains of three cities, parts of which are earthen constructions, and 40 tombs made of compacted earth and rubble.

>> CRITERIA

(i) The tombs represent a masterpiece of the human creative genius in their wall paintings and structures.

(ii) The Capital Cities of the Koguryo Kingdom are an early example of mountain cities, later imitated by neighbouring cultures. The tombs, particularly the important stele and a long inscription in one of the tombs, show the impact of Chinese culture on the Koguryo (who did not develop their own writing). The paintings in the tombs, while showing artistic skills and specific style, are also an example of the strong influence of other cultures.

(iii) The Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom represent exceptional testimony to the vanished Koguryo civilization.

(iv) The system of capital cities represented by Guonei City and Wandu Mountain City also influenced the construction of later capitals built by the Koguryo regime; the Koguryo tombs pro-

vide outstanding examples of the evolution of piled-stone and earthen tomb construction

(v) The capital cities of the Koguryo Kingdom represent a perfect blending of human and natural creation – rocks, forests and rivers.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2004
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N41 9 25
.....	E126 11 14
PROPERTY	4165 ha
BUFFER ZONE	14142 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	III^o century BC.
	VII^o century AC

5th century tombs of rulers of an ancient Korean (Koguryo) kingdom that lasted from about 277 AD until the late 600s when it was overthrown by the Tang Dynasty.

© Kevin Felt (Flickr, creative commons)





CHINA

Classical Gardens of Suzhou

The many buildings included in the conception of the gardens are mainly made of wood and stone. Earth was used in making some of the walls, in the form of wattle and daub, and for the roofs in a thick layer between used for ensuring the stability of the roofing tiles.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (II) (III) (IV) (V)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Classical Chinese garden design, which seeks to recreate natural landscapes in miniature, is nowhere better illustrated than in the nine gardens in the historic city of Suzhou. They are generally acknowledged to be masterpieces of the genre. Dating from the 11th-19th centuries, the gardens reflect the profound metaphysical importance of natural beauty in Chinese culture in their meticulous design.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1997 (Ext. 2000)
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N31 19 0
.....	E120 27 0
PROPERTY	12 ha
BUFFER ZONE	27 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XI° - XIX° century



© Jakob Montrasio (Flickr, creative common)



1113

CHINA

Fujian Tulou

Tulou are rammed earth houses, several stories high, built along an inward-looking, circular or square floor plan as housing for up to 800 people each. They feature tall fortified mud walls capped by tiled roofs with wide over-hanging eaves. The property includes 46 tulou spread out over a distance of more than 120km.

>> CRITERIA

(iii) The tulou bear an exceptional testimony to a long-standing cultural tradition of defensive buildings for communal living that reflect sophisticated building traditions and ideas of harmony and collaboration, well documented over time.

(iv) The tulou are exceptional in terms of size, building traditions and function, and reflect society's response to various stages in economic and social history within the wider region.

(v) The tulou as a whole and the nominated Fujian tulou in particular (in terms of their form) are a unique reflection of communal living and defensive needs, and in terms of their harmonious relationship with their environment are an outstanding example of human settlement.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2008
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N25 1 23
.....	E117 41 9
PROPERTY	153 HA
BUFFER ZONE	935 HA
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XV° - XX° century





CHINA

Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa

The massive walls of the various buildings that make up the Potala Palace are made of a mix of compacted earth and rubble. All of the roofs are also made of successive layers of earth laid above wooden structures. This historic complex is located 3,700 metres above sea level and covers an area of over 130,000m² and stands more than 110 metres high. The Temple Monastery is in the centre of the old town of Lhasa. It comprises essentially an entrance porch, a courtyard and a Buddhist hall, surrounded by accommodation for monks and storehouses on all four sides. The buildings are constructed of wood and stone.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The Potala Palace, winter palace of the Dalai Lama since the 7th century, symbolizes Tibetan Buddhism and its central role in the traditional administration of Tibet. The complex, comprising the White and Red Palaces with their ancillary buildings, is built on Red Mountain in the centre of Lhasa Valley, at an altitude of 3,700 metres. Also founded in the 7th century, the Jokhang Temple Monastery is an exceptional Buddhist religious complex. Norbulingka, the Dalai Lama's former summer palace, constructed in the 18th century, is a masterpiece of Tibetan art. The beauty and originality of the architecture of these three sites, their rich ornamentation and harmonious integration in a striking landscape, add to their historic and religious interest.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1994 (Ext. 2000, 2001)
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N29 39 28.512
.....	E91 7 1.812
PROPERTY61 ha
BUFFER ZONE	199 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	VII° - XVIII° century

Palace of Potala, 2005
© Philipp Roelli (Wikimedia Commons)

Palace of Potala, 2007
© Steve Hicks (Flickr, creative Commons)





CHINA

Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor

«The terracotta army in the mausoleum of the first emperor of China, Shi Huangdi, (...), is only one part of a huge funeral complex of 56 km², of which the centerpiece is a gigantic pyramid of earth»

(Anger & Fontaine, 2009, p. 50)

>> CRITERIA : (I) (III) (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

No doubt thousands of statues still remain to be unearthed at this archaeological site, which was not discovered until 1974. Qin (d. 210 BC), the first unifier of China, is buried, surrounded by the famous terracotta warriors, at the centre of a complex designed to mirror the urban plan of the capital, Xianyan. The small figures are all different; with their horses, chariots and weapons, they are masterpieces of realism and also of great historical interest.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1987
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N34 22 60
.....	E109 5 60
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	III^e century BC.



Mausoleum of Qin shi Huang
© Marc Auzet





CHINA

Mogao Caves

The 492 cells and Buddhist shrines carved into the Mogao cliffs are richly decorated with paintings on walls made with clays of various colors. These decorations include more than 2,000 sculptures and approximately 45,000 m² of murals.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (II) (III) (IV) (V) (VI)

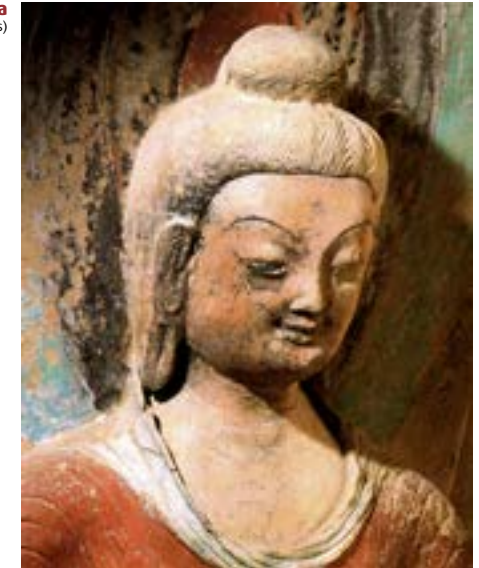
>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Located at a strategic point along the Silk Route, at the crossroads of trade as well as religious, cultural and intellectual influences, the 492 cells and cave shrines in Mogao are famous for their statues and wall paintings, spanning 1,000 years of Buddhist art

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1987
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N40 7 59.988
.....	E94 49 0.012
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	V° - XIV° century

Statue of Buddha

© Xuan Che (Flickr, creative commons)



Wall painting

© Xuan Che (Flickr, creative common)





1279

CHINA
Mount Wutai

Most of the 146,000 clay Buddhist statues conserved in the sacred places of Mont Wutai are painted. The “colored statues” of the Foguang Temple from the Tang Dynasty as well as those from the Ming Dynasty exhibited in the Shuxiang Temple are exceptional examples

>> CRITERIA

(ii) The overall religious temple landscape of Mount Wutai, with its Buddhist architecture, statues and pagodas reflects a profound interchange of ideas, in terms of the way the mountain became a sacred Buddhist place, endowed with temples that reflected ideas from Nepal and Mongolia and which then influenced Buddhist temples across China.

(iii) Mount Wutai is an exceptional testimony to the cultural tradition of religious mountains that are developed with monasteries. It became the focus of pilgrimages from across a wide area of Asia, a cultural tradition that is still living.

(iv) The landscape and building ensemble of Mount Wutai as a whole illustrates the exceptional effect of imperial patronage over 1,000 years in the way the mountain landscape was adorned with buildings, statuary, paintings and steles to celebrate its sanctity for Buddhists.

(vi) Mount Wutai perfectly reflects the fusion between the natural landscape and Buddhist culture, religious belief in the natural landscape and Chinese philosophical thinking on the harmony between man and nature. The mountain has had far-reaching influence: mountains similar to Wutai were named after it in Korea and Japan, and also in other parts of China such as Gansu, Shanxi, Hebei and Guandong provinces.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2009
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N39 1 50
.....	E113 33 48
PROPERTY	18 415 ha
BUFFER ZONE	42 312 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	I° - XX° century

© Angus Cepka (Wikimedia Commons)



© David Wilmot (Wikimedia Commons)





CHINA

Old Town of Lijiang

“The most representative feature of the Naxi minority culture in Lijiang is its wealth of domestic dwellings. The basic timber-framed structure developed into a unique architectural style with the absorption of elements of Han and Zang architecture. Most of the houses are two-storeyed. The chuandoushi wooden frames are walled with adobe on the ground floor and planks on the upper floors; the walls have stone foundation courses. The exteriors of the walls are plastered and lime-washed, and there are often brick panels at the corners. The houses have tiled roofs and an external corridor or veranda.”

<http://whc.unesco.org/fr/list/811>

>> CRITERIA : (II) (IV) (V)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The Old Town of Lijiang, which is perfectly adapted to the uneven topography of this key commercial and strategic site, has retained a historic townscape of high quality and authenticity. Its architecture is noteworthy for the blending of elements from several cultures that have come together over many centuries. Lijiang also possesses an ancient water-supply system of great complexity and ingenuity that still functions efficiently today.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1997
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N26 52 0.012
.....	E100 13 59.988
PROPERTY	12 ha
BUFFER ZONE	27 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XII° - XVIII° century



© Gill Penney (Flickr, creative commons)



CHINA / KAZAKHSTAN / KYRGYZSTAN

Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor

The 33 sites include capital cities/ palace complexes of various empires and Khan kingdoms of different historic periods across Asian Continent, central towns, trading settlements, Buddhist cave temples, beacon towers, fortifications etc.. Earth is found in various forms: rammed earth for fortresses, pagoda, beacon towers and walls, adobe for stupa and walls, wattle and daub (pakhsa) for fortifications.

>> CRITERIA : (II) (III) (V) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

This property is a 5,000 km section of the extensive Silk Roads network, stretching from Chang'an / Luoyang, the central capital of China in the Han and Tang dynasties, to the Zhetysu region of Central Asia. It took shape between the 2nd century BC and 1st century AD and remained in use until the 16th century, linking multiple civilizations and facilitating far-reaching exchanges of activities in trade, religious beliefs, scientific knowledge, technological innovation, cultural practices and the arts. The thirty-three components included in the routes network include capital cities and palace complexes of various empires and Khan kingdoms, trading settlements, Buddhist cave temples, ancient paths, post houses, passes, beacon towers, sections of The Great Wall, fortifications, tombs and religious buildings.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2014
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N34 18 16
.....	E108 51 26
PROPERTY	42,668 ha
BUFFER ZONE	189,963 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	II^o century BC - I^o century AD

Jiaohe Ancient City relics
© tian yake (Flickr, creative commons)

Jiaohe Ancient City relics

© tian yake (Flickr, creative commons)



Kizilgaha Beacon Tower

© Jinning Zhang (Flickr, creative commons)





1389

CHINA

Site of Xanadu

The city site of Xanadu is composed of remains of the Palace City, the Imperial City, the Outer City, Tiefertan Canal etc.. The middle parts of the Palace City walls are made of rammed loess and both sides of walls are covered with grey bricks. The use of the rammed loess can be found in bastions and the wall of Imperial City as well and the surfaces are covered with natural stones. The walls of the Outer City are made of rammed earth and the surfaces are not covered with bricks or stones. The drainage channel constructed with rammed earth can also be found.

>> CRITERIA

(ii) The location and environment of the Site of Xanadu exhibits influence from both Mongolian and Han Chinese values and lifestyles. The city site exhibits an urban planning pattern indicative of integration of the two ethnicities. From the combination of Mongolian and Han ideas and institutions the Yuan Dynasty was able to extend its control over an extremely large part of the known world at that time. The Site of Xanadu is a unique example of an integrated city plan involving different ethnic communities.

(iii) The Site of Xanadu is exceptional testimony to the supreme rule of the Yuan conqueror Kublai Khan, the assimilation and conversion to the culture and political system of the conqueror, and the determination and effort of the conqueror in adhering to and maintaining the original cultural traditions.

(iv) The site location and environment of the Site of Xanadu together with its urban pattern demonstrates a coexistence and fusion of noma-

dic and farming cultures. The combination of a Han city plan with the gardens and landscape necessary to the Yuan dynasty's Mongolian lifestyle at Xanadu resulted in an outstanding example of urban layout that illustrates a significant stage in human history.

(vi) The city of Xanadu hosted the great debate between Buddhism and Taoism in the 13th century, an event that resulted in dissemination of Tibetan Buddhism over North-east Asia.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2012
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N42 21 28.8
.....	E116 11 6.46
PROPERTY	25,131 ha
BUFFER ZONE	150,722 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIII^o century

© Youn Tae Ok





1443

CHINA

The Grand Canal

The Grand Canal is made up of 31 individual properties represent a total of 85 major heritage items, consisting of 27 canal sections and 58 cultural heritage sites. Earth can be found in the form of clay mortar for brick dam, approach bridges or culvert and rammed earth for dams, dikes or granaries.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (III) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The Grand Canal is a vast waterway system in the north-eastern and central-eastern plains of China, running from Beijing in the north to Zhejiang province in the south. Constructed in sections from the 5th century BC onwards, it was conceived as a unified means of communication for the Empire for the first time in the 7th century AD (Sui dynasty). This led to a series of gigantic construction sites, creating the world's largest and most extensive civil engineering project prior to the Industrial Revolution. It formed the backbone of the Empire's inland communication system, transporting grain and strategic raw materials, and supplying rice to feed the population. By the 13th century it consisted of more than 2,000 km of artificial waterways, linking five of China's main river basins. It has played an important role in ensuring the country's economic prosperity and stability and is still in use today as a major means of communication.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2014
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N34 41 38
.....	E112 28 6
PROPERTY	20,819 ha
BUFFER ZONE	53,320 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	V^o century BC - XIII^o century AD

The junction of the Lu Canal and South Canal

© Tomtom08 (Wikimedia commons)

A big boat goes through the arche of the Gongchen bridge.

© vision chen (Flickr, creative commons)





CHINA

The Great Wall

«The Great Wall of China, near Jiayuguan in Gansu province, is built of unbaked clay, the only locally available material.»

(Anger & Fontaine, 2009, p. 11)

It is clear that rammed earth has been used, but there may also have some adobe parts, with possibly some of them hidden by fired bricks coatings.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (II) (III) (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

In c. 220 BC, under Qin Shi Huang, sections of earlier fortifications were joined together to form a united defence system against invasions from the north. Construction continued up to the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), when the Great Wall became the world's largest military structure. Its historic and strategic importance is matched only by its architectural significance.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1987
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N40 25 0.012
.....	E116 4 59.988
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	III^e century BC -
.....	XVII^e century AC

Portions of the Great Wall built with earth
© Gwydion Williams (Flickr, creative commons)





1114

CHINA
Yin Xu

The royal palace and shrines throughout the 7 hectares of the site are the most important buildings of Yin Xu. More than 80 buildings have been discovered in this area. The foundation with rammed earth in which wooden poles were stuck forming the structure of buildings still remains. The presence of earth in the walls is also confirmed.

>> CRITERIA : (II) (III) (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The archaeological site of Yin Xu, close to Anyang City, some 500km south of Beijing, is an ancient capital city of the late Shang Dynasty (1300-1046 BC). It testifies to the golden age of early Chinese culture, crafts and sciences, a time of great prosperity of the Chinese Bronze Age. A number of royal tombs and palaces, prototypes of later Chinese architecture, have been unearthed on the site, including the Palace and Royal Ancestral Shrines Area, with more than 80 house foundations, and the only tomb of a member of the royal family of the Shang Dynasty to have remained intact, the Tomb of Fu Hao. The large number and superb craftsmanship of the burial accessories found there bear testimony to the advanced level of Shang crafts industry. Inscriptions on oracle bones found in Yin Xu bear invaluable testimony to the development of one of the world's oldest writing systems, ancient beliefs and social systems.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2006
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N36 7 36
.....	E114 18 50
PROPERTY	414 ha
BUFFER ZONE	720 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIII^e - XI^e century BC.



© Tiagox2 (Wikimedia Commons)



INDIA

Churches and convents of Goa

Monuments of Goa were built with laterite blocks extracted from local quarries. They are plastered with a lime whitewash, which gives a dominant white color in all of this heritage

>> CRITERIA : (II) (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The churches and convents of Goa, the former capital of the Portuguese Indies – particularly the Church of Bom Jesus, which contains the tomb of St Francis-Xavier – illustrate the evangelization of Asia. These monuments were influential in spreading forms of Manueline, Mannerist and Baroque art in all the countries of Asia where missions were established.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1986**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES **N15 30 7.992**
 **E73 54 42.012**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **XVI° - XVIII° century**



Goa
 © Bryce Edwards (Flickr creative commons)





1208BIS

IRAN

Bam and its Cultural Landscape

The Fortress of Bam is made entirely of unbaked clay, mainly in the form of adobe masonry with mud mortar. These bricks have different sizes according to the period of manufacture. There are two main types: large bricks of various sizes used for enclosure walls and vertical structures, and small and fin bricks (about 25x25x5cm) used in particular for constructing the wide variety of vaults and domes, without centering. Earth is also present in the inner and outer coatings and as wallow for some enclosure walls

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) Bam developed at the crossroads of important trade routes at the southern side of the Iranian high plateau, and it became an outstanding example of the interaction of the various influences

(iii) Bam and its Cultural Landscape represent exceptional testimony to the development of a trading settlement in the desert environment of the Central Asian region.

(iv) The city of Bam represents an outstanding example of a fortified settlement and citadel in the Central Asian region, based on the use of mud layer technique (Chineh) combined with mud bricks (Khesht).

(v) The cultural landscape of Bam is an outstanding representation of the interaction of man and nature in a desert environment, using the qanats. The system is based on a strict social system with precise tasks and responsibilities, which has been maintained and

is still in use, although vulnerable to irreversible change.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2004
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N26 52 0.012
.....	E100 13 59.988
PROPERTY	12 ha
BUFFER ZONE	27 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XII° - XVIII° century

Citadel of Bam before its destruction during an earthquake in 2003
© Hubert Guillaud, CRAterre



Stable, Citadel of Bam, before its destruction in 2003
© Hubert Guillaud, CRAterre





1422

IRAN

Golestan Palace

Construction materials used in different parts of Golestan Palace are as follows: bricks, wood and mud bricks in its structural elements and roofs, wood in its doors and also in its decorations, plaster materials in its decorations like stucco works, mud and glazed materials in its tile works, glass in its mirror works

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) The complex of Golestan Palace represents an important example of the merging of Persian arts and architecture with European styles and motifs and the adaptation of European building technologies, such as the use of cast iron for load bearing, in Persia. As such Golestan Palace can be considered an exceptional example of an east-west synthesis in monumental arts, architectural layout and building technology, which has become a source of inspiration for modern Iranian artists and architects.

(iii) Golestan Palace contains the most complete representation of Qajari artistic and architectural production and bears witness to the centre of power and arts at the time. Hence, it is recognized as an exceptional testimony to the Qajari Era.

(iv) Golestan Palace is a prime example of the arts and architecture in a significant period in Persia, throughout the 19th century when the society was subject to processes of moderni-

zation. The influential role of artistic and architectural values of ancient Persia as well as the contemporary impacts of the West on the arts and architecture were integrated into a new type of arts and architecture in a significant transitional period.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2013
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N35 40 49.32
.....	E51 25 13.84
PROPERTY	5.30 ha
BUFFER ZONE	26 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVIII° - XIX° century

© shiva108 (Flickr creative commons)



© David Holt (Flickr creative commons)





1397

IRAN

Masjed-e Jamé of Isfahan

Most of the building materials used in Masjed-e Jame is mud- or sun dries bricks, stones, tiles, gypsum, mud mortar such as Kahgel (Mud and straw plaster), Simgel (type of mud based traditional plaster with gypsum decoration) and lime mortar.

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) Masjed-e Jame is the first Islamic building that adapted the four iwan (Chahar Ayvan) courtyard layout of Sassanid palaces to Islamic religious architecture and thereby became the prototype construction for a new layout and aesthetic in mosque design. The Nezam al-Molk Dome is the first double-shell ribbed dome structure in the Islamic empire, which introduced new engineering skills, allowing for more elaborate dome constructions in later mosque and burial complexes. On the basis of these two elements, the Masjed-e Jame is a recognized prototype for mosque design, layout and dome construction, which was referenced in several later eras and regions of the Islamic world.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2012
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N32 40 11
.....	E51 41 7
PROPERTY	2.08 ha
BUFFER ZONE	19 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	VIII^e - XVII^e century

Masjed-e-Jame

© Asasch (Flickr, creative commons)





IRAN

Meidan Emam, Esfahan

All buildings of Meidan Emam, including the arcades that connect them, are constructed of thick walls made of two panels of fired bricks on both sides of a nucleus made of adobe masonry or a conglomerate of earth and other materials.

Earth has also been used as rendering applied to the walls and vaults of the bazaar.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (V) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Built by Shah Abbas I the Great in the early 17th century, and entirely surrounded by monumental buildings linked by a series of two-storeyed arcades, the site is known for the Royal Mosque, the Mosque of Sheikh Lotfollah, the magnificent Portico of Qaysariyyeh, and the Timurid Palace dating from the 15th century. This is a testament to the social and cultural life in Persia during the Safavid era.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1979**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES **N32 39 26.82**
 **E51 40 40**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **XV° - XVIII° century**

Naghsh-e Jahan square, Ispahan
 © Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre

Naghsh-e Jahan square, Ispahan
 © Hubert Guillaud, CRAterre





114

IRAN

Persepolis

The palaces and royal buildings erected on the terrace of Persepolis were built of stone and earth. The monumental stone remains have been preserved by anastylosis while the walls of adobe, sometimes still standing more than 3 meters high and covered with painted plaster when they were discovered in the early twentieth century were leveled at fixed heights to provide the visitors with a planimetric vision of the buildings.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (III) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Founded by Darius I in 518 BC, Persepolis was the capital of the Achaemenid Empire. It was built on an immense half-artificial, half-natural terrace, where the king of kings created an impressive palace complex inspired by Mesopotamian models. The importance and quality of the monumental ruins make it a unique archaeological site.

Detail, restored earth walls
© David Gandreau, CRAterre



View of the site

© David Gandreau, CRAterre



DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1979**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES **N29 56 3.984**
 **E52 53 25.008**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **VI° - IV° century BC**



1456

IRAN

Shahr-i Sokhta

The main construction material is mud brick. These sun-dried mud bricks have a light grey colour, and contain organic materials such as straw. No fired bricks were used in the buildings of Shahr-i Sokhta. Mud bricks were of various sizes, and were made by the use of wooden frames with specific dimensions. Clay also used in coating the inside walls of the building. In some cases this wall coating has gone on to cover the floor as well.

>> CRITERIA

(ii) Shahr-i Sokhta exhibits a transition from village habitation to an urbanized community with significant cultural, social and economic achievements and developments from the late Calcolithic to the early Bronze Age. It served as a link between the civilizations of the Indus Valley and Mesopotamia.

(iii) Shahr-i Sokhta bears exceptional testimony to a civilization and cultural tradition that linked trade and cultural relations with ancient sites and cultures on the Indus Plain, southern shores of the Persian Gulf, the Oman Sea and South-west Iran, Mesopotamia and Central Asia. Archaeological remains and finds indicate the key role of the city on a very large scale in terms of working with metals, stone vessels, gems and pottery.

(iv) The ancient site of Shahr-i Sokhta is an outstanding example of a multi-cultural settlement during the 3rd Millennium BCE. The excavations show that the city was separated into various

parts according to different functions-residential, industrial and burial; it therefore represents an important stage in urban planning and as such serves as a prototype in the region.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2014
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N30 35 38
.....	E61 19 40
PROPERTY	275 ha
BUFFER ZONE	2,200 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	IIIrd millennium BC – XVIIIth century BC

© Rasool abbasi17 (Wikimedia commons)





IRAN

Shushtar historical hydraulical system

Two major canals diverting water from the Kârun River, dug out at least 18 centuries ago, helped create the city of Shushtar and irrigate 40,000 hectares of farmland in a semi-desert environment. This remarkable work of civil engineering shows a fine appreciation of the mechanical properties of soils. It also demonstrates an expertise in the development of irrigation infrastructure, including the digging of a tunnel system that feeds mills and the city's water supply.

>> CRITERIA :

(i) The Shushtar Hydraulic System is testimony to a remarkably accomplished and early overall vision of the possibilities afforded by diversion canals and large weir-dams for land development. It was designed and completed in the 3rd century AD for sustainable operation and is still in use today. It is a unique and exceptional ensemble in terms of its technical diversity and its completeness that testifies to human creative genius.

(ii) The Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System is a synthesis of diverse techniques brought together to form a remarkably complete and large-scale ensemble. It has benefited from the ancient expertise of the Elamites and Mesopotamians in canal irrigation, and from that of the Nabateans; Roman technicians also influenced its construction. Its many visitors marvelled at it and were in turn inspired. It testifies to the exchange of considerable influences in hydraulic engineering and its application throughout antiquity and the Isla-

mic period under the various Iranian dynasties.

(v) Shushtar is a unique and exceptionally complete example of hydraulic techniques developed during ancient times to aid the occupation of semi-desert lands. By diverting a river flowing down the mountains, using large-scale civil engineering structures and the creation of canals, it made possible multiple uses for the water across a vast territory: urban water supply, agricultural irrigation, fish farming, mills, transport, defence system, etc. It testifies to a technical culture dating back 18 centuries, serving the sustainable development of a human society, in harmony with its natural and urban environment.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2009
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N32 1 7
.....	E48 50 9
PROPERTY	240 ha
BUFFER ZONE	1572 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	III ^e century

Historical hydraulic system of Shushtar, the water passes through underground canals and mills before cascading into the basin

© Hubert Guillaud, CRAterre

© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre





1188

IRAN Soltaniyeh

The Mausoleum of Oljaytu appears as a richly decorated brick building. In fact, its walls (up to 7 meters thick) are composed of a core of adobe or a mix of earth and other materials protected by sidings of baked bricks. The listed property also has several adobe buildings, including the ruins of a fortress dating from the 19th century at the top of the Tappeh Qal'eh Hill and other ruined structures on the Mostafakhan site.

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) The Mausoleum of Oljaytu forms an essential link in the development of the Islamic architecture in central and western Asia, from the classical Seljuk phase into the Timurid period. This is particularly relevant to the double-shell structure and the elaborate use of materials and themes in the decoration.

(iii) Soltaniyeh, as the ancient capital of the Ilkhanid dynasty, represents an exceptional testimony to the history of the 13th and 14th centuries.

(iv) The Mausoleum of Oljaytu represents an outstanding achievement in the development of Persian architecture particularly in the Ilkhanid period, characterized by its innovative engineering structure, spatial proportions, architectural forms and the decorative patterns and techniques.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2007
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N36 26 7.008
.....	E48 47 48.012
PROPERTY	790 ha
BUFFER ZONE	350 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIII^e - XVII^e century

© Babak Sedighi





1346

IRAN

Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex

Tabriz Historic Bazaar consists of a series of buildings connected to each other in a relatively compact area, forming almost a single integrated architecture. The original construction materials are fired brick (20 x 20 x 5 cm) for the wall facings and arches, stone for foundations and earth for the mortars, for the wall nucleus and on top of the vaults.

>> CRITERIA

(ii) Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex was one of the most important international trade and cultural centres in Asia and the world between the 12th and the 18th centuries, thanks to the centuries-old East-West trade routes. Tabriz Bazaar is an exceptional example of an architectural urban commercial area, which is reflected in its highly varied and integrated architectural buildings and spaces. The bazaar is one of the most sustainable socio-economic structures, and its great complexity and articulation attests to the wealth in trade and cultural interaction of Tabriz.

(iii) Tabriz Historic Bazaar bears witness to one of the most complete socio-cultural and commercial complexes among bazaars. It is an exceptional physical, economic, social, political, and religious complex that bears an exceptional testimony to a civilization that is still living. Over the centuries, thanks to its strategic location and to wise policies of endowments and tax exemptions, Tabriz Bazaar has developed into a socio-economic and cultural system in which

specialized architectural structures, functions, professions, and people from different cultures are integrated into a unique living environment.

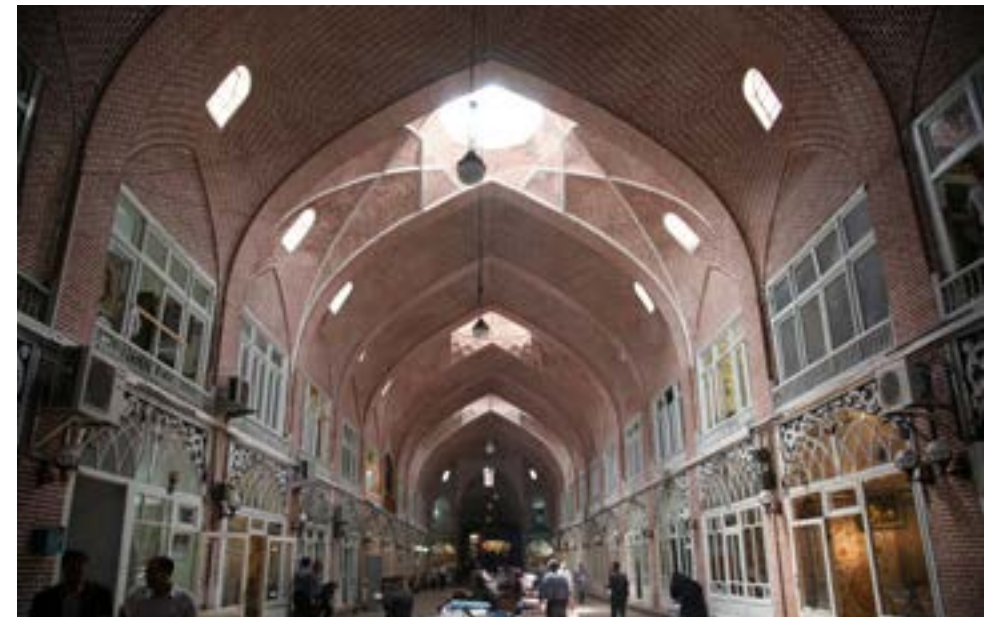
(iv) Tabriz Historic Bazaar is an outstanding example of an integrated multi-functional urban complex, in which interconnected architectural structures and spaces have been shaped by commercial activities and related necessities. A large number of specialized buildings and structures are concentrated and reciprocally connected in a relatively compact area to form what is almost a single integrated structure.

Detail of vaulted roof
© Mohammad Tajik



DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2010
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N38 4 53
.....	E46 17 35
PROPERTY.....	.29 ha
BUFFER ZONE75 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIII^o - XXI^o century

Interior view of the Tabriz bazaar
© Mohammad Tajik





1077

IRAN

Takht-e Soleyman

The first Sasanian buildings of Takht-e Soleyman were built in the fifth century in adobe on stone foundations. A 12 meters wide adobe wall with an entrance on the north is also dated to this period. From the sixth century, some of the buildings made of earth were replaced by buildings of stone and bricks. The remains of the royal sanctuary, surrounded by a stone wall 13 meters high are the most important ones built with earth.

>> CRITERIA :

(i) Takht-e Soleyman is an outstanding ensemble of royal architecture, joining the principal architectural elements created by the Sasanians in a harmonious composition inspired by their natural context.

(ii) The composition and the architectural elements created by the Sasanians at Takht-e Soleyman have had a strong influence not only in the development of religious architecture in the Islamic period, but also in other cultures.

(iii) The ensemble of Takht-e Soleyman is an exceptional testimony of the continuation of cult related to fire and water over a period of some two and half millennia. The archaeological heritage of the site is further enriched by the Sasanian town, which is yet to be excavated.

(iv) Takht-e Soleyman represents an outstanding example of a Zoroastrian sanctuary, integrated with Sasanian palatial architecture within a

composition that can be considered a prototype.

(vi) As the principal Zoroastrian sanctuary, Takht-e Soleyman is the foremost site associated with one of the early monotheistic religions of the world. The site has many important symbolic relationships, being also a testimony of the association of the ancient beliefs, much earlier than the Zoroastrianism, as well as the association with significant biblical figures and legends.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2003
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N36 36 14
.....	E47 14 6
PROPERTY	10 ha
BUFFER ZONE	7438 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	VI° - XIII° century





IRAN

Tchogha Zanbil

Tchogha Zanbil, the former Dur-Untash, appears as a complex of buildings of adobe and baked bricks spread out over an area of 100 hectares within three concentric walls. This ancient city was organized around a tiered tower, the ziggurat, located in the middle of the inner enclosure. It still stands on two levels at over 25 m high (against an estimate of 53 m on five levels of its original state) on an almost square base (105 x 104 m). Its interior is of adobe, while its facing, largely put back together during excavations conducted by R. Ghirshman (1951-1962), is of baked bricks. Ten temples were also found around the ziggurat, inside the middle enclosure (sacred enclosure). The area between the middle enclosure and the outer enclosure has revealed a series of palaces and burial vaults still remarkably preserved. The entire site offers a unique and particularly evocative view of what had been a vast Elamite city of the second millennium BC, primarily of earthen construction.

>> CRITERIA : (III) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The ruins of the holy city of the Kingdom of Elam, surrounded by three huge concentric walls, are found at Tchogha Zanbil. Founded c. 1250 BC, the city remained unfinished after it was invaded by Ashurbanipal, as seen by the thousands of unused bricks left at the site.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1979
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N32 4 59.88
.....	E48 31 60
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIII ^e century BC

Second level of the ziggurat, featuring burnt brick cladding over massive raw earth structure

© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre

Northern facade of the ziggurat, view of adobe structure remains in the foreground

© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre





1372

IRAN

The Persian Garden

Since the 6th century BC the main material used in the construction of Persian gardens has been adobe. This technique is especially visible on enclosure walls generally left bare or just covered with a clay coating (kahgel). Pavilions and other buildings made with the same material, however, are covered with gypsum-based plaster or lime, or a decorative veneer of thin bricks.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (II) (III) (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The property includes nine gardens in as many provinces. They exemplify the diversity of Persian garden designs that evolved and adapted to different climate conditions while retaining principles that have their roots in the times of Cyrus the Great, 6th century BC. Always divided into four sectors, with water playing an important role for both irrigation and ornamentation, the Persian garden was conceived to symbolize Eden and the four Zoroastrian elements of sky, earth, water and plants. These gardens, dating back to different periods since the 6th century BC, also feature buildings, pavilions and walls, as well as sophisticated irrigation systems. They have influenced the art of garden design as far as India and Spain.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2011
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N30 10 O
.....	E53 10 O
PROPERTY	716 ha
BUFFER ZONE	9740 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	VI° century BC- XIX° century

Bagh-e shahzade, gardens of the Prince, near Kerman
© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre





JAPAN

Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area

The listed site includes a total of 48 buildings. Of these, 28 were built before or during the eighth century. They are considered the oldest preserved wooden buildings in the world. Earth is widely present in various forms: wattle and daub inside the wooden structures, and thick layers of earth between the ceilings and roof tiles.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (II) (IV) (VI)

There are around 48 Buddhist monuments in the Horyu-ji area, in Nara Prefecture. Several date from the late 7th or early 8th century, making them some of the oldest surviving wooden buildings in the world. These masterpieces of wooden architecture are important not only for the history of art, since they illustrate the adaptation of Chinese Buddhist architecture and layout to Japanese culture, but also for the history of religion, since their construction coincided with the introduction of Buddhism to Japan from China by way of the Korean Peninsula.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1993
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N34 37 0
.....	E135 43 60
PROPERTY	15 ha
BUFFER ZONE	571 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	VII^e - XXI^e century

Five storey pagoda at Horyu-ji
© RachelH (Flickr creative common)



© Fg2 (Wikimedia commons)





JAPAN

Himeji-Jo

The 83 buildings that make up Himeji-Jo are constructed of earth and wood, on stone foundations. The rammed earth walls for the first floors of the buildings and for the enclosure walls. Wooden structures filled with wattle and daub for the upper floors are covered in white plaster. Located on a hilltop, it is visible throughout the city and named the «Castle of the White Heron» (Shirasagi-jo) in reference to the whiteness of its plastered mud walls.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Himeji-jo is the finest surviving example of early 17th century Japanese castle architecture, comprising 83 buildings with highly developed systems of defence and ingenious protection devices dating from the beginning of the Shogun period. It is a masterpiece of construction in wood, combining function with aesthetic appeal, both in its elegant appearance unified by the white plastered earthen walls, and in the subtlety of the relationships between the building masses and the multiple roof layers.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1993
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N34 49 60
.....	E134 41 60
PROPERTY	107 ha
BUFFER ZONE	143 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVII° century

© Robert Young (Flickr, creative commons)



© Robert Young (Flickr, creative commons)



JAPAN

Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities)

The Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto include 17 separate properties, with over 200 wooden buildings and many gardens. Earth is found in various forms: wattle and daub for filling the wooden structure of the buildings, cob or rammed earth for the enclosure walls and in the thick layers of earth that supports the roofing tiles.

>> CRITERIA : (II) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Built in 794 AD on the model of the capitals of ancient China, Kyoto was the imperial capital of Japan from its foundation until the middle of the 19th century. As the centre of Japanese culture for more than 1,000 years, Kyoto illustrates the development of Japanese wooden architecture, particularly religious architecture, and the art of Japanese gardens, which has influenced landscape gardening the world over.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1994
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N34 58 50
.....	E135 46 10
PROPERTY	1056 ha
BUFFER ZONE	3579 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	VIII° - XXI° century





JAPAN

Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara

The inscription includes groups of buildings and sites located in eight separate locations: five Buddhist temples, a Shinto shrine, a forest and an archaeological site: the former Palace of Nara, which was surrounded by earthen ramparts (tsuji-ogaki) about 5 meters high. For the standing buildings, earth is present in various forms: wattle and daub in wooden structure walls, thick layers of earth under the roof tiles and rammed earth or cob for the enclosure walls.

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) The historic monuments of ancient Nara bear exceptional witness to the evolution of Japanese architecture and art as a result of cultural links with China and Korea, which were to have a profound influence on future developments.

(iii) The flowering of Japanese culture during the period when Nara was the capital is uniquely demonstrated by its architectural heritage.

(iv) The layout of the Imperial Palace and the design of the surviving monuments in Nara are outstanding examples of the architecture and planning of early Asian capital cities.

(vi) The Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines of Nara demonstrate the continuing spiritual power and influence of these religions in an exceptional manner.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1993
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N34 49 60
.....	E134 41 60
PROPERTY	107 ha
BUFFER ZONE	143 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVII^o century

© Jakob Halun (Wikimedia Commons)



© José Maria Mateos (Flickr, creative common)



JAPAN

Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama

Large houses with steeply pitched thatched roofs found in the historic villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama are built of wood with, in most cases, wooden structure walls filled with wattle and daub

>> CRITERIA : (IV) (V)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Located in a mountainous region that was cut off from the rest of the world for a long period of time, these villages with their Gassho-style houses subsisted on the cultivation of mulberry trees and the rearing of silkworms. The large houses, with their steeply pitched thatched roofs, are the only examples of their kind in Japan. Despite economic upheavals, the villages of Ogimachi, Ainokura and Suganuma are outstanding examples of a traditional way of life perfectly adapted to the environment and people's social and economic circumstances.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1995
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N36 23 60
.....	E136 52 60
PROPERTY	68 ha
BUFFER ZONE	58 873 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIX^e - XX^e century



Gokayama

© Morigen (Wikimedia commons)

View of Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama

© Bergmann (Wikimedia Commons)



Shirakawa-go

© Isabelle et Stéphane Gally (Flickr creative common)





JAPAN

Itsukushima Shinto Shrine

The Shinto buildings of Itsukushima consist of three main shrines (Honsha) and several other buildings that have been added over a long period. Earth is found in various forms: wooden structure walls filled with wattle and daub for buildings and thick layers of earth used to fix the roofing tiles.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (II) (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The island of Itsukushima, in the Seto inland sea, has been a holy place of Shintoism since the earliest times. The first shrine buildings here were probably erected in the 6th century. The present shrine dates from the 12th century and the harmoniously arranged buildings reveal great artistic and technical skill. The shrine plays on the contrasts in colour and form between mountains and sea and illustrates the Japanese concept of scenic beauty, which combines nature and human creativity.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1996
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N34 17 39.9
.....	E132 19 28.7
PROPERTY	431 ha
BUFFER ZONE	2634 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	VI° - XXI° century

© Jakob Halun (Wikimedia Commons)



© Scarletgreen (Flickr creative common)



JAPAN

Shrines and Temples of Nikko

The shrines and temples of Nikko comprise three sets, entrusted to three distinct religious organizations: Futarasan-jinja and Toshogu Shinto groups, and the Rinno-ji Buddhist group. All buildings, over 100, are constructed of wood and the principle of wooden structure walls filled with wattle and daub is often applied to the walls. Earth has also been used in thick layers on which the roofing tiles are laid.

>> CRITERIA

(i) The Shrines and Temples of Nikko are a reflection of architectural and artistic genius; this aspect is reinforced by the harmonious integration of the buildings in a forest and a natural site laid out by humans.

(iv) Nikko is a perfect illustration of the architectural style of the Edo period as applied to Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples. The Gongenzukuri style of the two mausoleums, the Tōshōgū and the Taiyū-in Reibyō, reached the peak of its expression in Nikko, and was later to exert a decisive influence. The ingenuity and creativity of its architects and decorators are revealed in an outstanding and distinguished manner.

(vi) The Shrines and Temples of Nikko, together with their environment, are an outstanding example of a traditional Japanese religious centre, associated with the Shinto perception of the relationship of man with nature, in which

mountains and forests have a sacred meaning and are objects of veneration, in a religious practice that is still very much alive today.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1999
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N36 44 51
.....	E139 36 38
PROPERTY	51 ha
BUFFER ZONE	373 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	VIII° - XVI° century





KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

Complex of Koguryo Tombs

The property includes several group and individual tombs, which take the form of stone mounds covering a funeral chamber. Some are covered with a thick layer of grassy earth.

>> CRITERIA :

(i) The wall paintings of the Koguryo Tombs are masterpieces of the culture and period of the Koguryo kingdom; the construction of the tombs demonstrates ingenious engineering solutions.

(ii) The special burial customs of the Koguryo culture had an important influence on other cultures in the region, including those in Japan.

(iii) The Koguryo Tombs are an exceptional testimony of the Koguryo culture, its burial customs as well as its daily life and beliefs.

(iv) The complex of Koguryo Tombs is an important example of burial typology.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2004
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N38 51 47
.....	E125 24 54
PROPERTY	233 ha
BUFFER ZONE	1701 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	III^o century BC., VII^o century AC.

Mural Art in Anak Tomb No. 3
© Hairwizard91 (Wikimedia Commons)

Wall paintings

© Maksim (Wikimedia Commons)





KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong

The site consists of 12 separate components and earth can be found in tomb complex and defensive walls. Eighteen tombs are found in this area at present whose burial chambers are covered with earth. Building the Kaesong Walls was done in different ways according to material and location. Earthen walls were built on the lower parts of the mountain ridges and on the plain by making a frame with stones and piling earth on it.

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) The Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong exhibit the assimilation of the cultural, spiritual and political values of the various states that existed on the Peninsula prior to the Koryo, and the interchange of such values with other neighbouring kingdoms over five centuries.

(iii) The Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong are exceptional testimony to the unified Koryo civilisation as Buddhism gave way to neo-Confucianism in East Asia.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2013
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N37 58 54
.....	E126 30 29
PROPERTY	494 ha
BUFFER ZONE	5,222 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	X^o - XIV^o century

Mausoleum of King Wang Kon
 © OHC Camaguey

Mausoleum of King Kongmin

© David Stanley (Flickr creative commons)



Mausoleum of King Kongmin

© ©Stefan Krasowski (Flickr creative commons)





KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Changdeokgung Palace Complex

The palace buildings are constructed of wooden structures on stone foundations. Between beams and columns, a filling is made of burnt bricks in the lower parts and wattle and daub in the upper parts. These mud “panels” are themselves covered with several layers of mud and a final coating of white-colored lime or red paint. Earth is also used for roofing, in thick layers supporting the tiles.

>> CRITERIA : (II) (III) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

In the early 15th century, King Taejong ordered the construction of a new palace at an auspicious site. A Bureau of Palace Construction was set up to create the complex, consisting of a number of official and residential buildings set in a garden that was cleverly adapted to the uneven topography of the 58 hectare site. The result is an exceptional example of Far Eastern palace architecture and design, blending harmoniously with the surrounding landscape.



DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1997
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N37 32 60
.....	E126 58 60
PROPERTY.....	58 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XV^e century





KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Gyeongju Historic Areas

The many tombs of the rulers of the kingdom of Silla form mounds consisting of a wooden burial chamber covered with a first layer of stones and a second thick layer of grassy earth. Some are reinforced with stone slabs.

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) The Gyeongju Historic Areas contain a number of sites and monuments of exceptional significance in the development of Buddhist and secular architecture in Korea

(iii) The Korean Peninsula was ruled for nearly 1,000 years by the Silla dynasty, and the sites and monuments in and around Gyeongju (including the holy mountain of Namsan) bear outstanding testimony to its cultural achievements.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2000
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N35 47 20.004
.....	E129 13 36.012
PROPERTY	2880 ha
BUFFER ZONE	350 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	I° century BC - IX° century AC





KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

«Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, the Depositories for the Tripitaka Koreana Woodblocks»

The Temple of Haeinsa includes some 30 buildings in addition to the main buildings where the engraved wooden tablets are kept. Earth is present in various forms: wattle and daub for the partition walls of the buildings, cob associated with horizontal layers of tiles for the enclosure walls and in thick layers of earth under the roofing tiles.

>> CRITERIA : (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The Temple of Haeinsa, on Mount Gaya, is home to the Tripitaka Koreana, the most complete collection of Buddhist texts, engraved on 80,000 woodblocks between 1237 and 1248. The buildings of Janggyeong Panjeon, which date from the 15th century, were constructed to house the woodblocks, which are also revered as exceptional works of art. As the oldest depository of the Tripitaka, they reveal an astonishing mastery of the invention and implementation of the conservation techniques used to preserve these woodblocks

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1995
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N35 47 60
.....	E128 5 60
PROPERTY	19 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIII^e century



©Arian Zwegers (Flikks creative commons)



KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong

The villages of Hahoe and Yangdong, 90km distant from each other, include aristocratic and commoner houses, pavilions and Confucian academies. Earth is present in various forms: adobe for the partition walls of the buildings, adobe or cob combined with horizontal layers of tiles for the enclosure walls and for the thick layer of earth mixed with straw on which the roofing tiles are laid.

>> CRITERIA :

(iii) Hahoe and Yangdong are two of the best-preserved and representative examples of clan villages, a type of settlement characterizing the early part of the Joseon Dynasty. In their siting, planning and building traditions the two villages are an exceptional testimony to the Confucianism of the Joseon dynasty, which produced settlements that followed strict Confucian ideals over a period of some 500 years.

(iv) The village ensembles of Hahoe and Yangdong reflect the impact of the Joseon Dynasty that profoundly influenced the development of the Korean peninsula over some five centuries. The villages, and particularly the ensemble of Yangban and commoners' houses, and their overall and individual planning, reflect the precepts of this Dynasty in terms of its social structures and cultural traditions as well as its power and influence, and its literary and philosophical traditions

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2010
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N36 32 21
.....	E128 31 0
PROPERTY	600 ha
BUFFER ZONE	885 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIV^e - XXI^e century

Village of Hahoe
© David Gandreau, CRAterre





KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Jongmyo Shrine

The Jongmyo Shrine is a wooden structure built on top of a large dry stone platform. Wattle and daub is used to fill the voids in the wooden frames of the shrine. These mud 'panels' are themselves covered with several layers of clay and a final coating of lime painted red. Earth has also been used for the roofing. A thick layer is laid over the wooden structure before installing the roofing tiles.

>> CRITERIA : (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Jongmyo is the oldest and most authentic of the Confucian royal shrines to have been preserved. Dedicated to the forefathers of the Joseon dynasty (1392-1910), the shrine has existed in its present form since the 16th century and houses tablets bearing the teachings of members of the former royal family. Ritual ceremonies linking music, song and dance still take place there, perpetuating a tradition that goes back to the 14th century.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1995
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N37 32 60
.....	E126 58 59.988
PROPERTY	19 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI^e century



© Adam Nicholson (Flickr, creative commons)



KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Namhansanseong

Generally, walls of Namhansanseong are comprised of gneiss and remaining parapets were made of grey bricks produced from kilns in the nearby areas. A mixture of quicklime and sand with quicklime mortar on the joint structures were used. Earth can be found in Namhansanseong Emergency Palace, royal ancestral shrine and temples etc.; Wattle and daub for the partition wall, thick layers of earth between the ceiling and the roof tiles.

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) The system of fortifications of Namhansanseong embodies a synthesis of the art of defence in the Far East in the early 17th century. It stems from a re-examination of Chinese and Korean standards of urban fortification, and from fears aroused by new firearms from the West. Namhansanseong marks a turning point in mountain fortress design in Korea, and it went on to influence in its turn the construction of citadels in the region.

(iv) Namhansanseong is an outstanding example of a fortified city. Designed in the 17th century as an emergency capital for the Joseon dynasty, it was built and then defended by Buddhist soldier-monks who respected pre-existing traditions already in place.



DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2014
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N37 28 44
.....	E127 10 52
PROPERTY	409 ha
BUFFER ZONE.....	854 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVII° - XIX° century





KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Royal tombs of Joseon dynasty

The Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty form a collection of 40 tombs scattered over 18 locations.

These tombs, forming funerary mounds, are made up of a wooden burial chamber covered with a first layer of stones and a second thick layer of grassy earth. Some are reinforced with stone slabs.

>> CRITERIA :

(iii) Within the context of Confucian cultures, the integrated approach of the Royal Tombs of Joseon to nature and the universe has resulted in a distinctive and significant funeral tradition. Through the application of pungsu principles and the retention of the natural landscape, a memorable type of sacred place has been created for the practice of ancestral rituals

(iv) The Royal Tombs of Joseon are an outstanding example of a type of architectural ensemble and landscape that illustrates a significant stage in the development of burial mounds within the context of Korean and East Asian tombs. The royal tombs, in their response to settings and in their unique (and regularized) configuration of buildings, structures and related elements, manifest and reinforce the centuries-old tradition and living practice of ancestral worship through a prescribed series of rituals.

(vi) The Royal Tombs of Joseon are directly associated with a living tradition of ancestral worship through the performance of prescribed rites. During the Joseon period, state ancestral rites were held regularly, and except for periods of political turmoil in the last century, they have been conducted on an annual basis by the Royal Family Organization and the worshipping society for each royal tomb.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2009
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N37 11 50
.....	E128 27 10
PROPERTY	1891 ha
BUFFER ZONE	4660 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XV° - XX° century



© Adam Nicholson (Flickr, creative commons)



KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple

Bulguksa Temple was built in wood upon a broad platform of dry stone masonry. Wattle and daub is used to fill the voids in the wooden frames of the temple. These mud 'panels' are themselves covered with several layers of clay and a final coating of lime painted yellow. Earth has also been used in the roofing, in thick layers between the ceiling and the tiles.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Established in the 8th century on the slopes of Mount Toham, the Seokguram Grotto contains a monumental statue of the Buddha looking at the sea in the bhumisparsha mudra position. With the surrounding portrayals of gods, Bodhisattvas and disciples, all realistically and delicately sculpted in high and low relief, it is considered a masterpiece of Buddhist art in the Far East. The Temple of Bulguksa (built in 774) and the Seokguram Grotto form a religious architectural complex of exceptional significance

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1995**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES **N35 46 60**
 **E129 20 60**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **VIII^o century**



© David Gandreau, CRAterre





MYANMAR

Pyu Ancient Cities

The property consists of three ancient cities; Halin, Sri Ksetra and Beikthano. The ancient brick-walled city at Halin is nearly 3.2 kilometers from north to south and 1.6 kilometers from east to west. The bricks were laid in mud mortar. There are also large earthen embankments still clearly visible and functioning in Sri Ksetra. A massive stupa is located in the Beikthano. The stupa has two concentric outer rings of low brick walls defining a circumambulatory pathway with partly ruined projections; between this pathway and the innermost circle of stupa structure there was a low terrace of compacted earth.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (III) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Pyu Ancient Cities includes the remains of three brick, walled and moated cities of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra located in vast irrigated landscapes in the dry zone of the Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy) River basin. They reflect the Pyu Kingdoms that flourished for over 1,000 years between 200 BC and AD 900. The three cities are partly excavated archaeological sites. Remains include excavated palace citadels, burial grounds and manufacture sites, as well as monumental brick Buddhist stupas, partly standing walls and water management features – some still in use – that underpinned the organized intensive agriculture.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2014
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N22 28 12
.....	E95 49 7
PROPERTY	5,809 ha
BUFFER ZONE	6,790 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	II^o century BC – IX^o century AD





121BIS

NEPAL
Kathmandu Valley

Kathmandu is located within a high valley, about 25 km by 19 km at the foothills of the Himalayas. The buildings are mostly built of baked bricks bonded by a mud mortar, while the vernacular fabric in the inscribed perimeter is partly built of adobe.

>> CRITERIA : (III) (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The cultural heritage of the Kathmandu Valley is illustrated by seven groups of monuments and buildings, which display the full range of historic and artistic achievements for which the Kathmandu Valley is world famous. The seven include the Durbar Squares of Hanuman Dhoka (Kathmandu), Patan and Bhaktapur, the Buddhist stupas of Swayambhu, and Baudhanath and the Hindu temples of Pashupati and Changu Narayan.

Vallée de Kathmandou
© Cheryl Marland (Flickr, creative commons)



DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1979
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N27 42 14.22
.....	E85 18 30.888
PROPERTY	167 ha
BUFFER ZONE	70 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI° - XIX° century



© Francesco Bandarin, UNESCO



PAKISTAN

Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro

Of massive proportions (240 hectares), Mohenjodaro is the oldest urban ruins of the Indian Peninsula. It comprises two sectors: a stupa mound that rises in the western sector and, to the east, the lower city ruins spread out along the banks of the Indus. The stupa mound, built on a massive platform of mud brick, is composed of the ruins of several major structures - Great Bath, Great Granary, College Square and Pillared Hall - as well as a number of private homes. The extensive lower city is a complex of private and public houses, wells, shops and commercial buildings. These buildings are laid out along streets intersecting each other at right angles, in a highly orderly form of city planning that also incorporated important systems of sanitation and drainage.

http://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory_body_evaluation/138.pdf

>> CRITERIA : (II) (III)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The ruins of the huge city of Moenjodaro – built entirely of unbaked brick in the 3rd millennium BC – lie in the Indus valley. The acropolis, set on high embankments, the ramparts, and the lower town, which is laid out according to strict rules, provide evidence of an early system of town planning.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1980
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N27 19 45
.....	E68 8 20
PROPERTY	240 ha
BUFFER ZONE	373 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	III^e millennium century BC.





SRI LANKA

Old town of Galle and its fortification

The use of earth can be seen in the ancient fabric of the town of Galle.

>> CRITERIA : (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Founded in the 16th century by the Portuguese, Galle reached the height of its development in the 18th century, before the arrival of the British. It is the best example of a fortified city built by Europeans in South and South-East Asia, showing the interaction between European architectural styles and South Asian traditions

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1988
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N6 1 17
.....	E80 13 7
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI^e - XXI^e century





1141REV

TAJIKISTAN Sarazm

Four stratigraphic levels have been unearthed at Sarazm; they correspond to four successive periods of major continuous occupation since the mid-fourth to the late third millennium BC. The remains include homes, workshops for artisans, storage spaces (barns), palatial buildings and buildings of worship. All are mostly of adobe. The roofs were flat with wooden beams, covered by a network of branches and reeds supporting one or more layers of clay.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (IV)

(ii) The Proto-urban site of Sarazm bears testimony, from the 4th millennium BC, to trade and cultural interchanges between the pastoral nomads of the mountains of Central Asia and the agrarian peoples of Transoxiane. Later, particularly in the Bronze Age, the Proto-urban Site of Sarazm complemented and extended its activities with metallurgy and handicrafts, demonstrating the existence of a network of a diversity of interchanges on a very large scale. The Proto-urban site of Sarazm had connections with the steppes of Central Asia, and in addition with the Turkmenian, proto-Elamite, Mesopotamian, and Indus worlds.

(iii) The Proto-urban Site of Sarazm constitutes a remarkable human settlement, exceptional in its geographical situation, in Central Asia, in the 4th and 3rd millennia BCE, to which its proto-urban and architectural remains and its archaeological findings bear witness. The town played a regional role over a long period and on a very large scale in the working of metals, particularly

tin and copper, and the associated development of handicrafts to produce tools, ceramics, and jewellery. The Proto-urban site of Sarazm is one of the places that gave birth to and saw the development of the major trans-Eurasian trade routes.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2010
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N39 30 28
.....	E67 27 37
PROPERTY	16 ha
BUFFER ZONE	142 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	IV^e millennium BC. - end of III^e millennium BC

© David Gandreau, CRAterre



Adobe structure remains protected by metal roof

© David Gandreau, CRAterre





THAILAND

Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historic Towns

The Historic Town of Sukhothai was completely surrounded by a system of triple enclosure wall delimiting a double moat filled with water, shaped in the natural terrain, over a length of about 5 km. In addition, the monumental ensemble is also dotted with platforms, basins and canals that were carved in the original earth, sometimes through the use of retaining walls build with baked bricks.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (III)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Sukhothai was the capital of the first Kingdom of Siam in the 13th and 14th centuries. It has a number of fine monuments, illustrating the beginnings of Thai architecture. The great civilization, which evolved in the Kingdom of Sukhothai, absorbed numerous influences and ancient local traditions; the rapid assimilation of all these elements forged what is known as the 'Sukhothai style'.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1991
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N17 0 25.992
.....	E99 47 22.992
PROPERTY	11852 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIII° - XIV° century





TURKMENISTAN

Kunya-Urgench

Known for its prestigious monuments built of baked brick between the 11th and 16th centuries, such as the 60 metre high Kiltug-Timur Minaret, the ancient capital of Khorezm, probably founded as early as the Achaemenid Period, also includes two imposing, ancient, adobe fortresses: Kyrkmolla and Ak-Kala

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) The tradition of architecture expressed in the design and craftsmanship of Kunya-Urgench has been influential in the wider region to the south and southwest, i.e. in Iran and Afghanistan, and later in the architecture of the Mogul Empire (India, 16th century).

(iii) Kunya-Urgench provides an exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition (the Islamic culture of the Khorezm) and is unique in its state of preservation. While the society that created this centre has disappeared, most visitors are in fact pilgrims from the region.

Enclosing wall, citadel of Ak-kala
© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre



DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1999
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N42 10 59.448
.....	E59 5 5.784
PROPERTY	353 ha
BUFFER ZONE	883 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	VI° century BC – XVI° century

View of the minaret of de Kultug Timur , 60 metres high
© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre





TURKMENISTAN

Parthian Fortresses of Nisa

The archaeological site of Nisa consists of two neighboring centers: in the west, the city called «New Nisa », and in the east, the royal citadel called «Old Nisa ». Only the latter was excavated and is better known to us. This is a collection of adobe buildings erected over 14 hectares atop a natural hill. An adobe enclosure wall of 1.6 km in circumference with 43 guard towers encircles the buildings. Many fragments of statues and wall paintings made of clay have also been found at the site.

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) Nisa is situated at the crossroads of important commercial and strategic axes. The archaeological remains vividly illustrate the significant interaction of cultural influences from Central Asia and from the Mediterranean world.

(iii) The Parthian Empire was one of the most powerful and influential civilizations of the ancient world, and a brilliant rival of Rome which prevented the expansion of the Roman Empire to the east. Nisa, the capital of the Parthian Empire, is the outstanding symbol of the significance of this imperial power.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2007
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N37 59 59
.....	E58 11 55
PROPERTY	78 ha
BUFFER ZONE	400 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	III^e century BC - III^e century AC.





TURKMENISTAN

State Historical and Cultural Park "Ancient Merv"

The remains of the successive cities on the Merv Oasis cover an area of 1200 hectares, from Erk Kala, the first fortified site of the Achaemenid period to Bairam Ali, the current city. These cities of earth (adobe) and bricks are largely buried, but some of the most monumental buildings still remain standing. This is particularly true of the outer walls, palaces, fortified residences (koshk), cisterns and coolers. (*fridge houses, actually immense domes in which ice was kept*)

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) The cities of the Merv oasis have exerted considerable influence over the cultures of Central Asia and Iran for four millennia. The Seljuk city in particular influenced architecture and architectural decoration and scientific and cultural development.

(iii) The sequence of the cities of the Merv oasis, their fortifications, and their urban layouts bear exceptional testimony to the civilizations of Central Asia over several millennia.

National training in 2007
© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre



Ice house
© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre

Great Kiz Kala
© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre



© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre



UZBEKISTAN

Historic Centre of Bukhara

If the main monuments of the medieval city of Bukhara are built of baked bricks, the vernacular fabric still preserved in the listed site is mostly adobe and wattle and daub, coated with earth and lime plasters.

>> CRITERIA : (II) (IV) (VI)

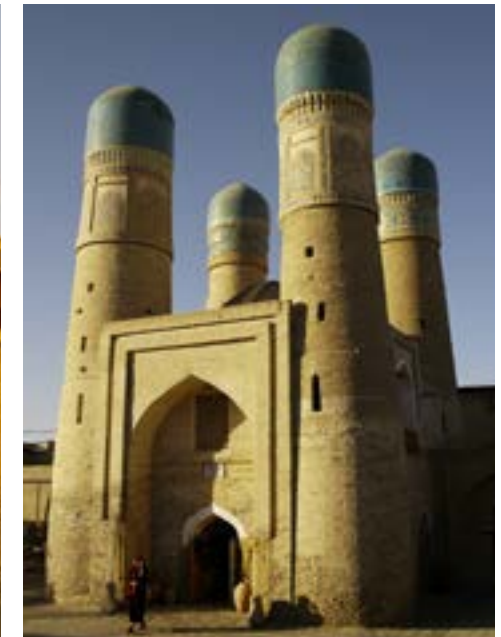
>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Bukhara, situated on the Silk Route, is more than 2,000 years old. It is the most complete example of a medieval city in Central Asia, with an urban fabric that has remained largely intact. Monuments of particular interest include the famous tomb of Ismail Samani, a masterpiece of 10th century Muslim architecture, and a large number of 17th century madrasas.

Interior of an earth house in
the old town
© UNESCO Tashkent office



DATE OF INSCRIPTION 1993
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES N39 46 28.992
..... E64 25 42.996
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION IV° century BC –
XIX° century



© UNESCO Tashkent office



UZBEKISTAN

Historic Centre of Shakhrisyabz

In Shakhrisyabz, earth has been used only for traditional housing, very present in the buffer zone of listed monuments. These are houses made of mud. Earth was applied on wooden structures (wattle and daub), but also used for plastering the walls and ceilings; lots of straw was added for better insulation. The plasticity of the material made it possible to create elaborate decorations (friezes, niches, ..) in the house interiors.

>> CRITERIA :

(iii) Shakhrisyabz contains many fine monuments, and in particular those from the Timurid period, which was of great cultural and political significance in medieval Central Asia.

(iv) The buildings of Shakhrisyabz, notably the Ak-Sarai Palace and the Tomb of Timur, are outstanding examples of a style that had a profound influence on the architecture of this region.



DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1993
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N39 2 60
.....	E66 4959.988
PROPERTY	240 ha
BUFFER ZONE	82 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	IV° century BC - XIX° century





543

UZBEKISTAN

Itchan Kala

The citadel is surrounded by a huge wall flanked with numerous large towers, all built of cob. Inside, many buildings are also partly made with earth as cob or adobe, or in layers for the flat roofs. In 1842, an additional city wall was built, also of cob, at a height of 7m and a length of over 6 km, with sections of straight walls connecting its 150 towers.

>> CRITERIA : (III) (IV) (V)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Itchan Kala is the inner town (protected by brick walls some 10 metres high) of the old Khiva oasis, which was the last resting-place of caravans before crossing the desert to Iran. Although few very old monuments still remain, it is a coherent and well-preserved example of the Muslim architecture of Central Asia. There are several outstanding structures such as the Djuma Mosque, the mausoleums and the madrasas and the two magnificent palaces built at the beginning of the 19th century by Alla-Kulli-Khan.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1990
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N41 22 41.988
.....	E60 21 50.004
PROPERTY	26 ha
BUFFER ZONE	450 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	IV^o century BC -
	XIX^o century

Walls of Itchan Kala

© Thierry Joffroy, CRATERRE





UZBEKISTAN

Samarkand, crossroad of cultures

Founded in the 7th century BC under the name of Afrosiab, Samarkand had its heyday in the Timurid period from the 14th to the 15th century. The first monuments built of adobe, as evidenced by the remains of the city of Afrosiab, were progressively replaced or reinforced using baked bricks (Registan Mosque and madrasas, Bibi Khanum Mosque, Shakh-Zinda compound, the Gur-Emir ensemble and Ulugh-Beg's Observatory). Earth is present in the vernacular fabric of the listed perimeter including houses partly built of adobe.

>> CRITERIA :

(i) The architecture and townscape of Samarkand, situated at the crossroads of ancient cultures, are masterpieces of Islamic cultural creativity.

(ii) Ensembles in Samarkand, such as the Bibi Khanum Mosque and Registan Square, played a seminal role in the development of Islamic architecture over the entire region, from the Mediterranean to the Indian subcontinent.

(iv) The historic town of Samarkand illustrates in its art, architecture, and urban structure the most important stages of Central Asian cultural and political history from the 13th century to the present day.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2001
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N39 40 6.996
.....	E67 0 0
PROPERTY	965 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	VII^e century BC -
	XIX^e century







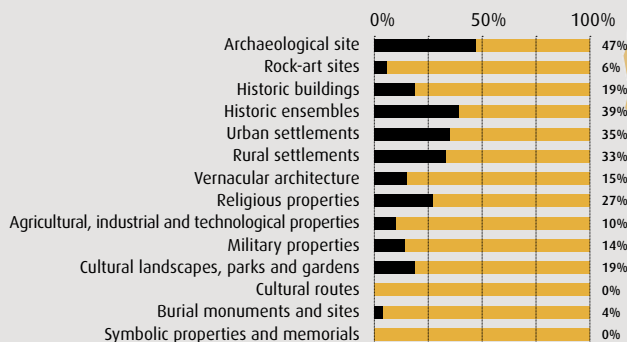
>> REGION

Europe & North America

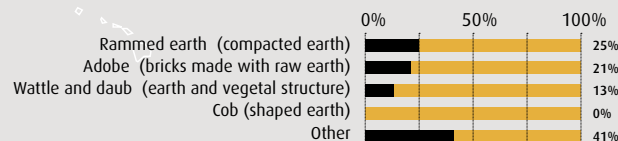
Statistics Europe & North America

TYPES AND CONSTRUCTION MODES 25 PROPERTIES

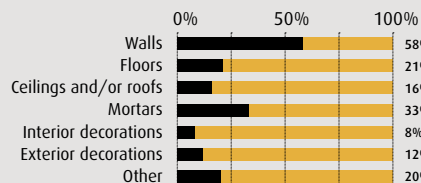
Type of site



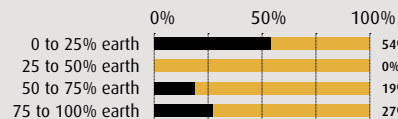
Type of earth construction



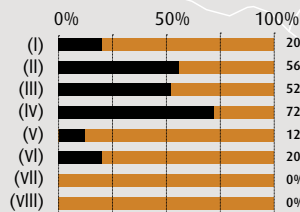
Position of earth



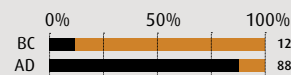
Proportion of earth on site



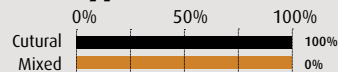
Criteria



Periods



Type



- 01 ARMENIA: Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots
- 02 AZERBAIJAN: Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower
- 03 CANADA: The Landscape of Grand Pré
- 04 FRANCE: Canal du Midi
- 05 FRANCE: Fortifications of Vauban
- 06 FRANCE: Historic Site of Lyons
- 07 FRANCE: Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs
- 08 GREECE: Medieval City of Rhodes
- 09 ISRAEL: Biblical Tels - Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba
- 10 PORTUGAL: Historic Centre of Évora
- 11 PORTUGAL: Historic Centre of Guimarães
- 12 PORTUGAL: Historic Centre of Oporto
- 13 RUSSIAN FEDERATION: Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex

Statistics Europe & North America

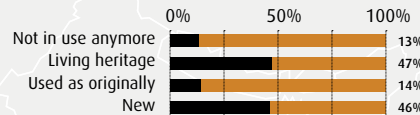
ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONNAIRES
14 RESPONSES/25 PROPERTIES



- 14 SPAIN: Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada
- 15 SPAIN: Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville
- 16 SPAIN: Historic Centre of Cordoba
- 17 SPAIN: Old town of Caceres
- 18 TURKEY: City of Safranbolu
- 19 TURKEY: Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük
- 20 UNITED KINGDOM / GERMANY: Frontiers of the Roman Empire
- 21 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site
- 22 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Chaco Culture
- 23 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Mesa Verde National Park
- 24 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Monumental Earthworks of Poverty Point
- 25 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Pueblo de Taos

CURRENT SITUATION OF PROPERTIES

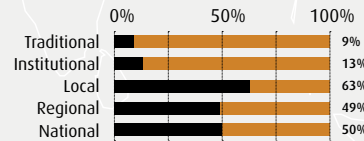
Use



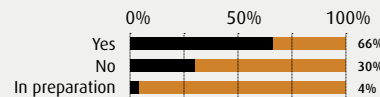
Ownership



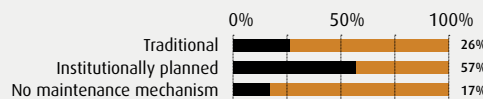
Site management



Management plan

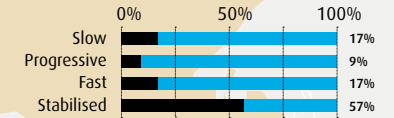


Maintenance

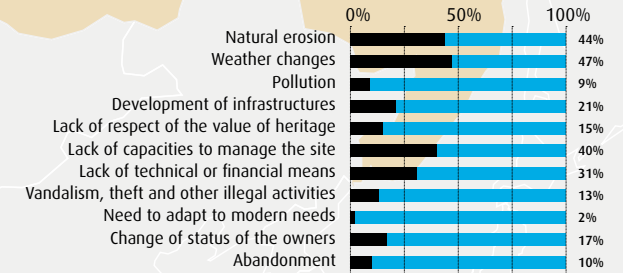


THREATS

Degradation speed

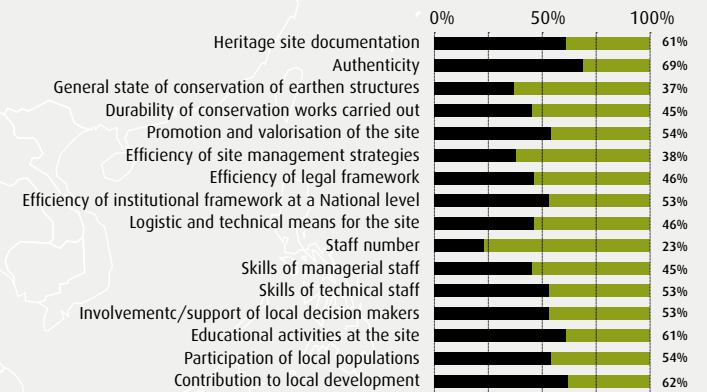


Type of threats

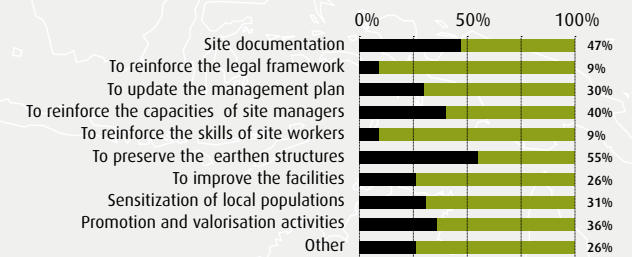


PRIORITIES

Current level of satisfaction



Priorities for action





1011

ARMENIA

Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots

The Saint Hripsimeh Church is surrounded by an enclosure wall partially realized in cob. This wall is flanked with circular towers built with mud bricks. The same building material has also been used for the construction of a vaulted building located in a graveyard at a distance of 50m to Saint Hripsimeh Church and for another one located near the Mother Cathedral of Echmiatsin.

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) The developments in ecclesiastical architecture represented in an outstanding manner by the churches at Echmiatsin and the archaeological site of Zvartnots had a profound influence on church design over a wide region.

(iii) The churches at Echmiatsin and the archaeological site of Zvartnots vividly depict both the spirituality and the innovatory artistic achievement of the Armenian Church from its foundation.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2000
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N40 9 33.516
.....	E44 17 42.504
PROPERTY	74 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	IV° - XX° century



Etchmiadzine building near the Mother Cathedral
© David Gandreau, CRAterre

Etchmiadzine Sainte Hripsimé
© David Gandreau, CRAterre



Etchmiadzine building near the Mother Cathedral
© David Gandreau, CRAterre



Etchmiadzine Sainte Hripsimé
© David Gandreau, CRAterre





AZERBAIJAN

«Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower»

The use of earth can be seen in the ancient fabric of the city of Baku.

>> CRITERIA :

(iv) The Walled City of Baku represents an outstanding and rare example of an historic urban ensemble and architecture with influence from Zoroastrian, Sassanian, Arabic, Persian, Shirvani, Ottoman, and Russian cultures.

Shirvanshahs Palace

© Nick Taylor (Flickr, creative common)



Maiden Tower

©Nick Taylor (Flickr, creative commons)



Baku City Wall

© Aleksander Dragnes (Wikimedia Commons)



DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2000
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N40 22 0
.....	E49 49 60
BUFFER ZONE	22 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	VI° - XXI° century



1404

CANADA

The Landscape of Grand Pré

«The traditional construction of the dykes is still used today, with blocks of clay soil dug out and then appropriately piled up, but the earth sods are now produced by mechanised means. They still use the technique of soil reinforced by the roots of carefully selected halophile plants for the dykes. There are vestiges of old dykes, reinforcements using posts and log fascines, together with rock facings for protection against the currents. »

http://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory_body_evaluation/1404.pdf

>> CRITERIA

(v) The cultural landscape of Grand Pré bears exceptional testimony to a traditional farming settlement created in the 17th century by the Acadians in a coastal zone with tides that are among the highest in the world. The polderisation used traditional techniques of dykes, aboiteaux and a drainage network, as well as a community-based management system still in use today. The resultant rich alluvial soil enabled continuous and sustainable agricultural development.

(vi) Grand Pré is the iconic place of remembrance of the Acadian diaspora, dispersed by the Grand Dérangement, in the second half of the 18th century. Its polder landscape and archaeological remains are testimony to the values of a culture of pioneers able to create their own territory, whilst living in harmony with the native Mi'kmaq people. Its memorial constructions form the centre of the symbolic re-appropriation of the land of their origins by the Acadians, in the 20th century, in a spirit of peace and cultural

sharing with the English-speaking community.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2012
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N45 7 6
.....	W64 18 26
PROPERTY	1,323 ha
BUFFER ZONE	5,865 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVII^e - XIX^e century

Grand Pré Dyke and Gaspereau River
© Shawnee G (Flickr, creative commons)

Beside the Grand Pré Dyke

© Chris Campbell (Flickr, creative commons)



Fertile Dykeland from North Grand Pré

© Blake Wile (Flickr, creative commons)





FRANCE Canal du Midi

The 360 km-long Canal du Midi has overwhelmingly blended into the natural surroundings. Earth from the central part was moved to the side and compacted to form the two dams and the towpath. The stability of the banks is further strengthened by the roots of large trees that were planted all along the canal.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (II) (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

This 360km network of navigable waterways linking the Mediterranean and the Atlantic through 328 structures (locks, aqueducts, bridges, tunnels, etc.) is one of the most remarkable feats of civil engineering in modern times. Built between 1667 and 1694, it paved the way for the Industrial Revolution. The care that its creator, Pierre-Paul Riquet, took in the design and the way it blends with its surroundings turned a technical achievement into a work of art.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1996
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N43 36 41
.....	E1 24 59
PROPERTY	1172 ha
BUFFER ZONE	2014 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVII^e century



Canal du midi
© Thierry Joffroy, CRATERre





1283

FRANCE

Fortifications of Vauban

The Vauban site consists of 12 groups of fortified buildings and structures along the northern, eastern and western borders of France. The rampart is usually composed of a mass of earth from the ditch, alternating with layers of branches, associated with a steep wall that retains the loose soil.

>> CRITERIA :

(i) Vauban's work bears witness to the peak of classic bastioned fortification, typical of the western military architecture of modern times.

(ii) Vauban played a major role in the history of fortification. The imitation of his standard models of military buildings in Europe and on the American continent, the dissemination in Russian and Turkish of his theoretical thinking along with the use of the forms of his fortification as a model for fortresses in the Far East, bear witness to the universality of his work.

(iv) Vauban's work illustrates a significant period of human history. It is a work of the mind applied to military strategy, architecture and construction, civil engineering, and economic and social organisation.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2008
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N50 16 57
.....	E2 45 32
PROPERTY	1153 ha
BUFFER ZONE	4341 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVII^e century

**Fortifications of Vauban in Briançon,
a masterpiece mountain fortification**

© Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre





FRANCE

Historic Site of Lyons

The city of Lyon is rich in Gallo-Roman ruins of adobe and cob. This use of earth seems to disappear during the Middle Ages, but from the 16th century, rammed earth appears, with a boom in the 19th century, when agricultural populations attracted by the prosperity of Lyon settled in the outskirts bringing with them significant know-how already widespread in rural areas (Dauphiné, Beaujolais, ...). One of the main theorists of rammed earth construction, Cointereau Francois (1740-1830), was born in this city, where he undertook many experiments. Today, Lyon has a proportion of 'urban' rammed earth buildings unequaled in Europe.

>> CRITERIA

(ii) Lyon bears exceptional testimony to the continuity of urban settlement over more than two millennia on a site of great commercial and strategic significance, where cultural traditions from many parts of Europe have come together to create a coherent and vigorous continuing community.

(iv) By virtue of the special way in which it has developed spatially, Lyon exceptionally illustrates the progress and evolution of architectural design and town planning over many centuries.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1998
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N45 46 1.992
.....	E4 49 59.988
PROPERTY	427 ha
BUFFER ZONE	324 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	I^o century BC -
	XXI^e century



Lyon : Quartier Saint Just, constructions en colombage, rue Saint Fiacre
© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre

Lyon : Quartier Saint Just, Immeuble en pisé à la jonction de la rue Benoist Mary et de la rue des 4 colonnes
© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre



Lyon, quartier de la Croix-Rousse. La plupart des constructions de la rue sont encore en pisé.
© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre





873REV

FRANCE

Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs

The fortified medieval town of Provins has preserved its urban structure composed of three to four stories wooden houses with wattle and daub filling, typical of the Champagne region

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) At the beginning of the 2nd millennium, Provins was one of several towns in the territory of the Counts of Champagne that became the venues for great annual trading fairs linking northern Europe with the Mediterranean world.

(iv) Provins preserves, to a great degree, the architecture and urban layout that characterize these great medieval fair towns.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2001
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N48 33 35
.....	E3 17 56
PROPERTY	108 ha
BUFFER ZONE	1365 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	IX° - XXI° century



Construction en bois et torchis dans la ville médiévale de Provins

© Esther Westerveld (Flickr, creative commons)



GREECE

Medieval City of Rhodes

The medieval city of Rhodes is located within a wall 4 kilometers long. The main building material in the city is limestone but some roofs are covered with several layers of earth.

>> CRITERIA : (II) (IV) (V)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The Order of St John of Jerusalem occupied Rhodes from 1309 to 1523 and set about transforming the city into a stronghold. It subsequently came under Turkish and Italian rule. With the Palace of the Grand Masters, the Great Hospital and the Street of the Knights, the Upper Town is one of the most beautiful urban ensembles of the Gothic period. In the Lower Town, Gothic architecture coexists with mosques, public baths and other buildings dating from the Ottoman period.

© Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre



DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1988
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N36 26 49.992
.....	E28 13 40.008
PROPERTY	66 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIV° - XX° century



1108

ISRAEL

Biblical Tels Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba

Of the more than 200 tels in Israel, Megiddo, Hazor and Beer Sheba are representative of those that contain substantial remains of cities with biblical associations. These prehistoric settlement mounds are composed of the stacked remains of successive cities partly built of adobe.

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) The three tels represent an interchange of human values throughout the ancient near-east, forged through extensive trade routes and alliances with other states and manifest in building styles which merged Egyptian, Syrian and Aegean influences to create a distinctive local style.

(iii) The three tels are a testimony to a civilization that has disappeared – that of the Cananean cities of the Bronze Age and the biblical cities of the Iron Age – and manifest in their expressions of creativity: town planning, fortifications, palaces, and water collection technologies.

(iv) The Biblical cities reflect the key stages of urban development in the Levant, which exerted a powerful influence on later history of the region.

(vi) The three tels, through their mentions in the Bible, constitute a religious and spiritual testimony of Outstanding Universal Value.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2005
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N32 35 49.992
.....	E35 10 55.992
PROPERTY	96 ha
BUFFER ZONE	604 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	VI^e - I^{er} millennium BC

Site de Hazor, détail des vestiges archéologiques en pierres et terre
© Hubert Guillaud, CRAterre



Site de Beer Sheba
© Hubert Guillaud, CRAterre



Tell Bet She'an
© Hubert Guillaud, CRAterre





PORTUGAL

Historic Centre of Évora

Some houses in the medieval quarter of Mouraria and the Jewish Quarter to the north west of Évora have preserved rammed earth walls. The rest of the city is primarily made of stones and bricks.

>> CRITERIA : (II) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

This museum-city, whose roots go back to Roman times, reached its golden age in the 15th century, when it became the residence of the Portuguese kings. Its unique quality stems from the whitewashed houses decorated with azulejos and wrought-iron balconies dating from the 16th to the 18th century. Its monuments had a profound influence on Portuguese architecture in Brazil.

Centre historique de la ville d'Évora
© Maria Fernandes , Université de Coimbra



DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1986**
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES..... **N38 34 23.016**
..... **W7 54 28.008**
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **I° - XXI° century**

Rue freiria de cima et cathédrale, Centre historique de la ville d'Évora

© Maria Fernandes , Université de Coimbra





1031

PORTUGAL

Historic Centre of Guimarães

The presence of mud, locally called *taipa de fasquio*, can be seen in the historical centre of Guimarães. This once common construction method has given way to houses of stone masonry for the first two levels and timber frame structures for the upper floors.

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) Guimarães is of considerable universal significance by virtue of the fact that specialized building techniques developed there in the Middle Ages were transmitted to Portuguese colonies in Africa and the New World, becoming their characteristic feature.

(iii) The early history of Guimarães is closely associated with the establishment of Portuguese national identity and the Portuguese language in the 12th century.

(iv) An exceptionally well preserved town, Guimarães illustrates the evolution of particular building types from the medieval settlement to the present-day city, and particularly in the 15th-19th centuries.

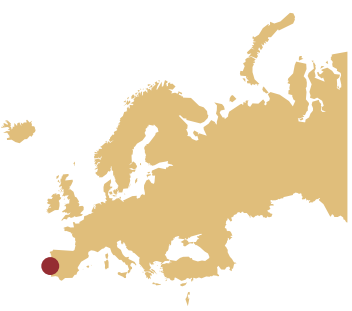
DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2001
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N41 26 26.988
.....	W8 17 41.352
PROPERTY	16 ha
BUFFER ZONE	45 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	X° - XXI° century

Guimarães

© Vences Bower (Flickr creative commons)



© K. Kendall (Flickr, creative common)



PORTUGAL

Historic Centre of Oporto

The presence of mud, locally called *taipa de fasquio*, can be seen in the historical centre of Porto. This once common construction method has given way to houses of stone masonry for the first two levels and timber frame structures for the upper floors.

>> CRITERIA : (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The city of Oporto, built along the hillsides overlooking the mouth of the Douro river, is an outstanding urban landscape with a 2,000-year history. Its continuous growth, linked to the sea (the Romans gave it the name *Portus*, or port), can be seen in the many and varied monuments, from the cathedral with its Romanesque choir, to the neoclassical Stock Exchange and the typically Portuguese Manueline-style Church of Santa Clara

DATE OF INSCRIPTION 1996
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES N41 8 30
 W8 37 0
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION I° - XXI° century



City of Porto
 © Hubert Guillaud, CRAterre







RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex

From the west, east, and south, the Complex is surrounded by an earth rampart and a moat of the Bolgar archaeological site of the 10th to 15th centuries. Earth can be found in the form of mortar for brick walls as well.

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) The historical and archaeological complex of Bolgar illustrates the exchange and re-integration of several subsequent cultural traditions and rulers and reflects these in influences on architecture, city-planning and landscape design. The property illustrates the cultural exchanges of Turkic, Finno-Ugric, Slavic and other traditions. Evidence of exchanges in architectural styles includes wooden constructions which emerged in the forest-rich region, the steppe component of Turkic language tribes, oriental influences connected with the adoption of Islam and European-Russian styles which dominated after it became part of the Russian state.

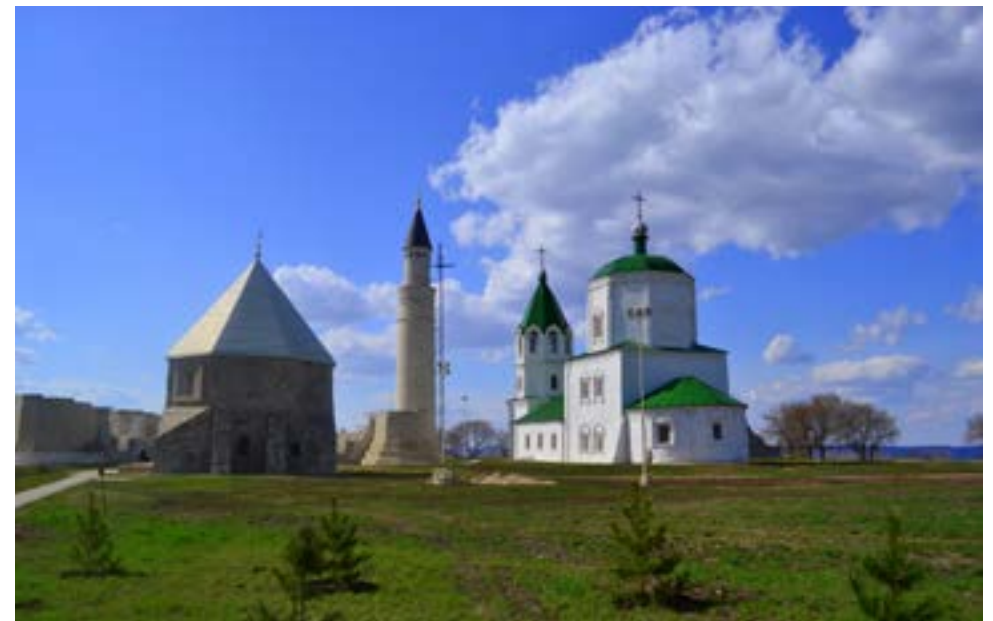
(vi) Bolgar remains a regional reference point for Tatar Muslims and likely other Muslim groups of the wider region in Eurasia. It carries associated religious and spiritual values which are illustrated predominantly during the annual pilgrimage season. Bolgar provides evidence of an early and northernmost Muslim enclave established in connection with the official accep-

tance of Islam by the Volga Bulgars as the state religion in 922 AD, which had a lasting impact on the cultural and architectural development of the wider geographical region.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2014
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N54 58 44
.....	E49 3 23
PROPERTY	424 ha
BUFFER ZONE.....	12,101 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	X^o - XV^o century

View of the remains of the Bolgar mosque, restored minaret, Northern and Eastern mausoleums and a church in Bolgar, Tatarstan, Russia

© Alaexis (Wikimedia Commons)



© MarinkaGal (Wikimedia Commons)



SPAIN

Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada

The walls of the Alhambra Palace, built from the Almohad period, are largely constructed in rammed earth. The name of this palace, from the Arabic *Al Hamra*, meaning «red», is in reference to the color reflected by earthen walls at sunset.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (III) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Rising above the modern lower town, the Alhambra and the Albayzín, situated on two adjacent hills, form the medieval part of Granada. To the east of the Alhambra fortress and residence are the magnificent gardens of the Generalife, the former rural residence of the emirs who ruled this part of Spain in the 13th and 14th centuries. The residential district of the Albayzín is a rich repository of Moorish vernacular architecture, into which the traditional Andalusian architecture blends harmoniously.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1984 (Ext. 1994)**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES **N37 10 36.012**
 **W3 35 39.984**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **XIII° - XVI° century**



© Thierry Joffroy, CRATERre



SPAIN

Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville

The Alcázar of Seville has some walls or parts of walls built of rammed earth, using a technique widely available in Spain during the Almohad period.

>> CRITERIA

(i) The Giralda constitutes a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of Almohad architecture. The immense Cathedral with five naves, which replaced the mosque, is the largest Gothic edifice in Europe. The elliptical space of the Cabildo, created by Hernán Ruiz, is one of the most beautiful architectural works of the Renaissance.

(ii) The Giralda influenced the construction of numerous towers in Spain, and, after the Conquest, in the Americas.

(iii) The Cathedral - the largest Gothic temple in Europe - and the Alcázar of Seville bear exceptional testimony to the civilization of the Alhoms and to that of Christian Andalusia dating from the re-conquest of 1248 to the 16th century, which was thoroughly imbued with Moorish influences.

(vi) The Cathedral, the Alcázar and the Lonja are directly and tangibly associated with a universally important event: the 'discovery'

of the New World by Christopher Columbus in 1492/1493 and the colonization of Latin America. The tomb of Christopher Columbus is in the Cathedral. Within the Admirals' Hall (Sala de los Almirantes), plans were made for a number of history's greatest explorations, notably the circumnavigation of the globe by Magellan and Sebastián El Cano (1519-1522). In the Lonja are conserved the most precious documents from the archives of the colonies in the Americas.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1987
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N37 23 1.824
.....	W5 59 29.58
PROPERTY	12 ha
BUFFER ZONE	187 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIII° - XVI° century

Palais de l'Alcazar

© John Picken (Flickr, creative common)



Jardins de l'Alcazar

© John Picken (Flickr, creative common)





SPAIN

Historic Centre of Cordoba

The use of earth can be seen in the ancient fabric of the city of Cordoba

>> CRITERIA : (I) (II) (III) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Cordoba's period of greatest glory began in the 8th century after the Moorish conquest, when some 300 mosques and innumerable palaces and public buildings were built to rival the splendours of Constantinople, Damascus and Baghdad. In the 13th century, under Ferdinand III, the Saint, Cordoba's Great Mosque was turned into a cathedral and new defensive structures, particularly the Alcázar de los Reyes Cristianos and the Torre Fortaleza de la Calahorra, were erected.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1984 (Ext. 1994)**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....**N37 52 45.1**
**W4 46 47**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **III^e century BC –**
XIV^e century AC.

Walkway in Cordoba
 © Mihael Grmek (Wikimedia Commons)

Palais royal de Cordoue
 © Guy Moll (Flickr, creative contents)



SPAIN

Old town of Cáceres

The *Desmochada Tower*, part of the Almohad enclosure of the city of Cáceres, reflects the rise of the technique of rammed earth during this period in Spain. The use of rammed earth and adobe is also found in the vernacular fabric of the ancient city.

>> CRITERIA : (III) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The city's history of battles between Moors and Christians is reflected in its architecture, which is a blend of Roman, Islamic, Northern Gothic and Italian Renaissance styles. Of the 30 or so towers from the Muslim period, the Torre del Bujaco is the most famous.

**Arc de l'étoile vue depuis
la Tour de Cáceres Bujaco**
©José Porras (Wikimedia Commons)



Vieille ville de Cáceres
© UNESCO/Yves Fruneau



DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1987**
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES **N39 28 27.984**
..... **W6 22 12**
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **XIII° - XVI° century**



614

TURKEY

City of Safranbolu

About half of the oldest houses in the Çukur and Kirankoy neighborhoods are wood-frame filled with bricks or adobe. This technique is particularly well suited to the context of high seismicity in the City of Safranbolu.

>> CRITERIA : (II) (IV) (V)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

From the 13th century to the advent of the railway in the early 20th century, Safranbolu was an important caravan station on the main East-West trade route. The Old Mosque, Old Bath and Süleyman Pasha Medrese were built in 1322. During its apogee in the 17th century, Safranbolu's architecture influenced urban development throughout much of the Ottoman Empire.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1994
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N41 15 36
.....	E32 41 22.992
PROPERTY	193 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIII^e - XXI^e century

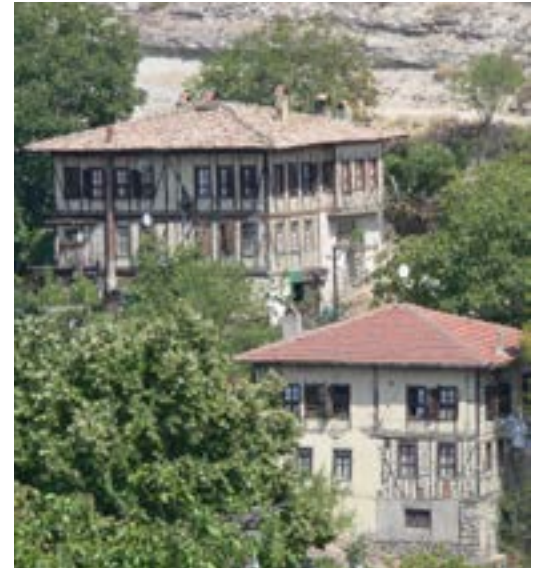


© Romain Anger



© Romain Anger

© Laetitia Fontaine





1405

TURKEY

Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük

The main architectural components of the site are densely clustered mud brick houses with areas of refuse or midden between them. All walls are made of unbaked mud-brick. To support clay and reed surfaces, oak and juniper cross beams were used for roofs.

>> CRITERIA :

(iii) Çatalhöyük provides a unique testimony to a moment of the Neolithic, in which the first agrarian settlements were established in central Anatolia and developed over centuries from villages to urban centres, largely based on egalitarian principles. The early principles of these settlements have been well preserved through the abandonment of the site for several millennia. These principles can be read in the urban plan, architectural structures, wall paintings and burial evidence. The stratigraphy of up to 18 settlement layers provides an exceptional testimony to the gradual development, re-shaping and expansion of the settlement.

(iv) The house clusters of Çatalhöyük, characterized by their streetless neighbourhoods, dwellings with roof access, and house types representing a highly circumscribed distribution of activity areas and features according to a clear spatial order aligned on cardinal directions, form an outstanding settlement type of the Neolithic period. The comparable sizes of the dwellings

throughout the city illustrate an early type of urban layout based on community and egalitarian ideals.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2012
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N37 40 0
.....	E32 49 41
PROPERTY	37 ha
BUFFER ZONE	111 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	VIII^e millennium BC – VII^e millennium BC

North Excavation Area
© Çatalhöyük (Flickr, creative commons)



Repaired patches of mortar with finger impressions
© Çatalhöyük (Flickr, creative commons)



Çatalhöyük 2013: taking levels in the South Shelter
© Scott D. Haddow (Flickr, creative commons)





UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND / GERMANY

Frontiers of the Roman Empire

All kinds of materials were used to raise the 5,000km of walls and associated constructions (ditches, forts, fortresses, watch towers, houses) that were the 'Roman Limes' at its peak. In most places it is in stone and wood, but also in earth in the form of clay mortar for masonry, or embankments and ditches constructed in the original landscape.

>> CRITERIA : (II) (III) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The 'Roman Limes' represents the border of the Roman Empire at its greatest extent in the 2nd century AD. It stretched over 5,000km from the Atlantic coast of northern Britain, through Europe to the Black Sea, and from there to the Red Sea and across North Africa to the Atlantic coast. The remains of the Limes today consist of vestiges of built walls, ditches, forts, fortresses, watch-towers and civilian settlements. Certain elements of the line have been excavated, some reconstructed and a few destroyed. The two sections of the Limes in Germany cover a length of 550km from the north-west of the country to the Danube in the south-east. The 118km-long Hadrian's Wall (UK) was built on the orders of the Emperor Hadrian c. 122 AD at the northernmost limits of the Roman province of Britannia. It is a striking example of the organization of a military zone and illustrates the defensive techniques and geopolitical strategies of ancient Rome. The Antonine Wall, a 60km-long fortification in Scot-

land, was started by Emperor Antonius Pius in 142 AD as a defense against the 'barbarians' of the north. It constitutes the northwestern-most portion of the Roman Limes.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1987 (Ext. 2005, 2008)
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N54 59 33.4
.....	W2 36 3.6
PROPERTY	527 ha
BUFFER ZONE	5 226 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	II^o century

© Tyler Bell (Flickr creative commons)



© Francis Bijl (Flickr, creative commons)



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site

Cahokia Mounds is the largest pre-Columbian settlement north of Mexico. It covers 1,600 hectares and has some 120 earthen mounds made by humans, including *Monks Mound*, which covers an area of 5 hectares and is 30 meters high. It is the largest prehistoric earthwork of the United States of America.

>> CRITERIA :

(iii) Dating from the Mississippian period (800-1350), Cahokia Mounds is the largest pre-Columbian archaeological site north of Mexico, and also the earliest. It is the pre-eminent example of a cultural, religious, and economic center of the prehistoric Mississippian cultural tradition.

(iv) Cahokia graphically demonstrates the existence of a pre-urban society in which a powerful political and economic hierarchy was responsible for the organization of labor, communal agriculture, and trade. This is reflected in the size and layout of the settlement and the nature and structure of the public and private buildings.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1982
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N38 39 31
.....	W90 3 41
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	IX° - XIV° century



© Emily Dickinson (Flickr, creative commons)



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Chaco Culture

“The Chaco Canyon sites graphically illustrate the architectural and engineering achievements of the Chaco Anasazi people, who overcame the harshness of the environment of the south-western United States to found a culture that dominated the area for more than four centuries.”

>> CRITERIA :

(iii) The buildings, mostly made of stone masonry bound by mud were covered with plaster made with clay soil. Some remains of mud walls (jacal) are also preserved.



DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1987**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES..... **N36 3 49.6**
 **W107 58 15**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **IX° - XIII° century**



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Mesa Verde National Park

The ancient dwelling sites at Mesa Verde were built with locally available materials: stones from the cliffs, wood from the forests and earth from the plateau and the plains. Earth was mainly used as mortar for laying the stones of the walls, but also for making floors, terraces and the dome-shaped roofs of Khivas (meeting places) as well as for plastering floors and walls.

>> CRITERIA :

(iii) The exceptional archaeological sites of the Mesa Verde landscape provide eloquent testimony to the ancient cultural traditions of Native American tribes. They represent a graphic link between the past and present ways of life of the Puebloan Peoples of the American south-west.

© Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre

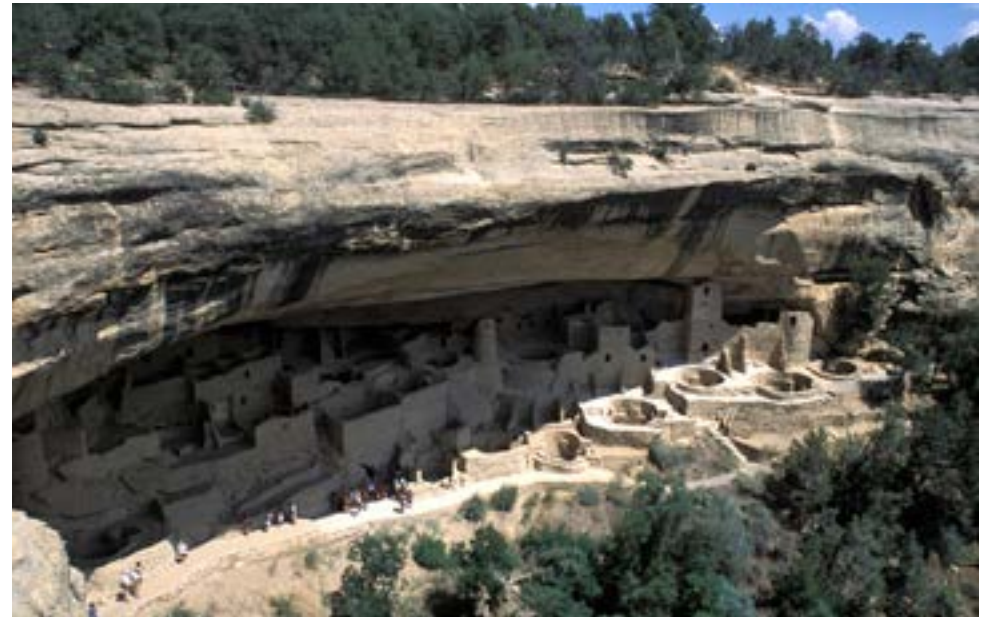


DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2001
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N41 26 26.988
.....	W8 17 41.352
PROPERTY	16 ha
BUFFER ZONE	45 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	X^e - XXI^e century

© Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre



© Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre





1435

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Monumental Earthworks of Poverty Point

The property consists of vast, integrated complex of earthen monuments, constructed 3,700-3,100 years ago. It covers 163 hectares and includes five earthen mounds, six concentric, semi-elliptical earthen ridges, a 17.4 hectares central plaza and extensive borrow areas. The massive Mound A, one of the largest artificially constructed earthen mounds in North America, dominates the site.

>> CRITERIA

(iii) Poverty Point Monumental Earthworks bear exceptional testimony to a vanished cultural tradition, the Poverty Point culture, centered in the Lower Mississippi Valley during the Late Archaic period, 4,000-2,500 years ago. This site, which dates to 3,700-3,100 BP, is an outstanding example of landscape design and monumental earthwork construction by a population of hunter-fisher-gatherers. The mound complex is a singular achievement in earthen construction in North America: it was not surpassed for at least 2,000 years (and only then by people supported by a farming economy). The particular layout of the complex is unique to this site. The natural setting of this inland settlement was an important factor in the site's establishment and longevity. The location provided easy access to the Mississippi River valley and the hardwood forests along its margins. Although rich in edible resources, the setting lacked stone, a critical raw material for tools and other objects. Thus, an extensive trade network for rocks and minerals from hundreds of kilometers away played a key

role in the Poverty Point phenomenon.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2014
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N32 38 13
.....	W91 24 23
PROPERTY	163 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVIII^e - XII^e century BC

Ridge view

© Bart Everson (Flickr, creative commons)

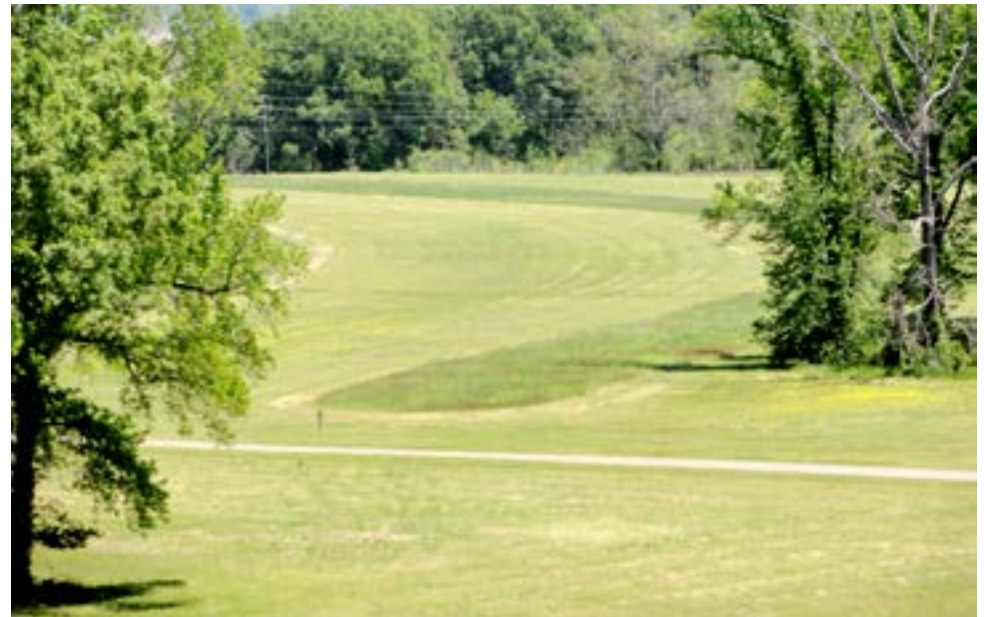
Bird Mound (Mound A)

© Bart Everson (Flickr, creative commons)



Mound A

© Lanza Romanza (Flickr, creative commons)





UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Pueblo de Taos

Situated in the valley of a small tributary of the Rio Grande, this adobe settlement – consisting of dwellings and ceremonial buildings – represents the culture of the Pueblo Indians of Arizona and New Mexico.

>> CRITERIA :

(iv) Pueblo de Taos is a remarkable example of a traditional type of architectural ensemble from the pre-Hispanic period of the Americas unique to this region and one which, because of the living culture of its community, has successfully retained most of its traditional forms up to the present day.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1992**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES..... **N36 26 20.004**
 **W105 32 30.012**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **XI° - XV° century**



© Pascal Odul, CRAterre





>> REGION

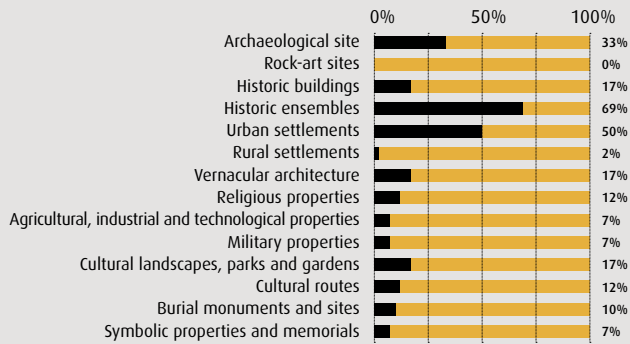
Latin America & the Caribbean

Statistics Latin America & the Caribbean

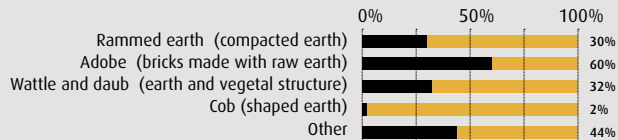
TYPES AND
CONSTRUCTION MODES
41 PROPERTIES



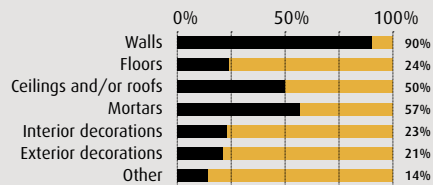
Type of site



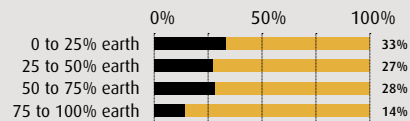
Type of earth construction



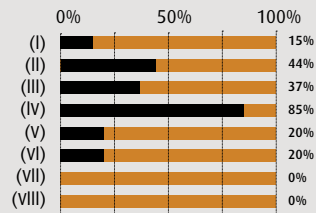
Position of earth



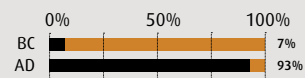
Proportion of earth on site



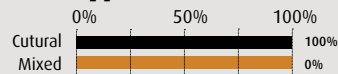
Criteria



Periods



Type



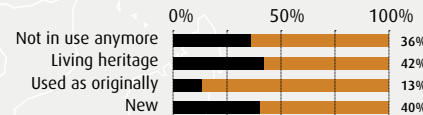
- 01 ARGENTINA / BOLIVIA / CHILE / COLOMBIA / ECUADOR / PERU: Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System
- 02 BOLIVIA: City of Potosí
- 03 BOLIVIA: Historic City of Sucre
- 04 BRAZIL: Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia
- 05 BRAZIL: Historic Centre of São Luís
- 06 BRAZIL: Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina
- 07 BRAZIL: Historic Centre of the Town of Goiás
- 08 BRAZIL: Historic Centre of the Town of Olinda
- 09 BRAZIL: Historic Town of Ouro Preto
- 10 BRAZIL: Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas
- 11 CHILE: Historic quarter of the seaport city of Valparaiso
- 12 COLOMBIA: Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia
- 13 COLOMBIA: Historic centre of Santa Cruz de Mompox
- 14 COLOMBIA: National archaeological park of Tierradentro (dugouts tombs)
- 15 COLOMBIA: Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena
- 16 COSTA RICA: Precolumbian Chiefdom Settlements with Stone Spheres of the Diquis
- 17 CUBA: Historic Centre of Camagüey
- 18 CUBA: Old Havana and its Fortifications
- 19 CUBA: Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios
- 20 CUBA: Viñales Valley
- 21 ECUADOR: City of Quito
- 22 ECUADOR: Historic Centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca
- 23 EL SALVADOR: Joya de Cerén Archaeological Site
- 24 GUATEMALA: Antigua Guatemala
- 25 MEXICO: Archaeological Zone of Paquimé, Casas Grandes
- 26 MEXICO: Historic Centre of Morelia
- 27 MEXICO: Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological Site of Monte Albán
- 28 MEXICO: Historic Centre of Puebla
- 29 MEXICO: Historic Centre of Zacatecas
- 30 MEXICO: Historic Monuments Zone of Querétaro
- 31 MEXICO: Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines
- 32 MEXICO: Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan
- 33 MEXICO: Protective town of San Miguel & the sanctuary of Jesus Nazareno
- 34 NICARAGUA: Cathédrale de León
- 35 NICARAGUA: Ruines de León Viejo
- 36 PERU: Chan Chan Archaeological Zone
- 37 PERU: City of Cuzco
- 38 PERU: Historic Centre of Lima
- 39 PERU: Sacred city of Caral-Supe
- 40 URUGUAY: Historic Quarter of the City of Colonia del Sacramento
- 41 VENEZUELA: Coro and its Port

Statistics Latin America & the Caribbean

ANALYSIS
OF QUESTIONNAIRES
26 RESPONSES/41 PROPERTIES

CURRENT SITUATION OF PROPERTIES

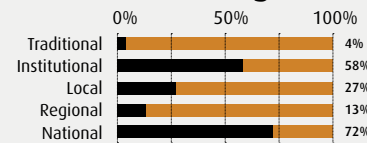
Use



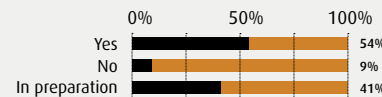
Ownership



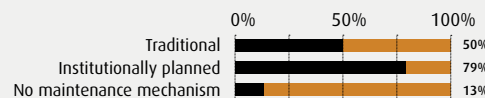
Site management



Management plan

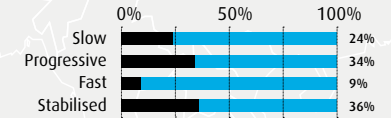


Maintenance

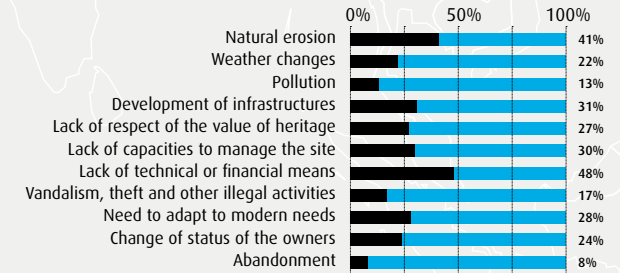


THREATS

Degradation speed

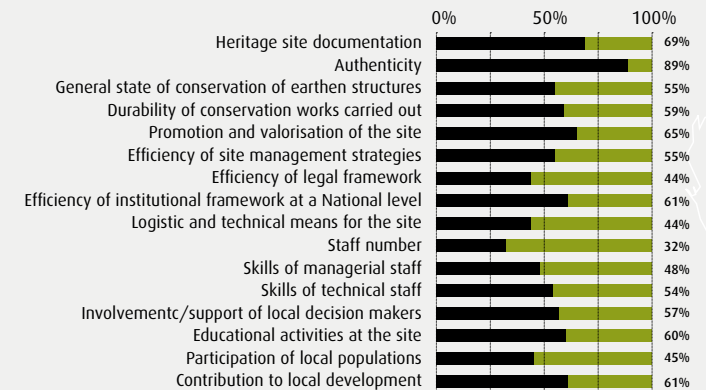


Type of threats

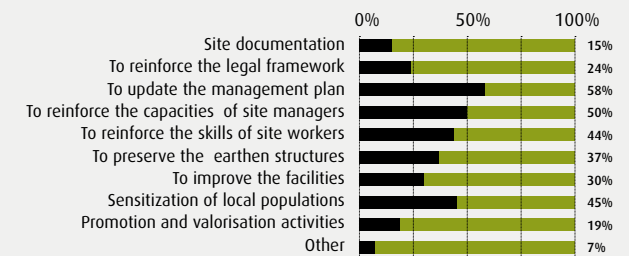


PRIORITIES

Current level of satisfaction



Priorities for action





ARGENTINA / BOLIVIA / CHILE /
COLOMBIA / ECUADOR / PERU

Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System

Earth is present in the form of adobe with mud mortar.

<< Adobe is a building material manufactured with clay, thin straw guinea pig hair and crop stubble, moulded into bricks and dried in the open air. It has been found in colonial structures, containing the remains of loose stone, straw, ceramics and human hair.

Mud is used for various purposes in the Andes, including the construction of adobe walls, mortar and thatching. Mortar is obtained by adding Peruvian grass and animal and human hair to the mud. >>

See Nomination of the World Heritage List, January 2013, pp.616

>> CRITERIA : (II) (III) (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

This site is an extensive Inca communication, trade and defence network of roads covering 30,000 km. Constructed by the Incas over several centuries and partly based on pre-Inca infrastructure, this extraordinary network through one of the world's most extreme geographical terrains linked the snow-capped peaks of the Andes – at an altitude of more than 6,000 m – to the coast, running through hot rainforests, fertile valleys and absolute deserts. It reached its maximum expansion in the 15th century, when it spread across the length and breadth of the Andes. The Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System includes 273 component sites spread over more than 6,000 km that were selected to highlight the social, political, architectural and engineering achievements of the network, along with its associated infrastructure for trade, accommodation and storage, as well as sites of religious significance.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2014
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	S18 15 0
.....	W69 35 30
PROPERTY	11,407 ha
BUFFER ZONE	663,070 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	X^e century BC – XV^e century AD

Chitarran

© madame_web (Flickr, creative commons)



La Cofradia

© madame_web (Flickr, creative commons)



La Paz

© madame_web (Flickr, creative commons)





BOLIVIA

City of Potosí

The city of Potosí, built in the 16th century at an altitude of over 4,000 meters for the exploitation of silver mines, still has around 160,000 inhabitants. One- or two-level houses were constructed of adobe bricks bounded with earth mortar, while the public and religious buildings were built of stone.

>> CRITERIA : (II) (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Founded by the Portuguese in 1680 on the Río de la Plata, the city was of strategic importance in resisting the Spanish. After being disputed for a century, it was finally lost by its founders. The well-preserved urban landscape illustrates the successful fusion of the Portuguese, Spanish and post-colonial styles.

© Martin St-Amant (Wikimedia commons)



DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1987
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	S19 35 0.996
.....	W65 45 11.016
PROPERTY	130 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI° - XXI° century

Panorama de la ville de Potosi, Bolivie
© Jenny Mealing (Flickr, creative common)



© Danielle Peirera (Flickr, creative commons)





BOLIVIA

Historic City of Sucre

The colonial era left its mark in the city of Sucre, which retains a great number of 'old' houses, many of which date from the 18th century. Their architecture is very subdued; the only features that animate these homes are the imposing doors, the wooden corner balconies, the gates, window grilles and the large courtyards, sometimes with arcades. The walls are primarily made of adobe, fired brick and sometimes stone, often bounded with an earthen mortar. Whitewashed, the walls reflect a typical 'white city'. Earth was also used in the construction of churches. Those from the Renaissance (1550-1650) are adobe with massif contre-forts.

>> CRITERIA : (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Sucre, the first capital of Bolivia, was founded by the Spanish in the first half of the 16th century. Its many well-preserved 16th-century religious buildings, such as San Lázaro, San Francisco and Santo Domingo, illustrate the blending of local architectural traditions with styles imported from Europe.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1991
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	S19 2 35.016
.....	W65 15 33.012
PROPERTY	114 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI^e - XXI^e century

© Jenny Mealing (Flickr, creative common)



© Robert Cutts (Flickr, creative commons)





BRAZIL

Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia

The brightly colored houses, often decorated with fine stucco, are a feature of the old city of Salvador de Bahia. The painted and decorated plaster in some cases cover earthen walls (pau a pique, adobe).

>> CRITERIA : (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

As the first capital of Brazil, from 1549 to 1763, Salvador de Bahia witnessed the blending of European, African and Amerindian cultures. It was also, from 1558, the first slave market in the New World, with slaves arriving to work on the sugar plantations. The city has managed to preserve many outstanding Renaissance buildings. The old town is characterized by brightly coloured houses, often decorated with fine stucco work.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1985
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	S12 58 0
.....	W38 30 0
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI° - XXI° century

© LecomteB (Wikimedia Commons)



© Rosino (Wikimedia Commons)

BRAZIL

Historic Centre of São Luís

As São Luis developed during the 18th and 19th centuries, the mud and straw houses built after the 17th century have partially given way to new construction systems based on stones and mortar, finished with lime, fish oil, wood and marble from Portugal. Elements adapted to humidity of the tropical climate, such as wooden verandas, also emerged. Today there is still a significant portion of homes made with construction techniques taking advantage of properties of earth in terms of climate adaptation: buildings made of adobe and cob, represent between 50 and 75% of the buildings in the Historic Centre of São Luis.

>> CRITERIA : (III) (IV) (V)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The late 17th century core of this historic town, founded by the French and occupied by the Dutch before coming under Portuguese rule, has preserved the original rectangular street plan in its entirety. Thanks to a period of economic stagnation in the early 20th century, an exceptional number of fine historic buildings has survived, making this an outstanding example of an Iberian colonial town.



DATE OF INSCRIPTION 1997
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES..... N36 26 20.004
 W105 32 30.012
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION XI^o - XV^o century



© Lyssuel Galvet (Flickr creative common)





BRAZIL

Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina

Between 25 and 50% of the houses of the historic centre of Diamantina (mainly 18th and 19th century) are made of earth. Several construction techniques are represented: cob, adobe and wattle and daub. The architecture of Diamantina is distinguished from that of other Brazilian colonial cities in that the cut stone is not used except for foundations. Wood has been used for the construction of the decorative elements in both civil and religious architecture. The urban fabric was densified during the 19th century but always respecting the rules of the local traditional art of building. Up until the 1950s, properties were maintained using traditional materials

>> CRITERIA :

(ii) Diamantina shows how explorers of the Brazilian territory, diamond prospectors, and representatives of the Crown were able to adapt European models to an American context in the 18th century, thus creating a culture that was faithful to its roots yet completely original.

(iv) The urban and architectural group of Diamantina, perfectly integrated into a wild landscape, is a fine example of an adventurous spirit combined with a quest for refinement so typical of human nature.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1999
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	S18 13 60
.....	W43 36 0
PROPERTY	29 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVIII° - XXI° century



© Luca De Santis (Flickr creative commons)





BRAZIL

Historic Centre of the Town of Goiás

Goiás testifies to how the founders of Portuguese and Brazilian cities adapted Portuguese urban and architectural models to the realities of a tropical region by borrowing the use of local materials and vernacular techniques from the Indians. As a result of their consistent use by local artisans, the urban planning and architecture of Goiás create a harmonious whole. The historic town has preserved its authenticity and integrity by continuing local traditions. Its architecture is characterized by the continued use of vernacular techniques: adobe, taipa (cob) and «pau-a-pic» (type of wattle and daub).

>> CRITERIA : (IV) (VI)

(ii): In its layout and architecture the historic town of Goiás is an outstanding example of a European town admirably adapted to the climatic, geographical and cultural constraints of central South America

(iv): Goiás represents the evolution of a form of urban structure and architecture characteristic of the colonial settlement of South America, making full use of local materials and techniques and conserving its exceptional setting.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2001
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	S15 55 59.808
.....	W50 8 0.096
PROPERTY	40 ha
BUFFER ZONE	44 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVIII^o - XXI^o century

© LecomteB (Wikimedia Commons)



© Rosino (Wikimedia Commons)



BRAZIL

Historic Centre of the Town of Olinda

The city of Olinda was built from locally available materials and expertise brought by the Portuguese in the mid-16th century. The major building systems at that time were stone masonry and earth. Earth was used either as a mortar, as masonry material, or as fill-in. In the following centuries, baked brick gradually developed. It is thought today that about a quarter of the houses in the city centre still have – in whole or in part – walls and partitions made with the original techniques and materials.

>> CRITERIA : (II) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Founded in the 16th century by the Portuguese, the town's history is linked to the sugarcane industry. Rebuilt after being looted by the Dutch, its basic urban fabric dates from the 18th century. The harmonious balance between the buildings, gardens, 20 Baroque churches, convents and numerous small passos (chapels) all contribute to Olinda's particular charm.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1982
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	S8 0 48
PROPERTY	W34 50 42
PROPERTY	120 ha
BUFFER ZONE	920 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI° - XXI° century



© Lyssuel Calvet (Flickr creative common)



BRAZIL

Historic Town of Ouro Preto

With the end of gold mining in the 19th century in the state of Minas Gerais, Ouro Preto was gradually abandoned. Its architecture has changed very little since that time. More than three quarters of the houses are still built in whole or in part with earth, using different techniques. The 'pau a pique' is a traditional technique consisting of a blend of supple horizontal pieces of wood (usually bamboo) on a fixed structure of vertical wooden poles, within which there is an earthen filling. Adobe masonry, as well as cob, are also widely used techniques.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (III)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Founded at the end of the 17th century, Ouro Preto (Black Gold) was the focal point of the gold rush and Brazil's golden age in the 18th century. With the exhaustion of the gold mines in the 19th century, the city's influence declined but many churches, bridges and fountains remain as a testimony to its past prosperity and the exceptional talent of the Baroque sculptor Aleijadinho.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	W43 30 20
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	S20 23 20
.....	W43 30 20
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVII^e - XXI^e century

Centre historique
© Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRATerre



**Détail intérieur en «pau a pique»,
maison d'habitation.**
© Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRATerre



© Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRATerre



BRAZIL

Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas

The Church of Bom Jesus do Congonhas was originally a simple construction of stone and earth (adobe, and possibly rammed earth), in the tradition of the early religious buildings of Minas Gerais. However, after the death of its founder, Feliciano Mendes, in 1765, its interior was given an elaborate rocaille decor and Rococo style inspired by Italian models, which profoundly altered its original appearance.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

This sanctuary in Minas Gerais, south of Belo Horizonte, was built in the second half of the 18th century. It consists of a church with a magnificent Rococo interior of Italian inspiration; an outdoor stairway decorated with statues of the prophets; and seven chapels illustrating the Stations of the Cross, in which the polychrome sculptures by Aleijadinho are masterpieces of a highly original, moving, expressive form of Baroque art.

Congonhas
© Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRAterre



DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1985
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	S20 29 59
.....	W43 51 28
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVIII^e century

Sanctuaire de Bom Jesus de Congonhas
© Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRAterre



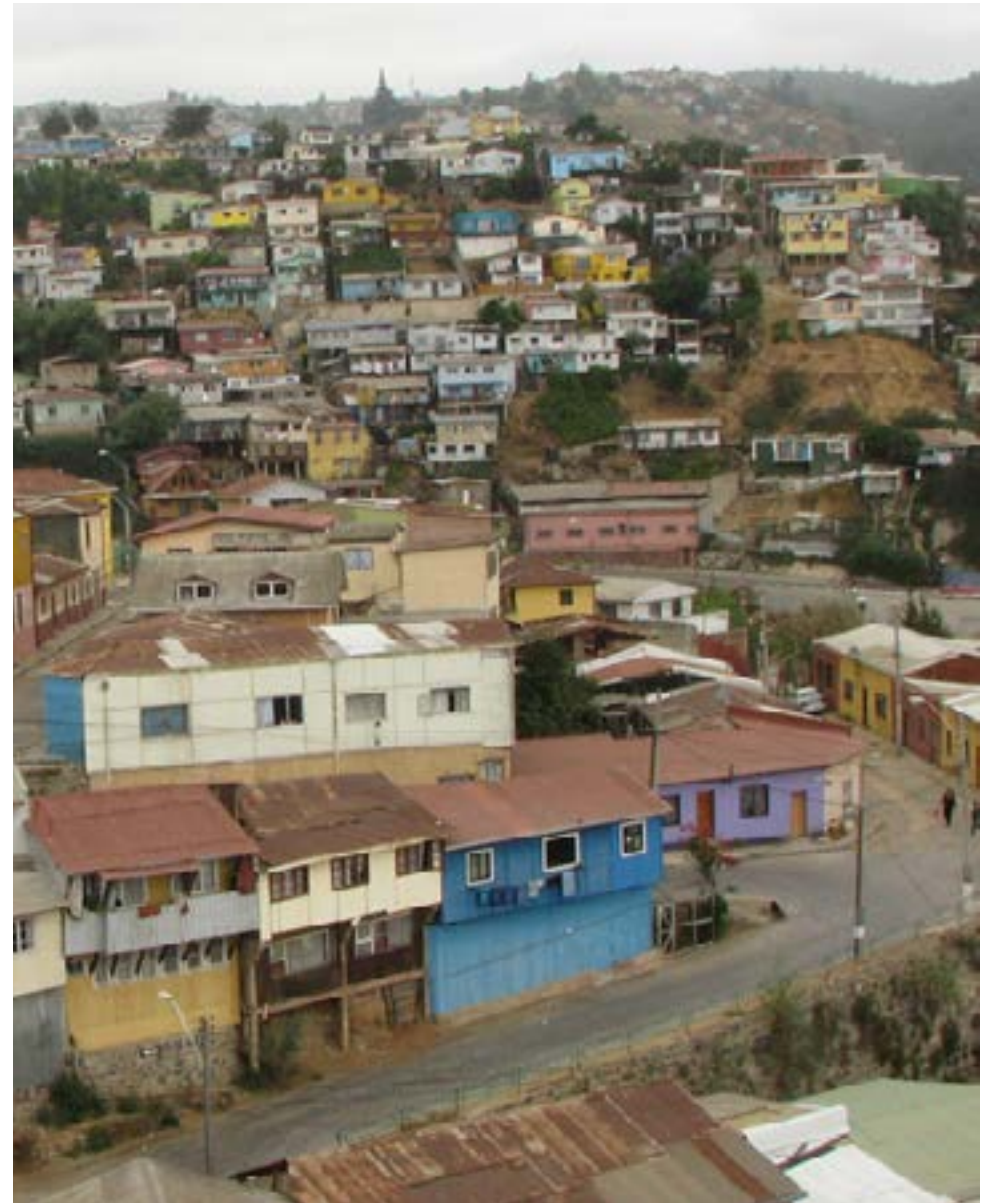
CHILE

Historic quarter of the seaport city of Valparaíso

In its natural amphitheater-like setting, the city is characterized by a vernacular urban fabric adapted to the hillsides, as opposed to the geometrical layout utilized in the plains. Valparaíso also shows a vernacular continuity in the use of building techniques. Adobe masonry, wood and plants are the predominant materials. The vast majority of the historic fabric of the city (such as its oldest building, the Eglisia de la Matriz) is composed of buildings with earthen walls built on stone foundations. Wooden ribs provide a good level of stability during earthquakes. Generally, adobe is used only on the ground floor in homes, being substituted by another construction system for any upper level(s): quíncha (local wattle and daub) or adobillo (wood frame filled with adobes).

>> CRITERIA :

(iii) Valparaíso is an exceptional testimony to the early phase of globalisation in the late 19th century, when it became the leading merchant port on the sea routes of the Pacific coast of South America.



DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2003
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	S33 2 26.3
.....	W71 37 40.8
PROPERTY	23 ha
BUFFER ZONE	45 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIX° - XXI° century



COLOMBIA

Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia

The Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia is dotted with small villages where earthen structures dominate, with rammed earth at the base (ground floor) and wattle and daub (bahareque) inside a wooden structure above.

>> CRITERIA : (V) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The Coffee Cultural Landscape is an exceptional example of a sustainable and productive cultural landscape that is unique and representative of a tradition that is a strong symbol for coffee growing areas worldwide. It encompasses six farming landscapes, which include 18 urban centres on the foothills of the western and central ranges of the Cordillera de los Andes in the west of the country. It reflects a centennial tradition of coffee growing in small plots in the high forest and the way farmers have adapted cultivation to difficult mountain conditions. The urban areas, mainly situated on the relatively flat tops of hills above sloping coffee fields, are characterized by the architecture of the Antioquian colonization with Spanish influence. Building materials were, and remain in some areas, cob and pleated cane for the walls with clay tiles for the roofs.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2011
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N2 34 60
.....	W76 1 60
PROPERTY	141 120 ha
BUFFER ZONE	207 000 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIX° - XXI° century



Constructions en terre faites de pisé à la base et de torchis (bahareque) à l'étage

© Beatriz Helena Ramirez Gonzalez



COLOMBIA

Historic centre of Santa Cruz de Mompox

Houses found around the perimeter of the Calle de Atras, a secondary street in the city, have wooden structures with an earthen construction technique called bahareque (wattle and daub). Family houses from the 17th to the early 19th centuries are arranged around a central or lateral open space, adapted to the climate and local customs. Rammed earth and adobe are other earthen construction techniques used in Mompox, mainly for the finest homes or public buildings. Earth was also used for making mortars and interior plasters (including ceilings). Today, the proportion of earthen structures still present in the historical center of Mompox is about 25%.

>> CRITERIA : (IV) (V)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Founded in 1540 on the banks of the River Magdalena, Mompox played a key role in the Spanish colonization of northern South America. From the 16th to the 19th century the city developed parallel to the river, with the main street acting as a dyke. The historic centre has preserved the harmony and unity of the urban landscape. Most of the buildings are still used for their original purposes, providing an exceptional picture of what a Spanish colonial city was like.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1995
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N9 13 60
.....	W74 25 60
PROPERTY	458 ha
BUFFER ZONE	632 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI° - XXI° century





COLOMBIA

«National archaeological park of Tierradentro

Burial practices in Tierradentro involved adding earth during rituals, such as during the burial of the bones inside the hypogea (underground tomb), or, after cremation, mixing the ashes with red earth. In addition to this cultural use, earth was also a building material. The habitat was made of small hamlets, with oval constructions built on artificial terraces with rammed earth floors. The wooden frames of these houses were filled with a wattle of corn stalks mixed with mud. The roofs were made of thatch.

>> CRITERIA : (III)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Several monumental statues of human figures can be seen in the park, which also contains many *hypogea* dating from the 6th to the 10th century. These huge underground tombs (some burial chambers are up to 12 metres wide) are decorated with motifs that reproduce the internal decor of homes of the period. They reveal the social complexity and cultural wealth of a pre-Hispanic society in the northern Andes.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1995**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES..... **N2 34 60**
 **W76 1 60**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **VI° - X° century**



© inyucho (Flickr creative common)

COLOMBIA

Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena

With the exception of the main monuments of the city which are built in stone and wood, with lime-sand mortar, about 25% of the historic fabric is composed of houses made of adobe and fired bricks (corners, openings, etc.) built on stone foundations. Earth was also used in the composition of masonry mortars.

>> CRITERIA : (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Situated in a bay in the Caribbean Sea, Cartagena has the most extensive fortifications in South America. A system of zones divides the city into three neighbourhoods: San Pedro, with the cathedral and many Andalusian-style palaces; San Diego, where merchants and the middle class lived; and Gethsemani, the 'popular quarter'.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1984**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES..... **N10 25 0**
 **W75 31 60**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **XVI° - XXI° century**



© pocius (Flickr, creative commons)



© pocius (Flickr, creative commons)

© Einer Rivera (Wikimedia commons)





COSTA-RICA

Precolumbian Chieftdom Settlements with Stone Spheres of the Diquis

The property comprises four archaeological sites located in the Diquis Delta in southern Costa Rica. They represent four different settlement sites of chieftdom societies in the Precolumbian period and contain artificial mounds, paved areas, burial sites and a collection of distinctive stone spheres.

>> CRITERIA :

(iii) The Precolumbian Chieftdom Settlements with Stone Spheres of the Diquis illustrate the physical evidence of the complex political, social and productive structures of the Precolumbian hierarchical societies. The chieftdoms which inhabited the Diquis Delta created hierarchical settlements expressing the division of different levels of power centres, presented by the different serial components. Likewise, the exceptional stone spheres, which continue to leave researchers speculating about the method and tools of their production, represent an exceptional testimony to the artistic traditions and craft capabilities of these Precolumbian societies.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2014
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N8 54 41
.....	W83 28 39
PROPERTY	25 ha
BUFFER ZONE.....	143 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	V° - XVI° century

Algunas de las esferas de piedra que se encuentran en Finca 6 al cuidado del Museo Nacional de Costa Rica

© Axxis10 (Wikimedia Commons)





1270

CUBA

Historic Centre of Camagüey

The historic center of Camagüey, rebuilt several times since it was founded by Spanish settlers in 1514 or 1515, includes some adobe buildings.

>> CRITERIA :

(iv): The Historic Centre of Camagüey constitutes an outstanding urban architectural type in Latin America, featured by its irregular urban layout that produced an unusual system of squares, minor squares, serpentine streets, alleys, urban blocks and plots system. Monumental and domestic architecture form a homogeneous urban fabric where it is possible to find architectural expressions corresponding to different periods of the evolution of the town.

(v): The Historic Centre of Camagüey constitutes an exceptional example of a traditional urban settlement relatively isolated from main trade routes, where the Spanish colonizers were subject to European medieval urban influences in the urban layout and to traditional construction techniques brought to the Americas by the first masons and construction masters.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2008
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N21 22 43
.....	W77 55 7
PROPERTY	54 ha
BUFFER ZONE	276 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI° - XXI° century

Historic town of Camagüey, 20th century wattle and daub house
© OHC Camagüey

Cristo street
© Ramon Roviroa (Wikimedia Commons)



Facades, 18th and 19th centuries in wattle and daub
© OHC Camagüey





CUBA

Old Havana and its Fortifications

With a continuity of building systems implemented over five centuries, La Habana Vieja (Old City of Havana) retains a rich civil and religious architectural heritage in adobe and rammed earth, such as the Covento Santa Clara, a pre-Baroque convent.

>> CRITERIA : (IV) (V)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Havana was founded in 1519 by the Spanish. By the 17th century, it had become one of the Caribbean's main centres for shipbuilding. Although it is today a sprawling metropolis of 2 million inhabitants, its old centre retains an interesting mix of Baroque and neoclassical monuments, and a homogeneous ensemble of private houses with arcades, balconies, wrought iron gates and internal courtyards.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1982
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N23 7 60
.....	W82 20 60
PROPERTY	143 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI° - XXI° century

Interior gallery of a colonial house
© OCH Havane



Detail of «mampuesto»,
a mixture of earth and rubble
© Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRAterre



Colonial house built in stone
and rammed earth

© Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRAterre





CUBA

Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios

«The domestic architecture of the city of Trinidad is characterized by its one-story houses with porches, large, flowing awnings, and sometimes wooden balconies sticking out against the background of multicoloured façades, with their door frames and window frames often highlighted in a contrasting color.»

<http://whc.unesco.org/fr/list/460>

These houses are in some cases built of adobe or mud.

>> CRITERIA : (IV) (V)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Founded in the early 16th century in honour of the Holy Trinity, the city was a bridgehead for the conquest of the American continent. Its 18th and 19th century buildings, such as the Palacio Brunet and the Palacio Cantero, were built in its days of prosperity from the sugar trade.



City of Trinidad

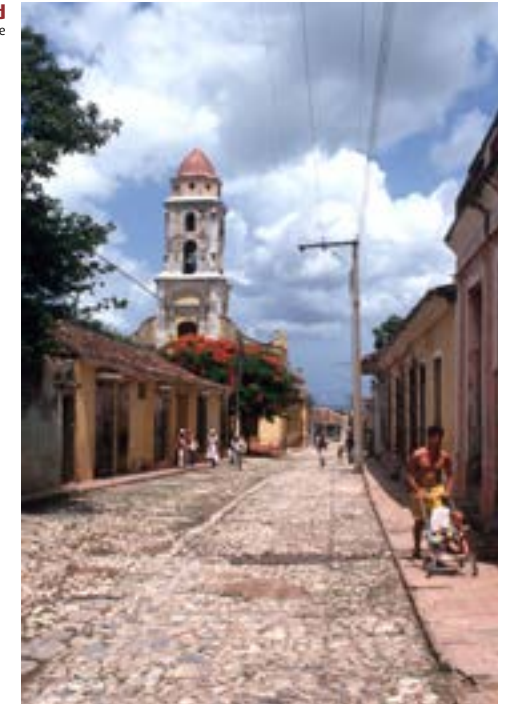
© Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRAterre

City of Trinidad

© Hubert Guillaud, CRAterre

Patio of a house built in «mampuesto» (earth and rubble)

© Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRAterre



Ingenios Valley

© Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRAterre

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1988**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES **N21 48 11**
 **W79 59 4**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **XVI° - XXI° century**



840REV

CUBA Viñales Valley

The Viñales Valley is a cultural landscape enriched by the traditional architecture of its farms and villages built of local materials, where earth – especially in the form of adobe and cob – has been used,

>> CRITERIA :

(iv) The Viñales Valley is an outstanding karst landscape in which traditional methods of agriculture (notably tobacco growing) have survived unchanged for several centuries. The region also preserves a rich vernacular tradition in its architecture, crafts, and music.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1999
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N22 37 0.012
.....	W83 43 0.012
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XIX° - XXI° century



Viñales valley
© Ron Van Oers, UNESCO





EQUADOR

City of Quito

The city of San Francisco de Quito was founded in 1534 on the ruins of an Inca village. It follows that urban layout: central and secondary plazas, side streets delimitating the squares. Apart from the main monuments which are built of stone, the vast majority of the historic fabric is composed of houses made from a combination of adobe walls covered with white plaster and clay brick (corners, openings, etc.). These one- and two-story houses are built on stone foundations, set around a one or more adobe patios. Wooden ribs provide good stability during earthquakes. Earth was also used for flooring and to fix the roof tiles

>> CRITERIA : (II) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Quito, the capital of Ecuador, was founded in the 16th century on the ruins of an Inca city and stands at an altitude of 2,850 metres. Despite the 1917 earthquake, the city has the best-preserved, least altered historic centre in Latin America. The monasteries of San Francisco and Santo Domingo, and the Church and Jesuit College of La Compañía, with their rich interiors, are pure examples of the 'Baroque school of Quito', which is a fusion of Spanish, Italian, Moorish, Flemish and indigenous art.

Street in Quito
© Thierry Joffroy, CRATERre



DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1978
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N0 0 14
.....	W78 30 0
PROPERTY	320 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI° - XXI° century





EQUADOR

Historic Centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca

Three quarters of the historic fabric of Cuenca are made primarily of adobe houses, but also includes some built of wattle and daub and rammed earth. The high walls on stone foundations are sometimes reinforced with clay brick (corners, openings, etc.) and wooden ribs, following a preventive measure to reduce earthquake risks. Earth was also widely used for making mortars, coatings, interior and exterior decorations and for laying the roof tiles.

>> CRITERIA :

(ii): Cuenca illustrates the successful implantation of the principles of Renaissance urban planning in the Americas.

(iv): The successful fusion of different societies and cultures in Latin America is vividly symbolized by the layout and townscape of Cuenca.

(v): Cuenca is an outstanding example of a planned inland Spanish colonial city.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1999
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	S2 52 60
.....	W78 58 60
PROPERTY	200 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI^e - XXI^e century

Cathedral of Cuenca

© Adam Stoffa (Flickr, creative common)

Church of San Francisco, Cuenca

© María de Lourdes Malvido



EL SALVADOR

Joya de Cerén Archaeological Site

Around 600 AD, a volcanic eruption buried the pre-Hispanic village of Joya de Cerén, which included houses, warehouses, workshops, kitchens, a community steam bath and a religious building. All these buildings were built of earth (wattle and daub, rammed earth) and include ingenious technical solutions to reduce seismic risk.

>> CRITERIA : (III) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Joya de Cerén was a pre-Hispanic farming community that, like Pompeii and Herculaneum in Italy, was buried under an eruption of the Laguna Caldera volcano c. AD 600. Because of the exceptional condition of the remains, they provide an insight into the daily lives of the Central American populations who worked the land at that time.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1993**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES **N13 49 39**
 **W89 22 9**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **VI° - VII° century**



Archaeological site of Joya de Cerén
 © Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRATERE





GUATEMALA

Antigua Guatemala

The vernacular fabric of Antigua conserves some earthen buildings (wattle and daub, rammed earth?), that did withstand the many destructive earthquakes that the city has experienced since its founding in the early 16th century.

>> CRITERIA : (II) (III) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Antigua, the capital of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala, was founded in the early 16th century. Built 1,500 metres above sea level, in an earthquake-prone region, it was largely destroyed by an earthquake in 1773 but its principal monuments are still preserved as ruins. In the space of less than three centuries the city, which was built on a grid pattern inspired by the Italian Renaissance, acquired a number of superb monuments.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1979
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N14 34 0
.....	W90 40 0
PROPERTY	49 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI^e - XVIII^e century



Antigua Guatemala
© Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRATERre

Church of la Merced and convents of capuchins in Antigua Guatemala

© Adam Baker (Flickr creative commons)



Antigua Guatemala
© Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRATERre



MEXICO

Archaeological Zone of Paquimé, Casas Grandes

The archaeological site covers 36 hectares of which only 20% has been excavated. Excavations have revealed a minimum of 2,000 rooms divided into at least 20 groups of houses, each comprising dining rooms, workshops and stores with patios and walls. These single-storey houses made of adobe with roofs of compacted earth share a common water system. Stone was used for specific purposes, such as the lining pits.

>> CRITERIA : (IV) (VI)

(iii): Paquimé Casas Grandes bears eloquent and abundant testimony to an important element in the cultural evolution of North America, and in particular to pre-Hispanic commercial and cultural links.

(iv): The extensive remains of the archaeological site of Paquimé Casas Grandes provide exceptional evidence of the development of adobe architecture in North America, and in particular of the blending of this with the more advanced techniques of Mesoamerica.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1998**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES..... **N30 22 32.988**
 **W107 57 20.016**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **VIII° - XVII° century**

Archaeological zone of Paquimé, Casas Grandes
 © Iker Merodio (Flickr, creative commons)





MEXICO

Historic Centre of Morelia

Most buildings in Morelia are constructed of pink stone, characteristic of the region, laid with a mud mortar. The use of earth can be seen in the construction of houses of adobe and cob. Some roofs and floors are constructed of compacted earth, supported by wooden beams.

>> CRITERIA : (II) (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Built in the 16th century, Morelia is an outstanding example of urban planning which combines the ideas of the Spanish Renaissance with the Mesoamerican experience. Well-adapted to the slopes of the hill site, its streets still follow the original layout. More than 200 historic buildings, all in the region's characteristic pink stone, reflect the town's architectural history, revealing a masterly and eclectic blend of the medieval spirit with Renaissance, Baroque and neoclassical elements. Morelia was the birthplace of several important personalities of independent Mexico and has played a major role in the country's history.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1991
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	N19 42 15.984
.....	W101 11 30.012
PROPERTY	390 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI° - XVIII° century

City of Morélia

© Fisherga (Flickr, creative commons)



© Hector Sanchez (Flickr creative commons)

MEXICO

«Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological Site of Monte Albán»

The majority of buildings in the archaeological zone of Monte Alban are made of stone. However, the largest structure of Monte Alban, the north platform, is made of compacted stones and earth. To achieve its impressive size, strong retaining walls were erected several meters in height. Some buildings in the historic center of Oaxaca, founded in 1529, and in village Cuilapan, are also constructed of adobe with roofs and floors of compacted earth, supported by wooden beams.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (II) (III) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Inhabited over a period of 1,500 years by a succession of peoples – Olmecs, Zapotecs and Mixtecs – the terraces, dams, canals, pyramids and artificial mounds of Monte Albán were literally carved out of the mountain and are the symbols of a sacred topography. The nearby city of Oaxaca, which is built on a grid pattern, is a good example of Spanish colonial town planning. The solidity and volume of the city's buildings show that they were adapted to the earthquake-prone region in which these architectural gems were constructed.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1984
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N10 25 0
.....	W75 31 60
PROPERTY	375 ha
BUFFER ZONE	121 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	I° - XVI° century

Pyramid of the Sun

© Hubert Guillaud, CRAterre





MEXICO

Historic Centre of Puebla

The majority of buildings of the Historic Centre of Puebla are of stone and bricks and nearly a quarter are made of adobe. Some roofs and floors are constructed of compacted earth, supported by wooden beams.

>> CRITERIA : (II) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Puebla, which was founded ex nihilo in 1531, is situated about 100 kilometres east of Mexico City, at the foot of the Popocatepetl volcano. It has preserved its great religious structures such as the 16th to 17th century cathedral and fine buildings like the old archbishop's palace, as well as a host of houses with walls covered in tiles (azulejos). The new aesthetic concepts resulting from the fusion of European and American styles were adopted locally and are peculiar to the Baroque district of Puebla

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1987
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N19 2 49.992
.....	W98 12 29.988
PROPERTY	597 ha
BUFFER ZONE	102 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI^e - XVIII^e century





MEXICO

Historic Centre of Zacatecas

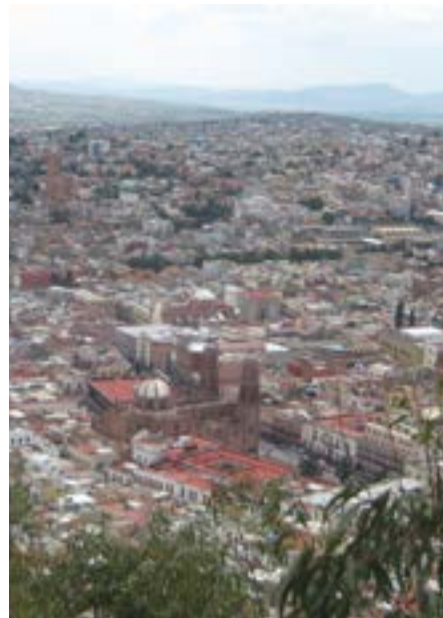
Most buildings in Zacatecas are built of stone. The use of the earth is, however, seen in the construction of adobe houses. Some roofs and floors are constructed of compacted earth slabs, supported by wooden beams.

>> CRITERIA : (II) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Founded in 1546 after the discovery of a rich silver lode, Zacatecas reached the height of its prosperity in the 16th and 17th centuries. Built on the steep slopes of a narrow valley, the town has breathtaking views and there are many old buildings, both religious and civil. The cathedral, built between 1730 and 1760, dominates the centre of the town. It is notable for its harmonious design and the Baroque profusion of its façades, where European and indigenous decorative elements exist side by side.

View of the city of Zacatecas
© Whatknot (Wikimedia Commons)



DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1993
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N22 46 0.012
.....	W102 33 20.016
PROPERTY	110 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI^e - XVIII^e century

Street in Zacatecas
© Eneas De Troya (Flickr, creative commons)





MEXICO

Historic Monuments Zone of Querétaro

The buildings of Queretaro are mostly built of stone. Adobe was rarely used for house construction. Some roofs and floors are made out of compacted earth slabs, supported by wooden beams.

>> CRITERIA : (II) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The old colonial town of Querétaro is unusual in having retained the geometric street plan of the Spanish conquerors side by side with the twisting alleys of the Indian quarters. The Otomi, the Tarasco, the Chichimeca and the Spanish lived together peacefully in the town, which is notable for the many ornate civil and religious Baroque monuments from its golden age in the 17th and 18th centuries.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1996**
 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES..... **N20 34 60**
 **W100 22 0**
 PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **XVI° - XVIII° century**

House in Tancoyol, Jalpan, Querétaro

© Alejandro Linares Garcia (Wikimedia Commons)



Atrium cross at the mission in Jalpan de Serra, Querétaro, Mexico

© Alejandro Linares Garcia (Wikimedia Commons)



View of the San Miguel Concá mission in Arroyo Seco, Querétaro, Mexico

© Alejandro Linares Garcia (Wikimedia Commons)



MEXICO

Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines

The majority of buildings of the historic center of Guanajuato are in stone with nearly a quarter made of adobe or cob. Most of the roofs and floors are constructed of compacted earth, supported by wooden beams

>> CRITERIA : (I) (II) (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Founded by the Spanish in the early 16th century, Guanajuato became the world's leading silver-extraction centre in the 18th century. This past can be seen in its 'subterranean streets' and the Boca del Inferno, a mineshaft that plunges a breathtaking 600 metres. The town's fine Baroque and neoclassical buildings, resulting from the prosperity of the mines, have influenced buildings throughout central Mexico. The churches of La Compañía and La Valenciana are considered to be among the most beautiful examples of Baroque architecture in Central and South America. Guanajuato was also witness to events which changed the history of the country.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1988
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N21 1 0.984
.....	W101 15 20.016
PROPERTY	190 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI° - XVIII° century

© Scott Clark (Flickr creative common)



© Scott Clark (Flickr creative common)



© Nathaniel C. Sheetz (Wikimedia common)



MEXICO

Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan

The Pyramid of the Sun and the Pyramid of the Moon, major buildings of the pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan, consist of blocks of volcanic stone, covering a core of adobe reinforced by pillars and tree trunks. Earth was also used for making adobe walls, floors, terraces, roofs, mortars and plaster decoration for building interiors and exteriors for most of the city, which had at least 25,000 inhabitants at its peak.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (II) (III) (IV) (VI)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

The holy city of Teotihuacan ('the place where the gods were created') is situated some 50 kilometres north-east of Mexico City. Built between the 1st and 7th centuries AD, it is characterized by the vast size of its monuments – in particular, the Temple of Quetzalcoatl and the Pyramids of the Sun and the Moon – laid out on geometric and symbolic principles. As one of the most powerful cultural centres in Mesoamerica, Teotihuacan extended its cultural and artistic influence throughout the region, and even beyond.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1987
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N19 41 30.012
.....	W98 50 30.012
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	I^o - VII^o century

Avenue of the Dead and pyramid of the Moon
© Hubert Guillaud, CRAterre

Pyramid of the Sun
© Hubert Guillaud, CRAterre



MEXICO

«Protective town of San Miguel & the sanctuary of Jesus Nazareno»

If the use of pink limestone is typical in the architecture of San Miguel, adobe is also a widely used building material in both civil and religious architecture. And the Sanctuary of Jesús Nazareno de Atotonilco reveals, in its exposed parts, some adobe walls.

>> CRITERIA : (I) (II) (IV) (VI)

(ii): San Miguel de Allende constitutes an exceptional example of the interchange of human values; due to its location and functions, the town acted as a melting pot where Spaniards, Creoles and Amerindians exchanged cultural influences, something reflected in the tangible and intangible heritage. The Sanctuary of Jesús Nazareno de Atotonilco constitutes an exceptional example of the cultural exchange between European and Latin American cultures; the architectural disposition and interior decoration testify to the interpretation and adaptation of the doctrine of Saint Ignacio de Loyola to this specific regional context.

(iv): San Miguel de Allende is an exceptional example of the integration of different architectural trends and styles on the basis of a 16th century urban layout. Religious and civil architecture exhibit the evolution of different styles, well integrated into a homogeneous urban landscape. Urban mansions are exceptionally large and rich for a medium-size Latin American town. The Sanctuary of Atotonilco is an outstanding example of a specific religious settlement, containing exceptional decoration that makes it a masterpiece of Mexican Baroque.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1999
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	S18 13 60
.....	W43 36 0
PROPERTY	29 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVIII° - XXI° century

Streets of San Miguel
© Vlad Litvinov (Flickr creative commons)



San Miguel
© Esparta Palma (Flickr creative commons)





1236REV

NICARAGUA

León Cathedral

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2011
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N12 26 6
.....	W86 52 41
PROPERTY	0,77 ha
BUFFER ZONE	29 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVIII° - XIX° century

Although primarily built of baked bricks and stone, the many layers of masonry of the Cathedral of Leon reveal portions of earthen walls.

>> CRITERIA :

(ii): León Cathedral is an outstanding example of an exchange of human values demonstrated by the different architectural influences from Spanish Art that merge in the monument, shaped by the local workmanship and the geographical and social environment. León Cathedral materially encapsulates the social, religious and artistic syncretism of the new Latin American society appearing during the 18th century.

(iv): León Cathedral constitutes an outstanding example of a regional Central American interpretation of a typology of religious building, merging several architectural and stylistic sources in an ensemble featured by its unity and architectural and social significance.



© Brass Master (Wikimedia Commons)

NICARAGUA

Ruins of León Viejo

The ruins of the cathedral buildings, the convent, the fortress and the royal foundry reveal walls built in tapial (rammed earth), the system of choice of the Spanish colonies, notably for its resistance to fire. This is the most common building material of León Viejo.

>> CRITERIA :

(iii): The ruined town of León Viejo provides exceptional testimony to the material culture of one of the earliest Spanish colonial settlements.

(iv): The form and nature of early Spanish settlement in the New World, adapting European architectural and planning concepts to the material potential of another region, are uniquely preserved in the archaeological site of León Viejo.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2000
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N12 23 49.992
.....	W86 36 37.008
PROPERTY	32 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI^o century

Ruins of León Viejo

© H Haefner (Wikimedia Commons)





PERU

Chan Chan Archaeological Zone

The monumental area of about 6 km² in the heart of the city that stretched 20 km², includes nine large rectangular complexes delineated by high, thick earthen walls. Within these units there are public, religious and commercial buildings. Adobe is predominantly used. The tapial (rammed earth), often decorated with friezes depicting abstract motifs and zoomorphic and anthropomorphic subjects, was intended primarily for religious buildings. Residential neighborhoods were mostly in quincha (wattle and daub). Earthen construction techniques in Chan Chan also used plants (e.g. wood, cane) for fine structures (roofs, columns, beams).

>> CRITERIA :

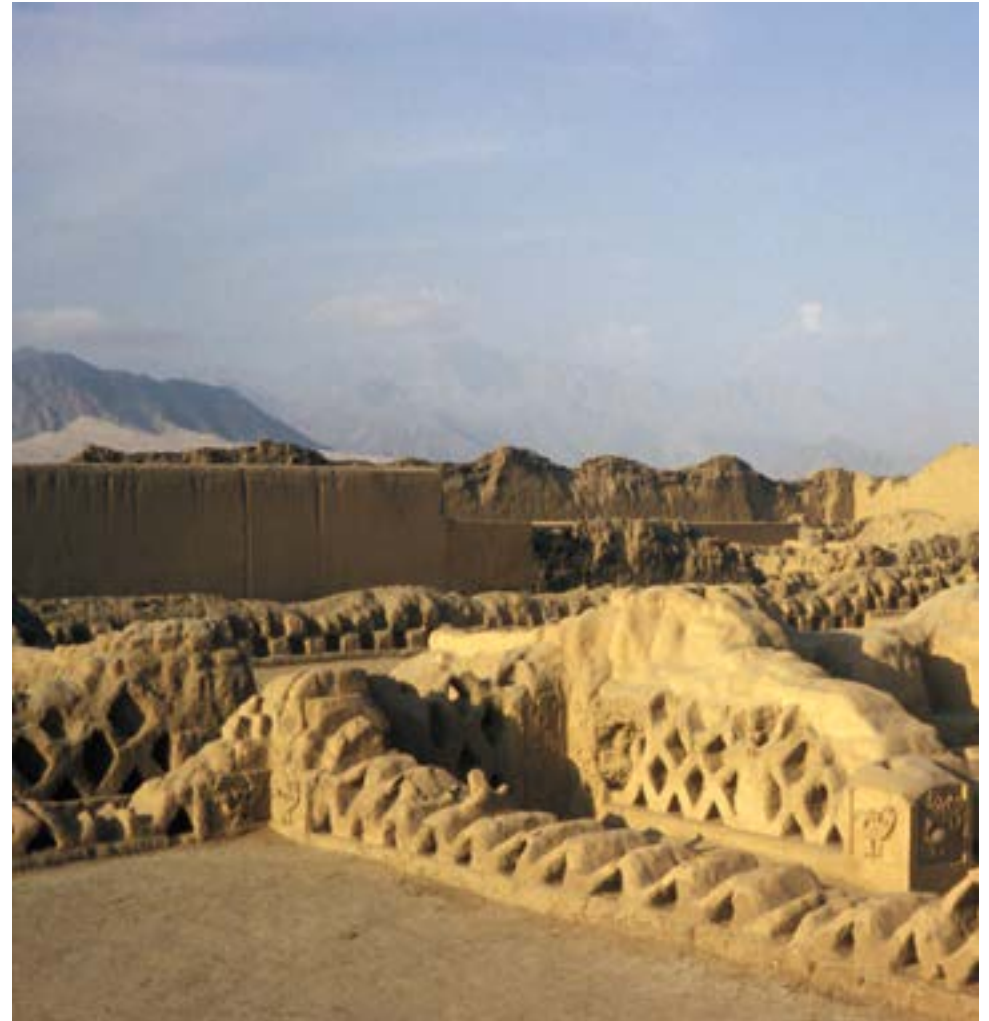
(i): The planning of the largest earthen city of pre-Columbian America is an absolute masterpiece of town planning. Rigorous zoning, differentiated use of inhabited space, and hierarchical construction illustrate a political and social ideal which has rarely been expressed with such clarity.

(iii): Chan Chan bears a unique testimony and is the most representative city of the now vanished Chimu kingdom, where 11,000 years of cultural evolution in northern Peru are synthesized and expressed. The architectural ensemble uniquely integrated the symbolic and sacred architecture with technological knowledge and the adaptation to the native environment.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1986
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	S8 5 60
.....	W79 4 59.988
PROPERTY.....	600 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	IX° - XV° century



Archaeological zone of Chan Chan
© Hubert Guillaud, CRATERre



PERU

City of Cuzco

«The historic fabric of the colonial periods of Cuzco is based on the remains of pre-Columbian architecture. It is partly this syncretism of styles and eras that gives uniqueness to the cusqueña architecture: a combination of adobe walls from more recent times, erected on megalithic foundations of the Inca period, which have resisted successive earthquakes that have plagued the city. (...) No longer used for the construction of public buildings, earthen material and local construction techniques of tapial (rammed earth), and quincha (wattle and daub) along with local know-how, are still used for construction of popular housing. «

(Wilfredo Carazas Aedo, L'habitat urbain populaire en terre à Cusco, Pérou, CRATerre-EAG, 2001)

>> CRITERIA : (III) (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Situated in the Peruvian Andes, Cuzco developed, under the Inca ruler Pachacutec, into a complex urban centre with distinct religious and administrative functions. It was surrounded by clearly delineated areas for agricultural, artisan and industrial production. When the Spaniards conquered it in the 16th century, they preserved the basic structure but built Baroque churches and palaces over the ruins of the Inca city.

Historic centre, adobe houses in Cuzco
© Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRATerre



DATE OF INSCRIPTION **1983**
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES..... **S13 31 19.992**
..... **W71 58 59.988**
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION **XV° - XXI° century**

Adobe hotel patio, Cuzco
© Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRATerre



Historic adobe quarters of Cuzco
© Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRATerre



© Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRATerre



PERU

Historic Centre of Lima

Most buildings of the historic centre of Lima are from the 17th century, since the 1655 earthquake was fatal to earlier buildings, some of which, like the Church of the Miracle (El Milagro), were from before 1553. For the reconstruction undertaken in 1657, the architects (Constantino de Vasconcelos and Manuel de Escobar) were able to adapt the structures of Baroque architecture to the risks of earthquakes by using indigenous, vernacular, construction techniques: common joists and ribs of wood, vaults and cupolas of earth on reed lattices. There are also adobe constructions in Lima such as the archaeological site of Puruchuco, belonging to the Inca period (15th to 16th centuries AD). Another building system was used, for example, at the Casa Aliaga, which was built in quincha (wattle and daub) and adobe above the foundations of a pre-Hispanic building.

>> CRITERIA : (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Although severely damaged by earthquakes, this 'City of the Kings' was, until the middle of the 18th century, the capital and most important city of the Spanish dominions in South America. Many of its buildings, such as the Convent of San Francisco (the largest of its type in this part of the world), are the result of collaboration between local craftspeople and others from the Old World.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1988
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	S12 3 5.004
.....	W77 2 35.016
PROPERTY	200 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI^e - XXI^e century

City of Lima

© Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRAterre

Church, adobe and wattle and daub, historic centre of Lima

© Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRAterre



PERU

Sacred city of Caral-Supe

The sacred city of Caral-Supe was built 5,000 years ago during the Late Archaic Period of the Central Andes (3000-1800 BC.). It was inhabited for 1,000 years or so. During this period of occupation, the Supe society built at least 18 urban settlements. Monumental public buildings are made of stone blocks coated with clay and painted white, yellow and red, depending on the period of occupation, while the smaller buildings and older ones are made of wattle and daub with wooden poles and trellises of reeds

>> CRITERIA :

(ii): Caral is the best representation of Late Archaic architecture and town planning in ancient Peruvian civilisation. The platform mounds, sunken circular courts, and urban plan, which developed over centuries, influenced nearby settlements and subsequently a large part of the Peruvian coast.

(iii): Within the Supe Valley, the earliest known manifestation of civilisation in the Americas, Caral is the most highly-developed and complex example of settlement within the civilisation's formative period (the Late Archaic period).

(iv): Caral is impressive in terms of the design and complexity of its architectural and spatial elements, especially its monumental earthen platform mounds and sunken circular courts, features that were to dominate a large part of the Peruvian coast for many centuries.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	2009
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	S10 53 30
.....	W77 31 17
PROPERTY	626 ha
BUFFER ZONE.....	14620 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	3000 - 1800 av. J.-C.

Pyramids of Caral, valley of Supe, Peru
© Håkan Svensson Xauxa (Wikimedia Commons)





URUGUAY

Historic Quarter of the City of Colonia del Sacramento

The majority of constructions in Colonia del Sacramento are composed of one- or two-level buildings of stone or clay brick. They reflect the architectural expressions peculiar to the Portuguese and Spanish colonial period. Nevertheless, the construction of unfired clay is manifested through the use of mortars and plasters, mainly made from clay.

>> CRITERIA : (IV)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Founded by the Portuguese in 1680 on the Río de la Plata, the city was of strategic importance in resisting the Spanish. After being disputed for a century, it was finally lost by its founders. The well-preserved urban landscape illustrates the successful fusion of the Portuguese, Spanish and post-colonial styles.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1995
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	S34 28 4
.....	W57 51 12
PROPERTY	16 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVII^o - XXI^o century



City of Colonia del Sacramento
© Pablo Viojo (Flickr, creative commons)



VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

Coro and its Port

The majority of constructions in Colonia del Sacramento are composed of one- or two-level buildings of stone or clay brick. They reflect the architectural expressions peculiar to the Portuguese and Spanish colonial period. Nevertheless, the construction of unfired clay is manifested through the use of mortars and plasters, mainly made from clay.

http://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory_body_evaluation/658.pdf

>> CRITERIA : (IV) (V)

>> BRIEF DESCRIPTION :

Founded by the Portuguese in 1680 on the Río de la Plata, the city was of strategic importance in resisting the Spanish. After being disputed for a century, it was finally lost by its founders. The well-preserved urban landscape illustrates the successful fusion of the Portuguese, Spanish and post-colonial styles.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION	1993
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES.....	N11 24 0
.....	W69 40 60
PROPERTY	107 ha
BUFFER ZONE.....	107 ha
PERIOD(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	XVI° - XXI° century

Coro street

© Gosia Malochleb (Flickr, creative commons)







- 
- >> **PRE-INVENTORY OF PROPERTIES BUILT WITH EARTH
INSCRIBED ON THE TENTATIVE LISTS**
 - >> **PHOTO CREDITS**
 - >> **QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED BY SITE MANAGERS**

Appendixes



Pre-inventory of properties built with earth inscribed on the tentative lists

167 BIENS (2012)

AFRIQUE (45)

BÉNIN : La Réserve W du Niger et l'habitat vernaculaire du nord Bénin
BÉNIN : La ville d'Ouidah : quartiers anciens et Route de l'Esclave
BÉNIN : La ville de Porto-Novo : quartiers anciens et Palais Royal (#)
BÉNIN : Village souterrain d'Agongointo-Zoungoudo
BOTSWANA : Toutsuemogala Hill Iron Age Settlement
BOTSWANA : Makgadikgadi Cultural Landscape
BURUNDI : La résidence royale du Burundi : le cas de Gishora
CAMEROUN : La chefferie de Bafut
CAMEROUN : Le Lamidat de Rey-Bouba
CÔTE D'IVOIRE : Mosquées de style soudanais du Nord ivoirien (site en série)
GABON : Parc national des Plateaux Batéké
GHANA : Navrongo Catholic Cathedral (#)
GHANA : Tenzug - Tallensi settlements
GHANA : Trade pilgrimage routes of north western Ghana
GUINÉE : Architecture vernaculaire et PC mandingue du Gberedou/Hamana
KENYA : Mombasa Old Town
MADAGASCAR : Antongona
MADAGASCAR : Paysage culturel rizicole et hydraulique de Betafo
MADAGASCAR : Site et Rova de Tsinjoarivo
MADAGASCAR : Sud-Ouest Malgache, Pays Mahafaly
MALI : Kamablon
MAURITANIE : Paysage culturel d'Azougui
MAURITANIE : Site archéologique de Kumbi Saleh
NIGER : La vieille ville de Zinder, quartier de Birni et le Sultanat
NIGER : Les mosquées en terre de la région de Tahoua
NIGER : Itinéraires culturels du désert du Sahara : route du sel

NIGER : Palais du Zarmakoye de Dosso
NIGER : Plateau et fortin du Djado
NIGÉRIA : Ancient Kano City Walls and Associated Sites
NIGÉRIA : Oke Idanre (Idanre Hill)
NIGÉRIA : Benin Iya / Sungbo's Eredo
NIGÉRIA : Old Oyo
OUGANDA : Bigo bya Mugenyi (Archaeological Earthworks)
OUGANDA : Kibiro (salt production village)
OUGANDA : Ntusi (man-made mounds and basin)
RÉP. CENTRAFRICAINE : Le Tata du Sultan Sénoussi, les grottes de Kaga-Kpoungouvou, Ndélé
SÉNÉGAL : Les cases à impluvium du royaume Bandial
SÉNÉGAL : L'île de Carabane
SÉNÉGAL : Le delta du fleuve Saloum
SÉNÉGAL : Les escales du fleuve Sénégal
SOUDAN : Kerma
SOUDAN : Old Dongola
TCHAD : Les ruines d'Ouara
TOGO : Agglomération Aného-Glidji
TOGO : Les greniers des grottes de Nok et de Mamproug

ETATS ARABES (19)

ALGÉRIE : Les oasis à foggaras et les ksour du Grand Erg Occidental
ALGÉRIE : Oued souf
ALGÉRIE : Parc des Aurès + établissements oasiens des gorges du Rhoufi et d'El Kantara
ARABIE SAOUDITE : Turaif Quarter in Al-Diriyah
ARABIE SAOUDITE : Al-Hijr (Mada'in Saleh)
EGYPTE : Siwa archaeological area
MAROC : Mosquée de Tinmel
MAROC : Qasba des Oudaias
MAROC : Site de Chellah
MAROC : Ville antique de Sala

OMAN : The forts of Rostaq and Al-Hazm
QATAR : Archaeological site of Al-Zubarah town and its cultural landscape
SYRIE : Dura Europos
SYRIE : Ebla (Tell Mardikh)
SYRIE : Maaloula
SYRIE : Mari (Tell Hariri)
SYRIE : Ugarit (Tell Shamra)
YÉMEN : Archaeological site of Marib
YÉMEN : Historic city of Saada

ASIE PACIFIQUE (73)

AFGHANISTAN : City of Balkh (antique Bactria)
AFGHANISTAN : City of Herat
CHINE : The Ruins of Jiaohe Ancient City
CORÉE DU SUD : Hahoe Folk Village in Andong
CORÉE DU SUD : Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty
CORÉE DU SUD : Tomb of King Munyong
CORÉE DU SUD : Yangdong Village of Wolseong
INDE : Hemis Gompa
IRAN : Bagh-e Fin (Fin Garden), Kashan
IRAN : Bastam and Kharghan
IRAN : Bazaar of Qaisariye in Laar
IRAN : Bazaar of Tabriz
IRAN : Cultural Landscape of Alamout
IRAN : Firuzabad Ensemble
IRAN : Ghaznavi- Seljukian Axis in Khorasan
IRAN : Hegmataneh
IRAN : Historic-Natural Axis of Isfahan City
IRAN : Historical Ensemble of Qasr-e Shirin
IRAN : Historical Ensemble of Sheikh Safi al-Din Ardebili
IRAN : Jiroft
IRAN : Kaboud Mosque
IRAN : Kerman Historical-Cultural Structure

IRAN : Khorramabad Valley
 IRAN : Kuh-e Khuaja
 IRAN : Persepolis and other relevant buildings
 IRAN : Qanats of Gonabad
 IRAN : Shahr-e Sukhteh
 IRAN : Shushar
 IRAN : Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System
 IRAN : Susa
 IRAN : Tape Sialk
 IRAN : The Collection of Historical Bridges
 IRAN : The Complex of Handmade Settlements in Iran (Maymand Village)
 IRAN : The Complex of Izadkhast
 IRAN : The Ensemble of Historical Sassanian Cities in Fars Province
 IRAN : The Historical City of Masouleh
 IRAN : The Historical City of Maybod
 IRAN : The Historical Port of Siraf
 IRAN : The Historical Structure of Yazd
 IRAN : The Historical Texture of Damghan
 IRAN : The Historical Village of Abyaneh
 IRAN : The Historical-Cultural Axis of Fin, Sialk, Kashan
 IRAN : The Sepulcher Towers (Gonbad-e Ghabous)
 IRAN : The Zandiyeh Ensemble of Fars Province
 IRAN : Tous Cultural Landscape
 IRAN : Zozan
 IRAQ : Nimrud
 IRAQ : The ancient City of Nineveh
 IRAQ : The Fortress of Al-Ukhaidar
 IRAQ : The Marshlands of Mesopotamia
 IRAQ : The Sacred Complex of Babylon
 IRAQ : Ur
 IRAQ : Wasit
 KAZAKHSTAN : Archaeological sites of Otrar oasis
 KIRGHIZISTAN : Issyk-Kul as a cultural and natural landscape
 KIRGHIZISTAN : Burana-Minarete

KIRGHIZISTAN : Shakh-Fazil
 KIRGHIZISTAN : Uzgen
 NÉPAL : Medieval Earthen Walled City of Lo Manthang
 OUZBÉKISTAN : Ancient Termiz
 OUZBÉKISTAN : Boysun
 OUZBÉKISTAN : Desert Castles of Ancient Khorezm
 OUZBÉKISTAN : Poykent
 PAKISTAN : Archaeological Site of Harappa
 PAKISTAN : Archaeological Site of Mehrgarh
 TADJIKISTAN : Buddhist cloister of Ajina-Tepa
 TADJIKISTAN : Neolithic Settlement Sarazm
 TADJIKISTAN : Palace of the governor of Khulbuk
 TADJIKISTAN : The Site of Ancient Town of Baitudasht IV
 TADJIKISTAN : The Site of Ancient Town of Pyanjekent
 TADJIKISTAN : The Site of Ancient Town of Shahristan (Kahkakha)
 TADJIKISTAN : The Site of Ancient Town of Takhti-Sangin
 TURKMÉNISTAN : Dehistan / Mishrian

EUROPE ET AMÉRIQUE DU NORD (11)

AZERBAÏDJAN : Ordubad historical and architectural reserve
 ESPAGNE : Greek archaeological ensemble in Empurias, l'Escala, Girona
 USA : Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks
 USA : Serpent Mound
 FRANCE : Rouen : ensemble urbain à pans de bois
 FRANCE : Vignoble des côtes de Nuits et de Beaune
 FRANCE : Le vignoble champenois
 ISRAËL : Bet She'an
 ISRAËL : Caesarea
 ISRAËL : Triple-arch gate at Dan & sources of the Jordan
 TURQUIE : Harran and Sanliurfa

AMÉRIQUE LATINE ET CARAÏBES (19)

BOLIVIE : Pulacayo, Industrial Heritage Site
 BRÉSIL : Eglise et Monastère de Sao Bento, Rio de Janeiro

BRÉSIL : Gold Route in Parati and its landscape
 BRÉSIL : Serra da Capivara National Park and Permanent Preservation Areas
 CHILI : San Pedro de Atacama
 CUBA : Historic center of Camagüey
 ÉQUATEUR : Ciudad de Zaruma
 EL SALVADOR : Ciudad Vieja / la Bermuda
 GUATEMALA : The core of the Mayan area
 MEXIQUE : Historic town of Alamos
 MEXIQUE : Historic town of San Sebastian del Oeste
 MEXIQUE : San Luis Potosi on the Mercury and Silver route
 PÉROU : Archaeological Complex of Pachacamac
 PÉROU : Historic center of the city of Trujillo
 PÉROU : The historic center of Cajamarca
 URUGUAY : Insular area and bay of Colonia del Sacramento
 VENEZUELA : City of "la Guaira"
 VENEZUELA : Ciudad Bolívar in the narrowness of the Orinoco river
 VENEZUELA : Hacienda Chuao (Chuao plantation)



Photo credits

Adam Baker (Flickr creative commons)
Andrea Calabretta (Flickr, creative commons)
Ahron de Leeuw (Flickr creative commons)
Aleksander Dragnes (Wikimedia Commons)
Amine Ghrabi (Flickr, creative commons)
Alaexis (Wikimedia Commons)
Alejandro Linares Garcia (Wikimedia Commons)
Arnaud Misse, CRAterre
Aidan McRae Thomson (Flickr, creative commons)
Adam Nicholson (Flickr, creative commons)
Aivaras Ramanauskas (Flickr, creative commons)
Adam Stoffa (Flickr, creative commons)
Asasch (Flickr, creative commons)
Aysegul Tastaban (Flickr creative commons)
Axxis10 (Wikimedia Commons)
Arian Zwegers (Flickr creative commons)
Basile Cloquet, CRAterre
Bryce Edwards (Flickr creative commons)
Bikem Ekberzade (Flickr, creative commons)
Bergmann (Wikimedia Commons)
Bart Everson (Flickr, creative commons)
Beatriz Helena Ramirez Gonzalez
Beyond Neon (Flickr, creative commons)
Bakonirina Rakotomamonjy, CRAterre
Babak Sedighi
Blake Wile (Flickr, creative commons)
Brass Master (Wikimedia Commons)
Calegota (Wikimedia Commons)
Chris Campbell (Flickr, creative commons)
Consultancy for conservation & Development, UNESCO and HCECR
Catalhoyuk (Flickr, creative commons)
Cheryl Marland (Flickr, creative commons)
David Adamec (Wikimedia Commons)
Dan (Flickr, creative commons)

Daniel Barker (Wikimedia Commons)
David Corcoran (Flickr, creative commons)
David Gandreau, CRAterre
David Holt (Flickr, creative commons)
Danleo (Wikimedia Commons)
David McKelvey (Flickr, creative commons)
Danielle Peirera (Flickr, creative commons)
Doron (Wikimedia commons)
David Stanley (Flickr, creative commons)
David Wilmot (Wikimedia Commons)
Emily Dickinson (Flickr, creative commons)
Eneas De Troya (Flickr, creative commons)
einer 3088 (Wikimedia commons)
Eugenijus Radlinskas (Flickr, creative commons)
Einer Rivera (Wikimedia commons)
Etienne Samin
Esparta Palma (Flickr creative commons)
Esther Westerveld (Flickr, creative commons)
Francesco Bandarin, UNESCO
Francis Bijl (Flickr, creative commons)
Fg2 (Wikimedia commons)
Fisherga (Flickr, creative commons)
Franco Pecchio (Flickr, creative commons)
Francesca Piqué
Graham Claytor (Flickr, creative commons)
Graciela Gonzalez Brigas, UNESCO
Guy Moll (Flickr, creative contents)
Gosia Malochleb (Flickr, creative commons)
Georgia Nakate (Flickr, creative commons)
Gill Penney (Flickr, creative commons)
Graeme (Flickr, creative commons)
Glauco Umbelino (Flickr creative common)
Gwydion Williams (Flickr, creative commons)
H Haefner (Wikimedia Commons)
663highland (Wikimedia Commons)

Hubert Guillaud, CRAterre
Hector Sanchez (Flickr creative commons)
Håkan Svensson Xauxa (Wikimedia Commons)
Hairwizard91 (Wikimedia Commons)
Iker Merodio (Flickr, creative commons)
inyucho (Flickr creative common)
Ishanlosen Odiaua
Isabelle et Stéphane Gallay (Flickr creative common)
Igor Zubanov
Julio Gago (Flickr, creative common)
Jim Gordon (Wikimedia Commons)
Jakub Halun (Wikimedia Commons)
Jack Kuo (Flickr, creative commons)
Jean-Marie LeTiec, CRAterre
Javier Losa (Flickr creative commons)
Jakob Montrasio (Flickr, creative common)
Juan Manuel (Flickr, creative common)
Jenny Mealing (Flickr, creative common)
Joann Miller (Flickr, creative common)
José Maria Mateos (Flickr, creative common)
jmarconi (Flickr creative common)
Jean Nathalie (Flickr creative commons)
UNESCO / Jacques Perez
John Picken (Flickr, creative common)
José Porras (Wikimedia Commons)
Jinning Zhang (Flickr, creative commons)
Kaoru Akira Matsuoka (Wikimedia Commons)
KENPEI (Wikimedia Commons)
Kevin Felt (Flickr, creative common)
Karim Hendili
K. Kendall (Flickr, creative common)
Kim Soon Wung
Khitai (Wikimedia Commons)
LecomteB (Wikimedia Commons)
Lassana Cissé, MC Bandiagara

Lyssuel Calvet (Flickr creative common)
Luca De Santis (Flickr creative commons)
Levimx90 (Wikimedia Commons)
Laetitia Fontaine, CRAterre
Lin Mei (Flickr creative common)
Leandro Neumann Ciuffo (Flickr creative common)
Lanza Romanza (Flickr, creative commons)
Lev Yakupov (Wikimedia Commons)
Magali Aupicon
Maksim (Wikimedia Commons)
marcusrg (Flickr creative common)
Marc Auzet
Mahmoud Bendakir
Marcello CAsal Jr (Wikimedia commons)
Maria fernandes , Université de Coimbra
Martin Gray
MarinkaGal (Wikimedia Commons)
Mihael Grmek (Wikimedia Commons)
Michael Kan (Flickr creative commons)
María de Lourdes Malvido
Matteo Martinello (Flickr creative commons)
Mike Murga (Flickr creative commons)
Morio (Wikimedia commons)
Morigen (Wikimedia commons)
Martin St-Amant (Wikimedia commons)
Mario Santana Quintero, UNESCO
Mohammad Tajik
madame_web (Flickr, creative commons)
Neville Agnew
Nathaniel C. Sheetz (Wikimedia common)
NCTI (Namhansanseong Culture and Tourism Initiatives)
Nick Taylor (Flickr, creative common)
Paul Arps (Flickr, creative commons)
Paul Coster (Flickr, creative commons)
PaulChanShiau (Flickr, creative commons)
Philippe Garnier, CRAterre

Paul Livingstone (Flickr, creative commons)
Patricio Lorente (Wikimedia Commons)
Pascal Maitre
Pascal Odul
pocius (Flickr, creative commons)
Peter Pawlowski (Flickr creative commons)
Parmida Rahimi (Flickr, creative commons)
Philipp Roelli (Wikimedia Commons)
prilfish (Flickr creative common)
Pat Ryan (Flickr, creative commons)
Pablo Viojo (Flickr, creative commons)
Romain Anger
Rasoo abbasi17 (Wikimedia Commons)
RachelH (Flickr creative common)
Russ Bowling (Flickr creative common)
Rahul Barraez De Lucca (Flickr, creative commons)
Robert Cutts (Flickr, creative commons)
Redjep Djeparov
Ray Devlin (Flickr creative commons)
Rosemary Dukelow (Flickr creative commons)
Remi Ottaviano
Rosino (Wikimedia Commons)
Ramon Roviroso (Wikimedia Commons)
Ron Van Oers, UNESCO
Robert Young (Flickr, creative commons)
Sachavir (Flickr, creative commons)
Sean an Scuab (Wikimedia Commons)
Soham Banerjee (Flickr, creative commons)
Scott Clark (Flickr creative common)
Scarletgreen (Flickr creative common)
Scott D. Haddow (Flickr, creative commons)
Sascha Grabow (Wikimedia Commons)
Samih Jemai (Flickr, creative commons)
Steve Hicks
Shawnee G (Flickr, creative commons)
shiva1o8 (Flickr, creative commons)

Stefan Krasowski (Flickr, creative commons)
Sébastien Moriset, CRAterre
Serge Maini
Tyler Bell (Flickr creative commons)
Timothy Brown (Flickr creative commons)
Tiagox2 (Wikimedia Commons)
Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre
Tomtom08 (Wikimedia Commons)
tian yake (Flickr, creative commons)
UNESCO Tashkent office
Università degli Studi di Torino
Vences Bower (Flickr creative commons)
vision chen (Flickr, creative commons)
Véronique Dauge, UNESCO
Vlad Litvinov (Flickr creative commons)
Whatknot (Wikimedia Commons)
Wilfredo Carazas-Aedo, CRAterre
Weldon Kennedy (Flickr creative commons)
Xuan Che (Flickr, creative common)
yeowatzup (Flickr, creative commons)
© UNESCO/Yves Fruneau
Youn Tae Ok



Questionnaires returned
by site managers

Les Palais Royaux d'Abomey

1. A quelle famille du patrimoine le bien peut-il être associé ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005)

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Patrimoine archéologique | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Sites d'art rupestre | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Edifices historiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Ensembles historiques | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Etablissements urbains | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Etablissement ruraux | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Architecture vernaculaire | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Biens religieux | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Biens agricoles, industriels et technologiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Biens militaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Paysages culturels, parcs et jardins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Itinéraires culturels | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Monuments et sites funéraires | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | n. Biens symboliques et mémoriaux | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Quelle est l'utilisation actuelle du bien ?

- a. Il n'est plus utilisé
- b. Patrimoine vivant
- c. Il a gardé son usage initial
- d. Nouvel usage :

Commentaires

3. Le bien est-il propriété de l'Etat ?

Oui Non

Commentaires

4. L'institution en charge du bien est :

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Traditionnelle | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Locale | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Institutionnelle | <input type="checkbox"/> | (or) Régionale | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Nationale | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

5. Un plan de gestion existe-t-il pour le bien ?

Oui Non En préparation

6. Quels modes de construction sont représentés ?

- a. Pisé (terre compactée)
- b. Adobe (briques de terre crue)
- c. Torchis (terre et structure végétale)
- d. Bauge (terre façonnée)
- e. Autres :

Commentaires

7. Le matériau terre est-il présent dans ?

- a. Les murs
- b. Les sols
- c. Les plafonds et/ou toitures
- d. Les mortiers
- e. Les décorations intérieures
- f. Les décorations extérieures
- g. Autres :

Commentaires

8. En quelle proportion le matériau terre est-il présent dans le bâti ?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 % à 2 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 % à 50 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 % à 75 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 75 % à 100 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

9. La vitesse de dégradation des structures en terre est :

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Rapide | <input type="checkbox"/> | Lente | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Progressive | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stabilisée | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

10. Existe-t-il est système régulier de maintenance

- Traditionnel
- Institutionnel
- Pas de maintenance régulière

Commentaires

11. Parmi la liste des menaces suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui affectent le bien (de 1 à 4)

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| a. Erosion naturelle | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| b. Changement climatique | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Développement d'infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Non respect des valeurs patrimoniales | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Manque de capacités pour gérer le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Moyens techniques et financiers | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| h. Vandalisme, vol, autres pratiques illégales | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| i. Adaptation aux standards modernes | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Changement de statut des propriétaires | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Abandon | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Commentaires

12. Jugez-vous satisfaisants les aspects suivants ?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Documentation du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticité du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Etat général de conservation des structures en terre | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durabilité des travaux de conservation effectués | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion et mise en valeur du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficacité des mécanismes de gestion du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficacité du cadre juridique | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficacité du cadre institutionnel au niveau national | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Moyens logistiques et techniques alloués au bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Nombre de personnel employé Nbr: | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Niveau de compétence du personnel d'encadrement | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Niveau de compétence du personnel technique | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Participation / support des décideurs locaux | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Activités éducatives sur le site | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation de la population locale | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution au développement local | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> Economique <input type="checkbox"/> Sociale <input type="checkbox"/> Culturelle <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

13. Parmi la liste d'activités suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui vous semblent nécessaires pour le bien : (de 1 à 5)

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| a. Documenter le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| b. Renforcer la législation pour le patrimoine | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Réviser le plan de gestion | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Renforcer les capacités des ouvriers | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| f. Conserver les structures en terre | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Améliorer les équipements | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| h. Sensibiliser les populations locales | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| i. Promouvoir et mettre en valeur le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |
| j. Autres : | | |

Commentaires

14. Remarques et suggestions complémentaires :

Les oui et non signifient qu'il reste encore à faire à cause du fait que le comité du Patrimoine mondial a recommandé de poursuivre l'amélioration de l'état de conservation du site. Un site de 47 ha demande plus de soutien pour l'amélioration de son état de conservation face à un personnel très insuffisant et manipulable au gré du vent. La mise à disposition des moyens techniques et financiers sont essentiels surtout pour la préparation de la relève.

Informations

Ce questionnaire a été rempli par : AHONON LEONARD
Institution: Site des Palais Royaux d'Abomey

Position:

Gestionnaire/Conservateur
du Site des Palais Royaux
d'Abomey

Date: / / 20

Les ruines de Loropeni

1. A quelle famille du patrimoine le bien peut-il être associé ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005)

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Patrimoine archéologique | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Sites d'art rupestre | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Edifices historiques | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Ensembles historiques | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Etablissements urbains | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Etablissement ruraux | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Architecture vernaculaire | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Biens religieux | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Biens agricoles, industriels et technologiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Biens militaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Paysages culturels, parcs et jardins | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Itinéraires culturels | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Monuments et sites funéraires | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Biens symboliques et mémoriaux | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

2. Quelle est l'utilisation actuelle du bien ?

- a. Il n'est plus utilisé
- b. Patrimoine vivant
- c. Il a gardé son usage initial
- d. Nouvel usage :

Commentaires

Les récentes recherches tendent à un abandon du site qui remonte de 2 à 3 siècles

3. Le bien est-il propriété de l'Etat ?

Oui Non

Commentaires

4. L'institution en charge du bien est :

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Traditionnelle | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Locale | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Institutionnelle | <input type="checkbox"/> | Régionale | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (or) | | Nationale | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Les services du conservateur appliquent les décisions prises par le comité de gestion et le conseil scientifique (locale) ; ils dépendent de la Direction générale du patrimoine culturel (qui est d'envergure nationale). Ils travaillent avec la direction régionale de la Culture qui est un démembrement géographique du ministère de la culture. Les structures de l'Etat composent avec les autorités traditionnelles dans l'application de certains rites

5. Un plan de gestion existe-t-il pour le bien ?

Oui Non En préparation

Commentaires

6. Quels modes de construction sont représentés ?

- a. Pisé (terre compactée)
- b. Adobe (briques de terre crue)
- c. Torchis (terre et structure végétale)
- d. Bauge (terre façonnée)
- e. Autres : Pierres maçonnées

7. Le matériau terre est-il présent dans ?

- a. Les murs
- b. Les sols
- c. Les plafonds et/ou toitures
- d. Les mortiers
- e. Les décorations intérieures
- f. Les décorations extérieures
- g. Autres :

Commentaires

Les toitures n'existent plus sur le site. Mais les recherches archéologiques leur existence. Il reste à déterminer leur composition : terre ? Paille ? Bois ? Les connaissances sur les habitations de la région font croire à un mélange Bois (comme support) et terre

8. En quelle proportion le matériau terre est-il présent dans le bâti ?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 % à 2 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 % à 50 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 % à 75 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 75 % à 100 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

9. La vitesse de dégradation des structures en terre est :

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Rapide | <input type="checkbox"/> | Lente | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Progressive | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stabilisée | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

Les datations radiocarbone indiquent une occupation des lieux depuis le XIe siècle. Il reste à déterminer la date de construction. On évalue les pertes de matériaux à 20%

10. Existe-t-il un système régulier de maintenance

- Traditionnel
- Institutionnel
- Pas de maintenance régulière

Commentaires

Le site étant abandonné, il n'y avait plus d'entretien. Un programme de conservation préventive est établi par le conservateur

11. Parmi la liste des menaces suivante, pouvez-vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui affectent le bien (de 1 à 4)

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| a. Erosion naturelle | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| b. Changement climatique | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Développement d'infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Non respect des valeurs patrimoniales | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| f. Manque de capacités pour gérer le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Moyens techniques et financiers | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| h. Vandalisme, vol, autres pratiques illégales | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Adaptation aux standards modernes | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Changement de statut des propriétaires | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| k. Abandon | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Commentaires

12. Jugez-vous satisfaisants les aspects suivants ?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Documentation du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticité du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Etat général de conservation des structures en terre | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durabilité des travaux de conservation effectués | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion et mise en valeur du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficacité des mécanismes de gestion du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficacité du cadre juridique | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficacité du cadre institutionnel au niveau national | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Moyens logistiques et techniques alloués au bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Nombre de personnel employé Nbr: | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Niveau de compétence du personnel d'encadrement | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Niveau de compétence du personnel technique | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Participation / support des décideurs locaux | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Activités éducatives sur le site | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation de la population locale | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution au développement local | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economique <input type="checkbox"/> Sociale <input type="checkbox"/> Culturelle <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

13. Parmi la liste d'activités suivante, pouvez-vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui vous semblent nécessaires pour le bien : (de 1 à 5)

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| a. Documenter le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| b. Renforcer la législation pour le patrimoine | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Réviser le plan de gestion | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| d. Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Renforcer les capacités des ouvriers | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| f. Conserver les structures en terre | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Améliorer les équipements | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| h. Sensibiliser les populations locales | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Promouvoir et mettre en valeur le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |
| j. Autres : <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

Commentaires

14. Remarques et suggestions complémentaires :

Informations

Ce questionnaire a été rempli par : Lassina Simporé Position: Conservateur
Institution: Direction générale du patrimoine culturel du Ministère de la Communication et de la culture

Date: / / 20

Assante traditional buildings

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

With respect to Floors, earth is featured at some but not all the 10 sites.

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 4
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site 2
- g. Lack of technical or financial means 1
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs 3
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

Threat "f" is the second in the order of priority as a result of the fact that basic logistics to enable both manager and the technical team to be at the sites very often to undertake regular conservation works is lacking.

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- a. Heritage site documentation Yes No
- b. Authenticity Yes No
- c. General state of conservation of earthen structures Yes No
- d. Durability of conservation works carried out Yes No
- e. Promotion and valorisation of the site Yes No
- f. Efficiency of site management strategies Yes No
- g. Efficiency of legal framework Yes No
- h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level Yes No
- i. Logistic and technical means for the site Yes No
- j. Staff number Nbr: Yes No
- k. Skills of managerial staff Yes No
- l. Skills of technical staff Yes No
- m. Involvement/support of local decision makers Yes No
- n. Educational activities at the site Yes No
- o. Participation of local populations Yes No
- p. Contribution to local development Yes No Economical Social Cultural

Comments

There are 10 sites (serial nomination) and only one had durable conservation works carried out on it.

Logistics by far is the biggest setback to having the sites managed satisfactorily. The 10 sites which are at different locations must be reached and worked on however. There is no vehicle to undertake such exercise.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation 4
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers 5
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers 3
- f. To preserve the earthen structures 1
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :To do a management plan for the 10 sites..... 2

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by :
Institution:

Anthony Yaw Owusu

Position: Director, Ashanti Regional Office

Date: / / 20

Colline royale d'Ambohimanga

1. A quelle famille du patrimoine le bien peut-il être associé ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005)

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Patrimoine archéologique | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Sites d'art rupestre | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Edifices historiques | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Ensembles historiques | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Etablissements urbains | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Etablissement ruraux | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Architecture vernaculaire | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Biens religieux | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Biens agricoles, industriels et technologiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Biens militaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Paysages culturels, parcs et jardins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Itinéraires culturels | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Monuments et sites funéraires | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | n. Biens symboliques et mémoriaux | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Quelle est l'utilisation actuelle du bien ?

- a. Il n'est plus utilisé
- b. Patrimoine vivant
- c. Il a gardé son usage initial
- d. Nouvel usage :

Commentaires

3. Le bien est-il propriété de l'Etat ?

Oui Non

Commentaires

4. L'institution en charge du bien est :

- a. Traditionnelle b. Locale
- Institutionnelle (or) Régionale
- Nationale

Institution sous tutelle administrative du Ministère chargé de la Culture, créée après l'inscription du site sur la liste du patrimoine mondial.

5. Un plan de gestion existe-t-il pour le bien ?

Oui Non En préparation

Commentaires

6. Quels modes de construction sont représentés ?

- a. Pisé (terre compactée)
- b. Adobe (briques de terre crue)
- c. Torchis (terre et structure végétale)
- d. Bauge (terre façonnée)
- e. Autres

Les constructions en bois sont uniquement pour les palais royaux tandis que les constructions en pisé et en adobe appartiennent aux privés qui se trouvent dans la zone centrale du site classé patrimoine mondial.

7. Le matériau terre est-il présent dans ?

- a. Les murs
- b. Les sols
- c. Les plafonds et/ou toitures
- d. Les mortiers
- e. Les décorations intérieures
- f. Les décorations extérieures
- g. Autres :

Les parquets dans les maisons en étage sont généralement constitués par des nattes reposées sur des bambous recevant une couche épaisse de terre. Le sol au RDC est en terre battue compactée. La plupart des plafonds sont en torchis dont la matière végétale est toujours le bambou éclaté. Les peintures extérieures sont faites par badigeonnage de terre latéritique (rouge). Les toits sont en tuiles écailles (terre cuite)

8. En quelle proportion le matériau terre est-il présent dans le bâti ?

- 1 % à 2 % 25 % à 50 %
- 50 % à 75 % 75 % à 100 %

A Madagascar, le matériau terre est très utilisé dans la construction d'habitation que ce soit traditionnelle ou moderne.

Commentaires

9. La vitesse de dégradation des structures en terre est :

- Rapide Lente
- Progressive Stabilisée

Commentaires

10. Existe-t-il est système régulier de maintenance

- Traditionnel
- Institutionnel
- Pas de maintenance régulière

La plupart des constructions en terre sont entre les mains des héritiers qui n'arrivent plus à les entretenir régulièrement dus aux conflits familiaux sur les héritages ou aux insuffisances du pouvoir d'achat.

Commentaires

11. Parmi la liste des menaces suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui affectent le bien (de 1 à 4)

- a. Erosion naturelle [4]
- b. Changement climatique
- c. Pollution
- d. Développement d'infrastructures
- e. Non respect des valeurs patrimoniales [1]
- f. Manque de capacités pour gérer le bien
- g. Moyens techniques et financiers [1]
- h. Vandalisme, vol, autres pratiques illégales
- i. Adaptation aux standards modernes [2]
- j. Changement de statut des propriétaires [2]
- k. Abandon [3]

Commentaires
Le non respect des valeurs patrimoniales est dû à la méconnaissance desdites valeurs.

12. Jugez-vous satisfaisants les aspects suivants ?

- a. Documentation du bien Oui Non
- b. Authenticité du bien Oui Non
- c. Etat général de conservation des structures en terre Oui Non
- d. Durabilité des travaux de conservation effectués Oui Non
- e. Promotion et mise en valeur du bien Oui Non
- f. Efficacité des mécanismes de gestion du bien Oui Non
- g. Efficacité du cadre juridique Oui Non
- h. Efficacité du cadre institutionnel au niveau national Oui Non
- i. Moyens logistiques et techniques alloués au bien Oui Non
- j. Nombre de personnel employé Nbr: Oui Non
- k. Niveau de compétence du personnel d'encadrement Oui Non
- l. Niveau de compétence du personnel technique Oui Non
- m. Participation / support des décideurs locaux Oui Non
- n. Activités éducatives sur le site Oui Non
- o. Participation de la population locale Oui Non
- p. Contribution au développement local Oui Non Economique Sociale Culturelle

Commentaires
L'implication de l'autorité locale (Commune Rurale) dans les mécanismes de gestion entrave quelquefois les actions de conservation desdites valeurs.

13. Parmi la liste d'activités suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui vous semblent nécessaires pour le bien : (de 1 à 5)

- a. Documenter le bien [3]
- b. Renforcer la législation pour le patrimoine [1]
- c. Réviser le plan de gestion
- d. Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires
- e. Renforcer les capacités des ouvriers [4]
- f. Conserver les structures en terre [3]
- g. Améliorer les équipements
- h. Sensibiliser les populations locales [2]
- i. Promouvoir et mettre en valeur le bien [5]
- j. Autres :

Commentaires

14. Remarques et suggestions complémentaires :

Informations

Ce questionnaire a été rempli par > Nom : RANDRIANJATOVONARIVO, Noël Position: Conservateur du site Date: 24 / 03 / 2010
Institution: office du Site Culturel d'Ambohimanga Rova (OSCAR)

Falaises de Bandiagara

1. A quelle famille du patrimoine le bien peut-il être associé ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005)

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Patrimoine archéologique | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Sites d'art rupestre | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Edifices historiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Ensembles historiques | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Etablissements urbains | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Etablissement ruraux | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Architecture vernaculaire | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Biens religieux | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Biens agricoles, industriels et technologiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Biens militaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Paysages culturels, parcs et jardins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Itinéraires culturels | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Monuments et sites funéraires | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | n. Biens symboliques et mémoriaux | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

2. Quelle est l'utilisation actuelle du bien ?

- a. Il n'est plus utilisé
- b. Patrimoine vivant
- c. Il a gardé son usage initial
- d. Nouvel usage :

Commentaires

Plus de deux cents villages sont compris dans le site classé avec souvent une densité avoisinant les 10 habitants/KM². En plus, le site est actuellement le plus fréquenté par les touristes au Mali

3. Le bien est-il propriété de l'Etat ?

Oui Non

Commentaires

La Mission Culturelle est une institution déconcentrée du Ministère de la culture au niveau local. Son rôle est la conservation et la mise en valeur du périmètre classé (Falaise de Bandiagara)

4. L'institution en charge du bien est :

- a. Traditionnelle b. Locale
- Institutionnelle (or) Régionale
- Nationale

5. Un plan de gestion existe-t-il pour le bien ?

Oui Non En préparation

6. Quels modes de construction sont représentés ?

- a. Pisé (terre compactée)
- b. Adobe (briques de terre crue)
- c. Torchis (terre et structure végétale)
- d. Bauge (terre façonnée)
- e. Autres

Commentaires

L'architecture traditionnelle au pays dogon est très riche et variée. Différents styles, structures, typologies et matériaux sont présents. Les constructions en terre (dont certaines datent du 3ème - 2ème BP) comprennent des édifices monumentaux, religieux (temples, sanctuaires, autels, églises et mosquées) en passant par les greniers et les maisons familiales d'habitation (gin'na et simples maisons d'habitation)

7. Le matériau terre est-il présent dans ?

- a. Les murs
- b. Les sols
- c. Les plafonds et/ou toitures
- d. Les mortiers
- e. Les décorations intérieures
- f. Les décorations extérieures
- g. Autres :

Commentaires

Dans une région caractérisée par la présence de la pierre, il est étonnement admis que le matériau terre prédomine les constructions au pays dogon surtout sur le plateau et dans les falaises et leurs éboulis. Il n'existe pratiquement pas dans les anciennes constructions un édifice dans la réalisation duquel le matériau terre est absent. Les reliefs symboliques en terre sont très visibles sur les constructions aussi bien religieuses que profanes.

8. En quelle proportion le matériau terre est-il présent dans le bâti ?

- 1 % à 2 % 25 % à 50 %
- 50 % à 75 % 75 % à 100 %

Commentaires

Tous les édifices traditionnels sont faits en terre dès que le soubassement est réalisé en pierre. En plus les toits sont faits de bois et de terre

9. La vitesse de dégradation des structures en terre est :

- Rapide Lente
- Progressive Stabilisée

Commentaires

Beaucoup d'édifices bénéficient d'une protection naturelle (auvents des rochers) mais ceux exposés aux intempéries connaissent une dégradation lente

10. Existe-t-il est système régulier de maintenance

- Traditionnel
- Institutionnel
- Pas de maintenance régulière

Commentaires

Les pratiques traditionnelles de maintenance ne sont plus régulières ; ceci étant lié à plusieurs facteurs dont essentiellement le manque d'eau et de bras valide (lié à l'exode des jeunes)

11. Parmi la liste des menaces suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui affectent le bien (de 1 à 4)

- a. Erosion naturelle [5]
- b. Changement climatique [1]
- c. Pollution
- d. Développement d'infrastructures [2]
- e. Non respect des valeurs patrimoniales
- f. Manque de capacités pour gérer le bien
- g. Moyens techniques et financiers [3]
- h. Vandalisme, vol, autres pratiques illégales
- i. Adaptation aux standards modernes
- j. Changement de statut des propriétaires
- k. Abandon [4]

Commentaires

Les mutations sociales et le changement climatique constituent des menaces importantes qui affectent le site du pays dogon singulièrement son architecture de terre. Une autre menace non moins importante est la mise en œuvre incontrôlée des projets et programmes de développement initiés ou soutenus par l'Etat avec l'appui des partenaires techniques et financiers. L'état dénué des communautés de site et de l'Etat (pauvreté et manque de ressources humaines matérielles) peut être considéré comme une menace à long terme

12. Jugez-vous satisfaisants les aspects suivants ?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. Documentation du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticité du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Etat général de conservation des structures en terre | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durabilité des travaux de conservation effectués | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion et mise en valeur du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficacité des mécanismes de gestion du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficacité du cadre juridique | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficacité du cadre institutionnel au niveau national | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Moyens logistiques et techniques alloués au bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Nombre de personnel employé Nbr: | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Niveau de compétence du personnel d'encadrement | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Niveau de compétence du personnel technique | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Participation / support des décideurs locaux | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Activités éducatives sur le site | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation de la population locale | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution au développement local | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

Il faut renforcer les capacités professionnelles des agents de la MCB dont certains font encore preuve d'engagement et de motivation.

13. Parmi la liste d'activités suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui vous semblent nécessaires pour le bien :

- a. Documenter le bien [5]
- b. Renforcer la législation pour le patrimoine
- c. Réviser le plan de gestion [1]
- d. Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires [4]
- e. Renforcer les capacités des ouvriers
- f. Conserver les structures en terre
- g. Améliorer les équipements [2]
- h. Sensibiliser les populations locales [3]
- i. Promouvoir et mettre en valeur le bien
- j. Autres :

Commentaires

Pour la gestion d'un site aussi vaste et vivant, il faut renforcer les mesures de sensibilisation pour faire davantage participer les populations aux programmes de gestion et de mise en valeur du site. Dans cette optique il faut périodiquement revisiter le plan de gestion en l'adaptant aux nouvelles priorités. Il faut organiser et mettre en œuvre des chantiers de formation et de restauration pour dissuader les communautés du bien fondé de la politique de conservation et de valorisation du patrimoine qui est certainement un levier du développement local. Dans cette dynamique, les gestionnaires doivent acquérir des capacités professionnelles à hauteur de mission. Un dernier point cardinal est le renforcement du programme d'inventaire et de documentation sur un site où la tradition orale est la règle de transmission.

14. Remarques et suggestions complémentaires :

Le site du pays dogon regorge de patrimoine architectural remarquable multiséculaire. La conservation de celui-ci nécessite un effort important de sauvetage qui doit intégrer les plans de développement à la faveur de la politique de décentralisation en marche au Mali

Informations

Ce questionnaire a été rempli par :
Institution: Mission Culturelle de Bandiagara

Lassana Cissé Position: Directeur

Date: 29 / 12 / 2009

Villes anciennes de Djenné

1. A quelle famille du patrimoine le bien peut-il être associé ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005)

- a. Patrimoine archéologique
 c. Edifices historiques
 e. Etablissements urbains
 g. Architecture vernaculaire
 i. Biens agricoles, industriels et technologiques
 k. Paysages culturels, parcs et jardins
 m. Monuments et sites funéraires

- b. Sites d'art rupestre
 d. Ensembles historiques
 f. Etablissement ruraux
 h. Biens religieux
 j. Biens militaires
 l. Itinéraires culturels
 n. Biens symboliques et mémoriaux

2. Quelle est l'utilisation actuelle du bien ?

- a. Il n'est plus utilisé
 b. Patrimoine vivant
 c. Il a gardé son usage initial
 d. Nouvel usage :

Commentaires

Le bien est un patrimoine vivant avec comme conséquence, la démographie galopante et la densification du tissu ancien d'une superficie de 48,5 hectares. Il est nécessaire de libérer des espaces pour contenir ce surplus de populations.

3. Le bien est-il propriété de l'Etat ?

Oui Non

Commentaires

Le Mali a mis en place un cadre institutionnel de conservation et de gestion du patrimoine culturel juste après l'inscription du Bien « villes anciennes » de Djenné sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial et son classement dans le patrimoine national. Il s'agit de la Mission culturelle de Djenné service déconcentré créée par le Décret 93-203/P-RM du 11 juin 1993 modifié par l'Ordonnance 01-03/P-RM du 13 août 2001. Elle est rattachée à la Direction Nationale du Patrimoine Culturel.

4. L'institution en charge du bien est :

- a. Traditionnelle b. Locale
 Institutionnelle (or) Régionale
 Nationale

5. Un plan de gestion existe-t-il pour le bien ?

Oui Non En préparation

Commentaires

L'architecture de terre couvre tout le tissu ancien de la ville, soit une superficie de 48,5 ha renfermant les quartiers de Algassouba, Bambara, Yoboucaïna, Sankoré, Dambulsoria, Konofia, Samsey et Dioboro. Il a constitué l'un des critères (iv) de l'inscription du bien sur la liste du Patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO.

6. Quels modes de construction sont représentés ?

- a. Pisé (terre compactée)
 b. Adobe (briques de terre crue)
 c. Torchis (terre et structure végétale)
 d. Bauge (terre façonnée)
 e. Autres :

Commentaires

Actuellement, le revêtement du sol, à l'intérieur des maisons est fait en ciment ou en briques cuites. Les murs intérieurs sont crépis avec un enduit composé de terre et de sable. L'ensemble est peint avec de la peinture industrielle. Les façades extérieures sont souvent revêtues de briques cuites pour éviter les crépissages réguliers.

7. Le matériau terre est-il présent dans ?

- a. Les murs
 b. Les sols
 c. Les plafonds et/ou toitures
 d. Les mortiers
 e. Les décorations intérieures
 f. Les décorations extérieures
 g. Autres :

8. En quelle proportion le matériau terre est-il présent dans le bâti ?

- 1 % à 2 % 25 % à 50 %
 50 % à 75 % 75 % à 100 %

Commentaires

L'utilisation du ciment et des briques cuites se fait sur les sols, les revêtements extérieurs surtout les façades exposées aux intempéries.

9. La vitesse de dégradation des structures en terre est :

- Rapide Lente
 Progressive Stabilisée

Commentaires

En l'absence d'entretien, il faut environ 10 ans pour qu'une structure en terre se dégrade.

10. Existe-t-il est système régulier de maintenance

- Traditionnel
 Institutionnel
 Pas de maintenance régulière

Commentaires

Les maisons sont entretenues au moins une fois par an ou à défaut chaque deux ans selon la capacité financière du propriétaire. L'Etat malien et les partenaires comme les Pays Bas accordent une attention particulière à la conservation de l'architecture de terre de Djenné

11. Parmi la liste des menaces suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui affectent le bien (de 1 à 4)

- a. Erosion naturelle 3
 b. Changement climatique 3
 c. Pollution 1
 d. Développement d'infrastructures 1
 e. Non respect des valeurs patrimoniales 1
 f. Manque de capacités pour gérer le bien
 g. Moyens techniques et financiers 1
 h. Vandalisme, vol, autres pratiques illégales 1
 i. Adaptation aux standards modernes 1
 j. Changement de statut des propriétaires 1
 k. Abandon 3

Commentaires

Des changements considérables ont pu intervenir, même s'ils n'ont pas affecté l'harmonie qui a toujours caractérisé la ville éternelle. Ces changements sont de plusieurs ordres :

- les changements intervenus dans la composition des cellules familiales et la poussée démographique ;
- la flambée des coûts des matériaux ordinaires d'entretien (son de riz et de mil, pain de singe, beurre de karité) ;
- l'introduction des matériaux modernes (ciment, carreau en terre cuite) et des techniques modernes dans l'entretien des anciens bâtiments et dans la construction des nouveaux ;
- les interventions sur l'ancien bâti en vue de le renforcer ou d'en améliorer le confort ;
- l'abandon de certains bâtiments pour des raisons socioculturelles (bien commun hérité) ou économiques (extrême pauvreté des occupants suite au déclin économique de la ville) ;
- l'implantation de nouveaux équipements de développement urbain ;
- l'implantation de constructions nouvelles dans le tissu classé.

12. Jugez-vous satisfaisants les aspects suivants ?

- a. Documentation du bien Oui Non
 b. Authenticité du bien Oui Non
 c. Etat général de conservation des structures en terre Oui Non
 d. Durabilité des travaux de conservation effectués Oui Non
 e. Promotion et mise en valeur du bien Oui Non
 f. Efficacité des mécanismes de gestion du bien Oui Non
 g. Efficacité du cadre juridique Oui Non
 h. Efficacité du cadre institutionnel au niveau national Oui Non
 i. Moyens logistiques et techniques alloués au bien Oui Non
 j. Nombre de personnel employé Nbr: Oui Non
 k. Niveau de compétence du personnel d'encadrement Oui Non
 l. Niveau de compétence du personnel technique Oui Non
 m. Participation / support des décideurs locaux Oui Non
 n. Activités éducatives sur le site Oui Non
 o. Participation de la population locale Oui Non
 p. Contribution au développement local Oui Non

Commentaires

Des changements considérables ont pu intervenir, même s'ils n'ont pas affecté l'harmonie qui a toujours caractérisé la ville éternelle.

De manière générale, l'architecture de terre au Mali connaît une mutation reflétant l'évolution de la société, y compris l'influence de l'extérieur, notamment en ce qui concerne l'utilisation de nouveaux matériaux. Ce phénomène est plus remarquable à Djenné, ville toute en terre où, la moindre trace de matériaux modernes dans le paysage se fait tout de suite remarquer. Djenné est aussi paradoxalement la ville où, malgré la fragilité de la terre, principal matériau de construction, les bary, maçons locaux, arrivent à maîtriser habilement les limites entre tradition et modernité, et à produire un environnement cohérent.

Dans sa politique de protection, de conservation et de valorisation du patrimoine architectural de Djenné, l'Etat malien procède, depuis l'inscription de la ville sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO, à la mise en place de mesures diversifiées devant contribuer au maintien de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle de la ville éternelle.

13. Parmi la liste d'activités suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui vous semblent nécessaires pour le bien :

- a. Documenter le bien 1
 b. Renforcer la législation pour le patrimoine 2
 c. Réviser le plan de gestion 5
 d. Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires 3
 e. Renforcer les capacités des ouvriers
 f. Conserver les structures en terre
 g. Améliorer les équipements 4
 h. Sensibiliser les populations locales
 i. Promouvoir et mettre en valeur le bien
 j. Autres :

Commentaires

La Mission culturelle recommande :

- Documenter le bien ;
- Renforcer la législation nationale pour le patrimoine ;
- Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires ;
- Conserver les structures en terre en multipliant les projets de conservation de l'architecture de terre ;
- Sensibiliser les populations locales ;
- Promouvoir et mettre en valeur le bien ;
- Initier des chantiers écoles de restauration ;
- Créer une école d'architecture de terre à Djenné.

14. Remarques et suggestions complémentaires :

L'architecture de terre fait de la ville de Djenné l'une des plus belles villes d'Afrique. Le bien « Villes anciennes de Djenné », est victime aujourd'hui de la pression démographique, de l'urbanisation rapide et incontrôlée, des changements dans le bâti, et de nombreux aléas que connaissent les villes en développement. Malgré un programme d'activités très soutenu et la multiplication de partenariats, la Mission Culturelle de Djenné est restée soucieuse face à un certain nombre de menaces. Parmi celles-ci figurent la pression démographique, l'utilisation de matériaux modernes, la dégradation ou la disparition progressive des façades monumentales, suite aux sécheresses récurrentes et à la paupérisation des populations. La Mission Culturelle de Djenné dans le souci de mieux conserver cette belle architecture pour les générations futures en appelle à l'Etat partie et aux partenaires au développement.

Informations

Ce questionnaire a été rempli par : Yamoussa Fané Position: Chef de la Mission Date: 28/ 01 / 2010
 Institution: Mission Culturelle de Djenné

Tombouctou

1. A quelle famille du patrimoine le bien peut-il être associé ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005)

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Patrimoine archéologique | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sites d'art rupestre | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Edifices historiques | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Ensembles historiques | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Etablissements urbains | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Etablissement ruraux | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Architecture vernaculaire | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Biens religieux | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Biens agricoles, industriels et technologiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Biens militaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Paysages culturels, parcs et jardins | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Itinéraires culturels | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Monuments et sites funéraires | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Biens symboliques et mémoriaux | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Quelle est l'utilisation actuelle du bien ?

- a. Il n'est plus utilisé
- b. Patrimoine vivant
- c. Il a gardé son usage initial
- d. Nouvel usage :

Commentaires

3. Le bien est-il propriété de l'Etat ?

Oui Non

Commentaires

4. L'institution en charge du bien est :

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Traditionnelle | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Locale | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Institutionnelle | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (or) | Régionale | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Nationale | <input type="checkbox"/> |

5. Un plan de gestion existe-t-il pour le bien ?

Oui Non En préparation

6. Quels modes de construction sont représentés ?

- a. Pisé (terre compactée)
- b. Adobe (briques de terre crue)
- c. Torchis (terre et structure végétale)
- d. Bauge (terre façonnée)
- e. Autres :

Commentaires

7. Le matériau terre est-il présent dans ?

- a. Les murs
- b. Les sols
- c. Les plafonds et/ou toitures
- d. Les mortiers
- e. Les décorations intérieures
- f. Les décorations extérieures
- g. Autres :

Commentaires

8. En quelle proportion le matériau terre est-il présent dans le bâti ?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 % à 2 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 % à 50 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 % à 75 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 75 % à 100 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

9. La vitesse de dégradation des structures en terre est :

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Rapide | <input type="checkbox"/> | Lente | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Progressive | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stabilisée | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

10. Existe-t-il un système régulier de maintenance

- Traditionnel
- Institutionnel
- Pas de maintenance régulière

Commentaires

11. Parmi la liste des menaces suivante, pouvez-vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui affectent le bien (de 1 à 4)

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| a. Erosion naturelle | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| b. Changement climatique | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Développement d'infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| e. Non respect des valeurs patrimoniales | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |
| f. Manque de capacités pour gérer le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Moyens techniques et financiers | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| h. Vandalisme, vol, autres pratiques illégales | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Adaptation aux standards modernes | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Changement de statut des propriétaires | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Abandon | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Commentaires

12. Jugez-vous satisfaisants les aspects suivants ?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Documentation du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticité du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Etat général de conservation des structures en terre | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durabilité des travaux de conservation effectués | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion et mise en valeur du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficacité des mécanismes de gestion du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficacité du cadre juridique | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficacité du cadre institutionnel au niveau national | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Moyens logistiques et techniques alloués au bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Nombre de personnel employé Nbr: | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Niveau de compétence du personnel d'encadrement | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Niveau de compétence du personnel technique | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Participation / support des décideurs locaux | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Activités éducatives sur le site | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation de la population locale | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution au développement local | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> Economique <input type="checkbox"/> Sociale <input type="checkbox"/> Culturelle <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

13. Parmi la liste d'activités suivante, pouvez-vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui vous semblent nécessaires pour le bien :

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| a. Documenter le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| b. Renforcer la législation pour le patrimoine | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |
| c. Réviser le plan de gestion | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Renforcer les capacités des ouvriers | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Conserver les structures en terre | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| g. Améliorer les équipements | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| h. Sensibiliser les populations locales | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| i. Promouvoir et mettre en valeur le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Autres : <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

Commentaires

14. Remarques et suggestions complémentaires :

Informations

Ce questionnaire a été rempli par : Ali Ould Sidi
Institution: Mission culturelle Tombouctou

Position: Chef Mission culturelle de Tombouctou

Date: 28 / 12 / 2009

Tombeau des Askia

1. A quelle famille du patrimoine le bien peut-il être associé ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005)

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Patrimoine archéologique | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sites d'art rupestre | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Edifices historiques | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Ensembles historiques | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Etablissements urbains | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Etablissement ruraux | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Architecture vernaculaire | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Biens religieux | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Biens agricoles, industriels et technologiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Biens militaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Paysages culturels, parcs et jardins | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Itinéraires culturels | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Monuments et sites funéraires | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | n. Biens symboliques et mémoriaux | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Quelle est l'utilisation actuelle du bien ?

- a. Il n'est plus utilisé
- b. Patrimoine vivant
- c. Il a gardé son usage initial
- d. Nouvel usage :

Commentaires

3. Le bien est-il propriété de l'Etat ?

Oui Non

Commentaires

4. L'institution en charge du bien est :

- | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Traditionnelle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Locale | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Institutionnelle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (or) Régionale | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Nationale | <input type="checkbox"/> |

5. Un plan de gestion existe-t-il pour le bien ?

Oui Non En préparation

Commentaires

6. Quels modes de construction sont représentés ?

- a. Pisé (terre compactée)
- b. Adobe (briques de terre crue)
- c. Torchis (terre et structure végétale)
- d. Bauge (terre façonnée)
- e. Autres :

Commentaires

7. Le matériau terre est-il présent dans ?

- a. Les murs
- b. Les sols
- c. Les plafonds et/ou toitures
- d. Les mortiers
- e. Les décorations intérieures
- f. Les décorations extérieures
- g. Autres :

8. En quelle proportion le matériau terre est-il présent dans le bâti ?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 % à 2 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 % à 50 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 % à 75 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 75 % à 100 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Bois brut pour toitures (poutres, gaullettes).

Commentaires

9. La vitesse de dégradation des structures en terre est :

- Rapide Lente
- Progressive Stabilisée

Entretien régulier, tous les 3 ans.

Commentaires

10. Existe-t-il un système régulier de maintenance

- Traditionnel
- Institutionnel
- Pas de maintenance régulière

L'entretien est facile à organiser mais il est jugé coûteux.

Commentaires

11. Parmi la liste des menaces suivante, pouvez-vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui affectent le bien (de 1 à 4)

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| a. Erosion naturelle | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| b. Changement climatique | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Développement d'infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| e. Non respect des valeurs patrimoniales | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Manque de capacités pour gérer le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Moyens techniques et financiers | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| h. Vandalisme, vol, autres pratiques illégales | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Adaptation aux standards modernes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| j. Changement de statut des propriétaires | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Abandon | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Commentaires

Il y a aussi la difficulté de trouver les bois () pour les travaux de restauration.

12. Jugez-vous satisfaisants les aspects suivants ?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Documentation du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticité du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Etat général de conservation des structures en terre | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durabilité des travaux de conservation effectués | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion et mise en valeur du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficacité des mécanismes de gestion du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficacité du cadre juridique | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficacité du cadre institutionnel au niveau national | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Moyens logistiques et techniques alloués au bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Nombre de personnel employé Nbr: | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Niveau de compétence du personnel d'encadrement | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Niveau de compétence du personnel technique | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Participation / support des décideurs locaux | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Activités éducatives sur le site | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation de la population locale | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution au développement local | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- Economique Sociale Culturelle

Commentaires

13. Parmi la liste d'activités suivante, pouvez-vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui vous semblent nécessaires pour le bien : (de 1 à 5)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a. Documenter le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Renforcer la législation pour le patrimoine | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Réviser le plan de gestion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Renforcer les capacités des ouvriers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Conserver les structures en terre | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Améliorer les équipements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensibiliser les populations locales | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Promouvoir et mettre en valeur le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Autres : | |

Commentaires

Il faut améliorer le niveau des revenus sur le site (entrées visiteurs, ventes produits) de façon à faciliter l'entretien et les petits travaux .

14. Remarques et suggestions complémentaires :

L'importance du bien vient aussi de l'espace de prière associé qui est menacé.

Informations

Ce questionnaire a été rempli par : Klessigie Sanogo
Institution: DNPC

Position: Directeur

Date: 29 / 03 / 2010

Island of Mozambique

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments
The Island is composed of two parts:
The Stone Town, which has been almost abandoned and is now in the process of changing to tourism and holiday housing.
The « Macuti » Town, former native quarter, which has always been living, and is now over populated

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

Comments
The executive power is with the Municipal Council. The control of adherence to conservation principles is with the Mozambique Island Conservation Office (GACIM). There are some overlapping and lack of clarity between the two local authorities - the District Government (lowest level of central state administration) and the Municipal Council - and between the two and the GACIM.

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments
The Stone Town is coral stone masonry with flat roofing of wooden beams, coral slabs and lime mortar.
The « Macuti » Town is wattle and daub on mangrove stick or bamboo structure with coconut palm leaf (macuti) roofing - now in transformation to cement blocs and corrugated iron roofing

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments
In the « Macuti » Town

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments
Traditionally in the « Macuti » Town
General lack of maintenance in the Stone Town

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 4
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site 2
- g. Lack of technical or financial means 3
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners 1
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

Few conservation works carried out.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework 3
- c. To update the management plan 2
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers 1
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations 4
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities 5
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

The Island does not have earth constructions as such, although earth can be a component of mortar and plaster. The Stone Town is threatened by decay due to abandon and uncontrolled transformation. The « Macuti » Town is suffering from general poverty, overcrowding and lack of sanitary installations. There is a need for a re-evaluation of the « Macuti » town to allow for improvement of housing

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Jens Hougaard Position: Adviser
Institution: Mozambique Island Conservation Office Ministry of Culture, Mozambique

Date: 24 / 01 / 2010

Historic Centre of Agadez

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Abandoned
- b. Original use
- c. New use :

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ?

- Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional b. Institutional
- c. Local d. Regional
- e. National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ?

- Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 3
- b. Weather changes 4
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures 2
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities 1
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| q. Site interpretation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| r. Risk preparedness | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation 2
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers 1
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers 3
- f. To preserve the earthen structures 5
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities 4
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by: Thierry Joffroy
Institution: CRATerre

Position:

Date: / / 2014

Osun-Osogbo sacred grove

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

This is a living heritage where there is constant worship and spiritualism which started hundred of years ago and still in continuity.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ?

Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

The site is managed by participatory management with different stakeholders at all levels

5. Is there a management plan for the property ?

Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

The construction techniques also depict traditional yoruba architecture with indigeneous technology.

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

Structures and sculptures are also fortified with cement and iron in order to make them stand firm and increase their longevity.

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

Earthen materials are now mixed with Some granites and cement for traditional wall fence to increase their lifespan

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

Forest vegetation and humid environment accelerate fungal growth and deterioration of structures.

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

Regular maintenance achieved through combination of traditional methods and institutional support.

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes 1
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures 3
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means 2
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs 4
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

Technical staff, craftsmen and security personnel are required on the site. Some facilities like visitors carpark are also needed. Traditional materials are becoming scarce and undurable so there is need to augment with modern needs.

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

There are good numbers of staff on site performing various duties but middle level manpower are required for regular maintenance. There is need for increased educational activities and research for the site so as to contribute to local development.

Economical Social Cultural

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation 3
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan 1
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers 2
- f. To preserve the earthen structures 4
- g. To improve the facilities 5
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

The documentation of the flora and faunal population has not been completed. Efforts on research have yielded some results. A reviewed management plan for 2010-2014 has also been completed for the site. Visitors facilities need to be improved.

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

The site has contributed significantly to the preservation of the national heritage. And promotion of cultural tourism without diminishing its authenticity and integrity.

Informations

Filled out by > Name: ADEDAYO Oluremi Funsho Position: Heritage Site Manager
Institution: National Commission For Museums and Monuments

Date: 22 /01 / 2010

Sukur cultural landscape

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 1
- b. Weather changes 2
- c. Pollution 4
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage 3
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- a. Heritage site documentation Yes No
- b. Authenticity Yes No
- c. General state of conservation of earthen structures Yes No
- d. Durability of conservation works carried out Yes No
- e. Promotion and valorisation of the site Yes No
- f. Efficiency of site management strategies Yes No
- g. Efficiency of legal framework Yes No
- h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level Yes No
- i. Logistic and technical means for the site Yes No
- j. Staff number Nbr: Yes No
- k. Skills of managerial staff Yes No
- l. Skills of technical staff Yes No
- m. Involvement/support of local decision makers Yes No
- n. Educational activities at the site Yes No
- o. Participation of local populations Yes No
- p. Contribution to local development Yes No Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation 2
- b. To reinforce the legal framework 3
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations 4
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Conservation and preservation of the earthen structures and other sacred sites precede the above mentioned priorities.

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Sham Anthony Position: Manager, Sukur World Heritage Site Date: 18/01 / 2010
Institution: Madagali Local Government, Adamawa Nigeria

Bassari Country : Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Abandoned | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Original use | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. New use : | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Traditional | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Institutional | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Regional | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a. Rammed earth (compacted earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Cob (shaped earth) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Other | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- laterite boulders

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Walls | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Floors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Ceilings and/or roofs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Mortars | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Interior decorations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Exterior decorations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Other: | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 % to 25 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 % to 50 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 % to 75 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 75 % to 100 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Fast | <input type="checkbox"/> | Slow | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Progressive | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stabilised | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Traditional | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Institutionally planned | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| No maintenance mechanism | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a. Natural erosion | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| q. Site interpretation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| r. Risk preparedness | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

It's a cultural landscape, not an heritage site with a management team. Most criteria on the left are not applicable.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Other : see comments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

The priorities in the management plan are to :

1. Preserve the originality of local cultures
2. Preserve the natural heritage
3. Improve living conditions
4. Involve the local population in management and development strategies for the whole landscape

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by: Sebastien Moriset
Institution: CRAterre

Position:

Date: 15 / 10 / 2014

Koutammakou, le pays des Batammariba

1. A quelle famille du patrimoine le bien peut-il être associé ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005)

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. Patrimoine archéologique <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sites d'art rupestre <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Edifices historiques <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Ensembles historiques <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Etablissements urbains <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Etablissement ruraux <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Architecture vernaculaire <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Biens religieux <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Biens agricoles, industriels et technologiques <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Biens militaires <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Paysages culturels, parcs et jardins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Itinéraires culturels <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Monuments et sites funéraires <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Biens symboliques et mémoriaux <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Quelle est l'utilisation actuelle du bien ?

- a. Il n'est plus utilisé
- b. Patrimoine vivant
- c. Il a gardé son usage initial
- d. Nouvel usage :

Commentaires

Le Koutammakou est un paysage culturel où le tangible et l'intangible se côtoient : habitat, environnement, croyances...

3. Le bien est-il propriété de l'Etat ?

Oui Non

Commentaires

4. L'institution en charge du bien est :

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| a. Traditionnelle <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Locale <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Institutionnelle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (or) | Régionale <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Nationale <input type="checkbox"/> |

5. Un plan de gestion existe-t-il pour le bien ?

Oui Non En préparation

Commentaires

6. Quels modes de construction sont représentés ?

- a. Pisé (terre compactée)
- b. Adobe (briques de terre crue)
- c. Torchis (terre et structure végétale)
- d. Bauge (terre façonnée)
- e. Autres :

Commentaires

7. Le matériau terre est-il présent dans ?

- a. Les murs
- b. Les sols
- c. Les plafonds et/ou toitures
- d. Les mortiers
- e. Les décorations intérieures
- f. Les décorations extérieures
- g. Autres :

8. En quelle proportion le matériau terre est-il présent dans le bâti ?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 % à 2 % <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 % à 50 % <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 % à 75 % <input type="checkbox"/> | 75 % à 100 % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

9. La vitesse de dégradation des structures en terre est :

- Rapide Lente
- Progressive Stabilisée

Commentaires

10. Existe-t-il un système régulier de maintenance

- Traditionnel
- Institutionnel
- Pas de maintenance régulière

Commentaires

11. Parmi la liste des menaces suivante, pouvez-vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui affectent le bien (de 1 à 4)

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Erosion naturelle <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| b. Changement climatique <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| c. Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Développement d'infrastructures <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| e. Non respect des valeurs patrimoniales <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Manque de capacités pour gérer le bien <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Moyens techniques et financiers <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| h. Vandalisme, vol, autres pratiques illégales <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Adaptation aux standards modernes <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Changement de statut des propriétaires <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Abandon <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Commentaires

Les fortes pluies de ces deux dernières années dues au changement climatique, ont causé des dégâts au niveau des habitations traditionnelles. Ces menaces sont renforcées par le manque de moyens techniques et financiers qui, s'ils existaient, devraient constituer un frein à ces menaces naturelles et humaines.

12. Jugez-vous satisfaisants les aspects suivants ?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. Documentation du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticité du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Etat général de conservation des structures en terre | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durabilité des travaux de conservation effectués | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion et mise en valeur du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficacité des mécanismes de gestion du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficacité du cadre juridique | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficacité du cadre institutionnel au niveau national | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Moyens logistiques et techniques alloués au bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Nombre de personnel employé Nbr: | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Niveau de compétence du personnel d'encadrement | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Niveau de compétence du personnel technique | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Participation / support des décideurs locaux | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Activités éducatives sur le site | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation de la population locale | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution au développement local | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- Economique Sociale Culturelle

Commentaires

13. Parmi la liste d'activités suivante, pouvez-vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui vous semblent nécessaires pour le bien :

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Documenter le bien <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| b. Renforcer la législation pour le patrimoine <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Réviser le plan de gestion <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| e. Renforcer les capacités des ouvriers <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Conserver les structures en terre <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| g. Améliorer les équipements <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| h. Sensibiliser les populations locales <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |
| i. Promouvoir et mettre en valeur le bien <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Autres : <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Commentaires

Un inventaire général du bien s'avère nécessaire. Les résultats obtenus permettront aux gestionnaires du patrimoine d'avoir une connaissance plus approfondie du bien et faciliteront ainsi sa documentation à partir de laquelle l'on pourra mener d'autres activités à l'instar de sa mise en valeur

14. Remarques et suggestions complémentaires :

Malgré son importance due au fait ce site suscite l'admiration de nombreux visiteurs, le Koutammakou connaît plusieurs problèmes à savoir :
-l'insuffisance du personnel : le Conservateur est le seul professionnel formé et émargeant sur le budget de l'Etat togolais. Il est aidé dans sa tâche par trois agents temporaires recrutés et payés par le Service de Conservation du Koutammakou. Ceux-ci, n'ont aucune notion en conservation du patrimoine immobilier.

Informations

Ce questionnaire a été rempli par : ALIZIM Badoualou Karka Position: Gestionnaire
Institution: Service de Conservation et de Promotion du Site Koutammakou (TOGO)

Date: 15 / 01 / 2010

Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ?

Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

Comments

5. Is there a management plan for the property ?

Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

The previous management plan has been reviewed and the new management plan is soon to be distributed to the key stakeholders

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

There are some challenges to implement the planned activities at the site. This is possibly due to little funds from the responsible organisation.

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes 2
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures 3
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage 4
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means 1
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

The site conservation and management is fair but only lack of accountability of the activities at the site.

To understand the the status of World Heritage Site.

Therefore awareness is lacking

Social Cultural

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation 1
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers 3
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers 2
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations 4
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities 5
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by >

Name: Kigongo Remigius
Institution: Museum Uganda

Position: Heritage Conservator

Date: 21 / 01 / 2010

Casbah d'Alger

1. A quelle famille du patrimoine le bien peut-il être associé ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005)

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Patrimoine archéologique | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sites d'art rupestre | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Edifices historiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Ensembles historiques | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Etablissements urbains | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Etablissement rural | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Architecture vernaculaire | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Biens religieux | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Biens agricoles, industriels et technologiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Biens militaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Paysages culturels, parcs et jardins | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Itinéraires culturels | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Monuments et sites funéraires | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Biens symboliques et mémoriaux | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Quelle est l'utilisation actuelle du bien ?

- a. Il n'est plus utilisé
- b. Patrimoine vivant
- c. Il a gardé son usage initial
- d. Nouvel usage :

Commentaires

3. Le bien est-il propriété de l'Etat ?

Oui Non

Commentaires

4. L'institution en charge du bien est :

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Traditionnelle | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Locale | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Institutionnelle | <input type="checkbox"/> | (or) Régionale | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Nationale | <input type="checkbox"/> |

5. Un plan de gestion existe-t-il pour le bien ?

Oui Non En préparation

Commentaires

6. Quels modes de construction sont représentés ?

- a. Pisé (terre compactée)
- b. Adobe (briques de terre crue)
- c. Torchis (terre et structure végétale)
- d. Bauge (terre façonnée)
- e. Autres :

Commentaires

7. Le matériau terre est-il présent dans ?

- a. Les murs
- b. Les sols
- c. Les plafonds et/ou toitures
- d. Les mortiers
- e. Les décorations intérieures
- f. Les décorations extérieures
- g. Autres :

Commentaires

8. En quelle proportion le matériau terre est-il présent dans le bâti ?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 % à 2 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 % à 50 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 % à 75 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 75 % à 100 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

9. La vitesse de dégradation des structures en terre est :

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Rapide | <input type="checkbox"/> | Lente | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Progressive | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stabilisée | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

10. Existe-t-il un système régulier de maintenance

- Traditionnel
- Institutionnel
- Pas de maintenance régulière

11. Parmi la liste des menaces suivante, pouvez-vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui affectent le bien (de 1 à 4)

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| a. Erosion naturelle | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| b. Changement climatique | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Développement d'infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Non respect des valeurs patrimoniales | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Manque de capacités pour gérer le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Moyens techniques et financiers | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| h. Vandalisme, vol, autres pratiques illégales | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Adaptation aux standards modernes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| j. Changement de statut des propriétaires | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| k. Abandon | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |

Commentaires

12. Jugez-vous satisfaisants les aspects suivants ?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Documentation du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticité du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Etat général de conservation des structures en terre | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durabilité des travaux de conservation effectués | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion et mise en valeur du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficacité des mécanismes de gestion du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficacité du cadre juridique | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficacité du cadre institutionnel au niveau national | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Moyens logistiques et techniques alloués au bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Nombre de personnel employé Nbr: | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Niveau de compétence du personnel d'encadrement | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Niveau de compétence du personnel technique | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Participation / support des décideurs locaux | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Activités éducatives sur le site | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation de la population locale | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution au développement local | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> Economique <input type="checkbox"/> Sociale <input type="checkbox"/> Culturelle <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

13. Parmi la liste d'activités suivante, pouvez-vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui vous semblent nécessaires pour le bien :

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a. Documenter le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Renforcer la législation pour le patrimoine | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Réviser le plan de gestion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Renforcer les capacités des ouvriers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Conserver les structures en terre | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Améliorer les équipements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensibiliser les populations locales | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Promouvoir et mettre en valeur le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Autres : | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

14. Remarques et suggestions complémentaires :

Informations

Ce questionnaire a été rempli par : ZEKAGH Abdelouahab Position: Gestionnaire de site chef de projet du plan de sauvegardeCasbah d'alger

Date: 03 / 12/ 20

Erbil Citadel

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Abandoned | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Original use | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. New use : Cultural | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Institutional | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| c. Local | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Regional | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. National | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Rammed earth (compacted earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Cob (shaped earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Other fired brick masonry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

7. Earth is featured on

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Walls | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Floors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Ceilings and/or roofs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Mortars | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Interior decorations | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Exterior decorations | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Other: | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 % to 25 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 % to 50 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| 50 % to 75 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 75 % to 100 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Fast | <input type="checkbox"/> | Slow | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| Progressive | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stabilised | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| Institutionally planned | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| No maintenance mechanism | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="2"/> | |
| c. Pollution | <input type="3"/> | |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="4"/> | |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Staff number | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| q. Site interpretation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| r. Risk preparedness | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="4"/> | Comments |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="3"/> | |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="5"/> | |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="1"/> | |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="2"/> | |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Other : | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by: Dara al Yaqoobi Position: Director
Institution: High commission for Erbil Citadel Revitalization

Date: 24 / 11 / 2014

Old Town of Ghadamès

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

This is a living heritage where there is constant worship and spiritualism which started hundred of years ago and still in continuity.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

4. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

Comments

5. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other date, tree, wood.....

Comments

6. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

7. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

8. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

9. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

9. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Comments

10. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

11. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |
| j. Other : | | |

Comments

12. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by >

Name: Ibrahim B. Malil

Position:

Institution: National Commission For Museums and Monuments

Date: 13 /01/ 2010

Ksar d'Ait-Ben-Haddou

1. A quelle famille du patrimoine le bien peut-il être associé ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005)

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Patrimoine archéologique | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Sites d'art rupestre | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Edifices historiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Ensembles historiques | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Etablissements urbains | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Etablissement ruraux | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Architecture vernaculaire | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Biens religieux | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Biens agricoles, industriels et technologiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Biens militaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Paysages culturels, parcs et jardins | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Itinéraires culturels | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Monuments et sites funéraires | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Biens symboliques et mémoriaux | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Quelle est l'utilisation actuelle du bien ?

- a. Il n'est plus utilisé
- b. Patrimoine vivant
- c. Il a gardé son usage initial
- d. Nouvel usage :

Commentaires

Le site est en grande partie abandonné, même si certaines familles habitent encore le Ksar. L'usage principal est l'accueil des touristes.

3. Le bien est-il propriété de l'Etat ?

Oui Non

Commentaires

4. L'institution en charge du bien est :

- a. Traditionnelle b. Locale
- Institutionnelle (or) Régionale
- Nationale

Un comité de gestion rassemblant un vaste groupe de parties prenantes publiques et privées prend les grandes décisions pour le site. Le suivi et la conservation sont en grande partie assurés par le CERKAS pour le ministère de la Culture.

5. Un plan de gestion existe-t-il pour le bien ?

Oui Non En préparation

6. Quels modes de construction sont représentés ?

- a. Pisé (terre compactée)
- b. Adobe (briques de terre crue)
- c. Torchis (terre et structure végétale)
- d. Bauge (terre façonnée)
- e. Autres :

Commentaires

7. Le matériau terre est-il présent dans ?

- a. Les murs
- b. Les sols
- c. Les plafonds et/ou toitures
- d. Les mortiers
- e. Les décorations intérieures
- f. Les décorations extérieures
- g. Autres :

Commentaires

8. En quelle proportion le matériau terre est-il présent dans le bâti ?

- 1 % à 2 % 25 % à 50 %
- 50 % à 75 % 75 % à 100 %

Commentaires

9. La vitesse de dégradation des structures en terre est :

- Rapide Lente
- Progressive Stabilisée

Commentaires

10. Existe-t-il est système régulier de maintenance

- Traditionnel
- Institutionnel
- Pas de maintenance régulière

Commentaires

Le site est nettoyé occasionnellement. Les travaux d'entretien et de conservation sont nombreux, mais pas organisés de manière régulière.

11. Parmi la liste des menaces suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui affectent le bien (de 1 à 4)

- a. Erosion naturelle 4
- b. Changement climatique
- c. Pollution
- d. Développement d'infrastructures
- e. Non respect des valeurs patrimoniales
- f. Manque de capacités pour gérer le bien
- g. Moyens techniques et financiers 2
- h. Vandalisme, vol, autres pratiques illégales
- i. Adaptation aux standards modernes 3
- j. Changement de statut des propriétaires
- k. Abandon 1

L'abandon est la principale menace pour la survie du Ksar. La repopulation dépendra du niveau de confort offert par les logements traditionnels.

Le plan de gestion 2007 - 2012 prévoit de nombreuses actions pour revitaliser le site.

Commentaires

12. Jugez-vous satisfaisants les aspects suivants ?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. Documentation du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticité du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Etat général de conservation des structures en terre | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durabilité des travaux de conservation effectués | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion et mise en valeur du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficacité des mécanismes de gestion du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficacité du cadre juridique | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficacité du cadre institutionnel au niveau national | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Moyens logistiques et techniques alloués au bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Nombre de personnel employé Nbr: | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Niveau de compétence du personnel d'encadrement | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Niveau de compétence du personnel technique | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Participation / support des décideurs locaux | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Activités éducatives sur le site | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation de la population locale | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution au développement local | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- Economique Sociale Culturelle

Commentaires

13. Parmi la liste d'activités suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui vous semblent nécessaires pour le bien :

- a. Documenter le bien
- b. Renforcer la législation pour le patrimoine 3
- c. Réviser le plan de gestion
- d. Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires 2
- e. Renforcer les capacités des ouvriers 4
- f. Conserver les structures en terre 5
- g. Améliorer les équipements
- h. Sensibiliser les populations locales
- i. Promouvoir et mettre en valeur le bien
- j. Autres : 1

Commentaires

14. Remarques et suggestions complémentaires :

Informations

Ce questionnaire a été rempli par :
Institution: CERKAS

Mohamed Boussaïb

Date: / / 20

Medina de Marrakech

1. A quelle famille du patrimoine le bien peut-il être associé ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005)

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Patrimoine archéologique | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sites d'art rupestre | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Edifices historiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Ensembles historiques | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Etablissements urbains | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Etablissement ruraux | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Architecture vernaculaire | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Biens religieux | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Biens agricoles, industriels et technologiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Biens militaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Paysages culturels, parcs et jardins | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Itinéraires culturels | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Monuments et sites funéraires | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Biens symboliques et mémoriaux | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Quelle est l'utilisation actuelle du bien ?

- a. Il n'est plus utilisé
- b. Patrimoine vivant
- c. Il a gardé son usage initial
- d. Nouvel usage :

Commentaires

La médina de Marrakech garde toujours sa fonction initiale en tant qu'établissement humain urbain. Les divers statuts de propriété et d'occupation s'y côtoient.

3. Le bien est-il propriété de l'Etat ?

Oui Non

Commentaires

4. L'institution en charge du bien est :

- a. Traditionnelle b. Locale
- Institutionnelle (or) Régionale
- Nationale

L'Inspection des monuments historiques et sites de la région Marrakech Tensift Al Haouz sous tutelle du Ministère de la Culture, est la principale institution en charge de la médina de Marrakech en tant que bien culturel inscrit sur la liste du patrimoine mondial depuis

5. Un plan de gestion existe-t-il pour le bien ?

Oui Non En préparation

Commentaires

6. Quels modes de construction sont représentés ?

- a. Pisé (terre compactée)
- b. Adobe (briques de terre crue)
- c. Torchis (terre et structure végétale)
- d. Bauge (terre façonnée)
- e. Autres :

Commentaires

7. Le matériau terre est-il présent dans ?

- a. Les murs
- b. Les sols
- c. Les plafonds et/ou toitures
- d. Les mortiers
- e. Les décorations intérieures
- f. Les décorations extérieures
- g. Autres :

Commentaires

8. En quelle proportion le matériau terre est-il présent dans le bâti ?

- 1 % à 2 % 25 % à 50 %
- 50 % à 75 % 75 % à 100 %

Commentaires

9. La vitesse de dégradation des structures en terre est :

- Rapide Lente
- Progressive Stabilisée

Commentaires

10. Existe-t-il est système régulier de maintenance

- Traditionnel
- Institutionnel
- Pas de maintenance régulière

Pour les remparts et les monuments historiques. Les gens préfèrent l'utilisation du ciment et les matériaux nouveaux lors des reconstructions

11. Parmi la liste des menaces suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui affectent le bien (de 1 à 4)

- a. Erosion naturelle
- b. Changement climatique
- c. Pollution
- d. Développement d'infrastructures
- e. Non respect des valeurs patrimoniales
- f. Manque de capacités pour gérer le bien
- g. Moyens techniques et financiers
- h. Vandalisme, vol, autres pratiques illégales
- i. Adaptation aux standards modernes
- j. Changement de statut des propriétaires
- k. Abandon

Commentaires

12. Jugez-vous satisfaisants les aspects suivants ?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. Documentation du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticité du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Etat général de conservation des structures en terre | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durabilité des travaux de conservation effectués | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion et mise en valeur du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficacité des mécanismes de gestion du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficacité du cadre juridique | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficacité du cadre institutionnel au niveau national | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Moyens logistiques et techniques alloués au bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Nombre de personnel employé Nbr: | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Niveau de compétence du personnel d'encadrement | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Niveau de compétence du personnel technique | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Participation / support des décideurs locaux | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Activités éducatives sur le site | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation de la population locale | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> | Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution au développement local | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Economique Sociale Culturelle

Commentaires

13. Parmi la liste d'activités suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui vous semblent nécessaires pour le bien :

- a. Documenter le bien
- b. Renforcer la législation pour le patrimoine
- c. Réviser le plan de gestion
- d. Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires
- e. Renforcer les capacités des ouvriers
- f. Conserver les structures en terre
- g. Améliorer les équipements
- h. Sensibiliser les populations locales
- i. Promouvoir et mettre en valeur le bien
- j. Autres :

Commentaires

14. Remarques et suggestions complémentaires :

- renforcement des ressources humaines et logistiques et financières de l'Inspection des monuments en tant que service chargé de la gestion de la médina de Marrakech en tant que bien patrimonial. Les rôles et pouvoirs de cette institution doivent être clairement définies et renforcés par des textes de loi.
- Revoir et mettre à jour les lois de protection de la médina et les textes de classement de ses monuments en la dotant d'un plan de gestion (de sauvegarde ou du moins d'aménagement) qui a force de loi.
- Mettre en place un atelier ou un laboratoire d'étude et d'analyse des matériaux traditionnels notamment la terre et ses dérivés.

Informations

Ce questionnaire a été rempli par> Nom : Boujamid Azzouz Position: Inspecteur Régional des monuments et sites à Marrakech
Institution: Inspection des monuments historiques et sites de la région Marrakech Tensift Al Haouz (Ministère de la Culture) Date: 03 /01/ 2010

Bahla Fort

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other:

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a. Natural erosion | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Weather changes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Abandonment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Economical Social Cultural

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| j. Other : | |

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Filled out by > Name: Ahmed Mohammed Al- Tamimi Position: Director of Heritage and Culture in Al-Dakhaliya Region in Oman Date: 26 /01 / 2010
Institution: Ministry of Heritage and Culture - Sultanate of Oman Site manager of Bahla fort

Historic Jeddah, the Gate to Makkah

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Abandoned | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Original use | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. New use : | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

Commercial.....

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Institutional | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Local | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Regional | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. National | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Rammed earth (compacted earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Cob (shaped earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Other | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

Coral Stone.....

7. Earth is featured on

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Walls | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Floors | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Ceilings and/or roofs | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Mortars | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Interior decorations | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Exterior decorations | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Other: | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 % to 25 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 % to 50 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| 50 % to 75 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 75 % to 100 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Fast | <input type="checkbox"/> | Slow | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| Progressive | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stabilised | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| Institutionally planned | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| No maintenance mechanism | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Abandonment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Staff number | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| q. Site interpretation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| r. Risk preparedness | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Other : | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by: Sultan Faden

Position: Director-Historic Jeddah

Date: 26 / 10 / 2014

Institution: Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities

Site archéologique de Carthage

1. A quelle famille du patrimoine le bien peut-il être associé ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005)

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Patrimoine archéologique | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Sites d'art rupestre | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Edifices historiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Ensembles historiques | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Etablissements urbains | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Etablissement ruraux | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Architecture vernaculaire | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Biens religieux | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Biens agricoles, industriels et technologiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Biens militaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Paysages culturels, parcs et jardins | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Itinéraires culturels | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Monuments et sites funéraires | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Biens symboliques et mémoriaux | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Quelle est l'utilisation actuelle du bien ?

- a. Il n'est plus utilisé
- b. Patrimoine vivant
- c. Il a gardé son usage initial
- d. Nouvel usage :

Commentaires

Le site archéologique de Carthage avec ses Monuments historiques classés est un patrimoine vivant ultra-visité.

3. Le bien est-il propriété de l'Etat ?

Oui Non

Commentaires

4. L'institution en charge du bien est :

- a. Traditionnelle b. Locale
- Institutionnelle (or) Régionale
- Nationale

L'institut national du patrimoine se charge du site par le billet de la conservation du site et du musée de Carthage sous la tutelle du ministère de la culture et de la sauvegarde du patrimoine.

5. Un plan de gestion existe-t-il pour le bien ?

Oui Non En préparation

6. Quels modes de construction sont représentés ?

- a. Pisé (terre compactée)
- b. Adobe (briques de terre crue)
- c. Torchis (terre et structure végétale)
- d. Bauge (terre façonnée)
- e. Autres :

Commentaires

Pisé : Maçonnerie faite en compression d'argile ou de chaux - des moellons = une terre compactée.
Les techniques de restauration traditionnelle utilisant des matériaux de construction adéquats et respectant l'authenticité des monuments historiques sont dès lors assurées par les services compétents qui veillent sur le bien du Patrimoine mondial.

7. Le matériau terre est-il présent dans ?

- a. Les murs
- b. Les sols
- c. Les plafonds et/ou toitures
- d. Les mortiers
- e. Les décorations intérieures
- f. Les décorations extérieures
- g. Autres :

Commentaires

Les plafonds et/ou toitures = par ex. les voutes ...

8. En quelle proportion le matériau terre est-il présent dans le bâti ?

- 1 % à 2 % 25 % à 50 %
- 50 % à 75 % 75 % à 100 %

Commentaires

9. La vitesse de dégradation des structures en terre est :

- Rapide Lente
- Progressive Stabilisée

Commentaires

10. Existe-t-il est système régulier de maintenance

- Traditionnel
- Institutionnel
- Pas de maintenance régulière

Commentaires

11. Parmi la liste des menaces suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui affectent le bien (de 1 à 4)

- a. Erosion naturelle [3]
- b. Changement climatique
- c. Pollution
- d. Développement d'infrastructures [1]
- e. Non respect des valeurs patrimoniales
- f. Manque de capacités pour gérer le bien
- g. Moyens techniques et financiers [4]
- h. Vandalisme, vol, autres pratiques illégales
- i. Adaptation aux standards modernes [2]
- j. Changement de statut des propriétaires
- k. Abandon

Commentaires

Le développement d'infrastructures ainsi que l'urbanisation qui est une forme d'adaptation aux standards modernes (le manque des terrains qui servent à la construction dans la région-la charte de prestige associée à la zone du bien) présentent les grandes menaces au bien.

L'érosion naturelle est encore une menace sérieuse qui affecte le bien (aussi bien L'érosion marine qu'est vigoureuse surtout le long des côtes-les thermes d'Antonin... le quartier Magon)..

12. Jugez-vous satisfaisants les aspects suivants ?

- a. Documentation du bien Oui Non
- b. Authenticité du bien Oui Non
- c. Etat général de conservation des structures en terre Oui Non
- d. Durabilité des travaux de conservation effectués Oui Non
- e. Promotion et mise en valeur du bien Oui Non
- f. Efficacité des mécanismes de gestion du bien Oui Non
- g. Efficacité du cadre juridique Oui Non
- h. Efficacité du cadre institutionnel au niveau national Oui Non
- i. Moyens logistiques et techniques alloués au bien Oui Non
- j. Nombre de personnel employé Nbr: Oui Non
- k. Niveau de compétence du personnel d'encadrement Oui Non
- l. Niveau de compétence du personnel technique Oui Non
- m. Participation / support des décideurs locaux Oui Non
- n. Activités éducatives sur le site Oui Non
- o. Participation de la population locale Oui Non
- p. Contribution au développement local Oui Non Economique Sociale Culturelle

Commentaires

13. Parmi la liste d'activités suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui vous semblent nécessaires pour le bien :

- a. Documenter le bien [5]
- b. Renforcer la législation pour le patrimoine
- c. Réviser le plan de gestion [1]
- d. Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires
- e. Renforcer les capacités des ouvriers
- f. Conserver les structures en terre
- g. Améliorer les équipements [4]
- h. Sensibiliser les populations locales [3]
- i. Promouvoir et mettre en valeur le bien [2]
- j. Autres :

Commentaires

14. Remarques et suggestions complémentaires :

Informations

Ce questionnaire a été rempli par : Arfaoui Wided
Institution: L'Institut National du Patrimoine

Position: Architecte - gestionnaire
du site

Date: 08/ 01 / 2010

Medina de Sousse

1. A quelle famille du patrimoine le bien peut-il être associé ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005)

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Patrimoine archéologique | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sites d'art rupestre | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Edifices historiques | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Ensembles historiques | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Etablissements urbains | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Etablissement rural | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Architecture vernaculaire | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Biens religieux | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Biens agricoles, industriels et technologiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Biens militaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Paysages culturels, parcs et jardins | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Itinéraires culturels | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Monuments et sites funéraires | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Biens symboliques et mémoriaux | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Quelle est l'utilisation actuelle du bien ?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Il n'est plus utilisé | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Patrimoine vivant | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Il a gardé son usage initial | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Nouvel usage : | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

3. Le bien est-il propriété de l'Etat ?

Oui Non

Commentaires

4. L'institution en charge du bien est :

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Traditionnelle | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Locale | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Institutionnelle | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Régionale | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (or) | | Nationale | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

5. Un plan de gestion existe-t-il pour le bien ?

Oui Non En préparation

6. Quels modes de construction sont représentés ?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a. Pisé (terre compactée) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Adobe (briques de terre crue) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Torchis (terre et structure végétale) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Bauge (terre façonnée) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Autres | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Chaux Hydraulique, terre et sendre (chahba)

Commentaires

7. Le matériau terre est-il présent dans ?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Les murs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Les sols | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Les plafonds et/ou toitures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Les mortiers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Les décorations intérieures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Les décorations extérieures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Autres: | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

8. En quelle proportion le matériau terre est-il présent dans le bâti ?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 % à 2 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 % à 50 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 % à 75 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 75 % à 100 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

9. La vitesse de dégradation des structures en terre est :

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Rapide | <input type="checkbox"/> | Lente | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Progressive | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stabilisée | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

10. Existe-t-il est système régulier de maintenance

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Traditionnel | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Institutionnel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Pas de maintenance régulière | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

11. Parmi la liste des menaces suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui affectent le bien (de 1 à 4)

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a. Erosion naturelle | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Changement climatique | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Développement d'infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Non respect des valeurs patrimoniales | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Manque de capacités pour gérer le bien | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Moyens techniques et financiers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Vandalisme, vol, autres pratiques illégales | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Adaptation aux standards modernes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Changement de statut des propriétaires | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Abandon | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

12. Jugez-vous satisfaisants les aspects suivants ?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Documentation du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticité du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Etat général de conservation des structures en terre | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durabilité des travaux de conservation effectués | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion et mise en valeur du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficacité des mécanismes de gestion du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficacité du cadre juridique | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficacité du cadre institutionnel au niveau national | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Moyens logistiques et techniques alloués au bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Nombre de personnel employé Nbr: | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Niveau de compétence du personnel d'encadrement | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Niveau de compétence du personnel technique | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Participation / support des décideurs locaux | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Activités éducatives sur le site | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation de la population locale | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution au développement local | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> Economique <input type="checkbox"/> Sociale <input type="checkbox"/> Culturelle <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

13. Parmi la liste d'activités suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui vous semblent nécessaires pour le bien :

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a. Documenter le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Renforcer la législation pour le patrimoine | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Réviser le plan de gestion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Renforcer les capacités des ouvriers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Conserver les structures en terre | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Améliorer les équipements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensibiliser les populations locales | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Promouvoir et mettre en valeur le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Autres : | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

14. Remarques et suggestions complémentaires :

- La mise en œuvre d'un système de gestion participatif aussi que responsabiliser les services techniques de la collectivité locales et des ONG.
- Quoique l'INP a doté la médina de Sousse d'une unité de gestion un renforcement de cette unité est nécessaire pour mieux assurer la bonne gestion de ce bien culturel.
- Un Plan de Sauvegarde et Mise en Valeur, qui assurera la gestion du site, était lancée sans toute fois était mené à terme d'où la nécessité de relancer cette procédure d'étude et d'élaboration de ce PSMV.

Informations

Ce questionnaire a été rempli par : Riadh Hadj Said
Institution: Institut National du Patrimoine

Position: Architecte Principal

Date: 05 / 01 / 200

Historic town of Zabid

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

The main building materials used in the historical buildings are burnt bricks

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage 3
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site 4
- g. Lack of technical or financial means 1
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs 2
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | Economical <input type="checkbox"/> Social <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation 5
- b. To reinforce the legal framework 1
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers 2
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities 4
- h. Sensitization of local populations 3
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

The site is in world heritage list in danger, therefore we believe in your and others international supports.

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Eng. Nabil A Monassar Position:
Institution: GOPHCY

Date: 11 /01 / 2010

Old city of Sana'a

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ?

Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ?

Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other:

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage 3
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site 4
- g. Lack of technical or financial means 1
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs 2
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- a. Heritage site documentation Yes No
- b. Authenticity Yes No
- c. General state of conservation of earthen structures Yes No
- d. Durability of conservation works carried out Yes No
- e. Promotion and valorisation of the site Yes No
- f. Efficiency of site management strategies Yes No
- g. Efficiency of legal framework Yes No
- h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level Yes No
- i. Logistic and technical means for the site Yes No
- j. Staff number Nbr: Yes No
- k. Skills of managerial staff Yes No
- l. Skills of technical staff Yes No
- m. Involvement/support of local decision makers Yes No
- n. Educational activities at the site Yes No
- o. Participation of local populations Yes No
- p. Contribution to local development Yes No Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation 5
- b. To reinforce the legal framework 1
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers 2
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities 4
- h. Sensitization of local populations 3
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Mohamed Motafer AL-Dailamy Position: Site manager of old city of Sana,a
Institution: GOPHCY

Date: 10 /01/ 2010

Old Walled City of Shibam

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

GOPHCY (General Organization for Protection of Historic Cities in Yemen)

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

The property has been a GTZ/Social Fund for Development project for over ten years. Through incentives and subsidies approximately half of the 500 buildings have been conserved.

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

Priority 2 is f. Lack of capacities to manage the site.

GTZ/SFD's program has been extremely successful and the site won a recent Aga Khan award. However, GTZ's program will end soon, and all of its foreign personnel were removed from the site after the March 2009 suicide bomber killed 4 South Korean tourists and their Yemeni guide at the Shibam overlook site.

Climate change has also begun to affect the site. During the 23-24 October 2008 flash flood, the city was almost lost except for the fact that the flood came in two different sources, luckily several hours apart. However, the perimeter wall is still exhibiting the effects of the flood with soluble salts mobilized from the cementitious mortars used in the stone foundation now migrated and attacking the mud-brick superstructure.

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- a. Heritage site documentation Yes No
- b. Authenticity Yes No
- c. General state of conservation of earthen structures Yes No
- d. Durability of conservation works carried out Yes No
- e. Promotion and valorisation of the site Yes No
- f. Efficiency of site management strategies Yes No
- g. Efficiency of legal framework Yes No
- h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level Yes No
- i. Logistic and technical means for the site Yes No
- j. Staff number Nbr: Yes No
- k. Skills of managerial staff Yes No
- l. Skills of technical staff Yes No
- m. Involvement/support of local decision makers Yes No
- n. Educational activities at the site Yes No
- o. Participation of local populations Yes No
- p. Contribution to local development Yes No Economical Social Cultural

Comments

f. Efficiency of site management strategies is a No.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Shibam is a unique site that is still a living site, unlike many small WH cities. The tradition for the care of earthen architecture was interrupted only by the 20-year Marxist government of South Yemen of the early 1970s-90s. As a result, repairs that would normally have fallen under community efforts, like the perimeter wall (a retaining wall for the edge of the whole city) and flood protection are now left to the central authority, sometimes leading to no one taking care of them. This is why the 100-year flood of 23-24 October 2008 was so devastating, resulting in a loss of 5,000 mud buildings throughout the Valley.

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Pamela Jerome
Institution: Social Fund for Development, UNESCO

Position:

Date: / / 20

Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

Comments

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other:

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 1
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures 2
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage 4
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site 3
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

Un inventaire général du bien s'avère nécessaire. Les résultats obtenus permettront aux gestionnaires du patrimoine d'avoir une connaissance plus approfondie du bien et faciliteront ainsi sa documentation à partir de laquelle l'on pourra mener d'autres activités à l'instar de sa mise en valeur

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by >

Name: Abdul Ahad Abassi

Position: Direct or of restauration & préservation

Date: 06 /01/ 2010

Institution: Ministre of information& culture

Minaret and archaeological remains of Jam

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other:

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 1
- b. Weather changes 2
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site 4
- g. Lack of technical or financial means 3
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Economical <input type="checkbox"/> Social <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Abdul Ahad Abassi
Institution: Ministere of information & culture

Position: Direct or of restauration & préservation

Date: 06 /02/ 2010

Angkor

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

APSARA National Authority (Authority for the Protection of the Site and the Management of the Region of Angkor)

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other:

Laterite, sandstone, brick

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

En el caso de las murallas :
1. la erosión natural
2. la contaminación
3. la falta de recursos económicos

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation 3
- b. To reinforce the legal framework 3
- c. To update the management plan 4
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers 5
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers 5
- f. To preserve the earthen structures 1
- g. To improve the facilities 4
- h. Sensitization of local populations 2
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities 4
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by > Name: HAU SUN Kérya
Institution: APSARA National Authority

osition: Advisor

Date: 03 / 12 / 20

Mogao caves

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other Cave and Wall Paintings.....

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 1
- b. Weather changes 2
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means 3
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs 4
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | Economical <input type="checkbox"/> Social <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation 1
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan 5
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers 2
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities 4
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities 3
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by >

Name: Xudong WANG
Institution: Dunhuang Academy

Position: Deputy Director & preservation of
historical monuments

Date: 22 /02/ 2010

Silk Road: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Abandoned | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Original use | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. New use : | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Museums, Heritage Parks

Some archaeological sites in remote areas are currently protected by professional institutions but we still recognized as « abandoned » for this kind of sites.

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ?

- Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Institutional | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Local | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Regional | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |

All component parts are protected at national level, and local/regional institutions are in charge of their management, conservation and research

5. Is there a management plan for the property ?

- Yes No In preparation

Comments

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a. Rammed earth (compacted earth) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Cob (shaped earth) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Other | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Brick, Wooden Structure, Stone

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Walls | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Floors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Ceilings and/or roofs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Mortars | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Interior decorations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Exterior decorations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Other: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

road, foundation, adhesive, mound

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1 % to 25 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 % to 50 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 % to 75 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 75 % to 100 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |

The great majority of the earthen architecture sites are 50-70%

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Fast | <input type="checkbox"/> | Slow | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Progressive | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stabilised | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Average degradation rate

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Institutionally planned | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| No maintenance mechanism | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Some sites indicated that the institutional planned mechanism also uses some traditional methods for their efficiency

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a. Natural erosion | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Weather changes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Pollution | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> |

There are no priority for the overall 33 sites, but Natural erosion is the most frequently indicated threat, and with very high priority.

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| q. Site interpretation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| r. Risk preparedness | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. To update the management plan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Other : | <input type="checkbox"/> |

The choice means the site managers want to further enhance their capacity in these aspects. However, this list doesn't indicate the current state of work of each aspect good or poor.

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by: Feng jian
Institution: ICOMOS International Conservation Center-Xi'an

Position: Deputy Director of IICC-X

Date: 25 / 12 / 2014

Churches and convents of Goa

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

The 7 churches and convents are partly used as living and partly non living.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

The property is having joint stakeholders as Archaeological Survey of India and Archdiocese of Goa and Daman , Panaji, Goa.

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

The churches are of the Indo-European architecture in the Neo-Classical style with the construction of core of laterite mixed with mud, plastered with lime and at some places wood is also used specifically for ceiling.

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

Lime mixed with earth sometimes for ceiling and sometimes on walls.

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

The material is not appropriately quantified.

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

As and where necessary the problem is diagnosed for conservation and treatment is planned as matching to the original fabric of monument maintaining the authenticity of the ambience.

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion [2]
- b. Weather changes [1]
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures [4]
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners [3]
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation [1]
- b. To reinforce the legal framework [3]
- c. To update the management plan [4]
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities [2]
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Dr. V. Shivnada Rao Position: Superintending Archaeologist
Institution: Archaeological Survey of India, Goa Circle, Goa

Date: 16/ 03/ 20 12

Bam and its cultural landscape

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments
Cultural landscape property

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

Comments
Iran, Cultural Heritage, Handicraft And Tourism Organization ICHHTO

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments
All kinds of earthen materials

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments
More than 80% made with earth

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Progressive
- Slow Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes 4
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures 1
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage 2
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means 3
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

EARTHQUAKE

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation 5
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan 2
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers 3
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers 4
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities 1
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by >

Name: Seyed Hadi Ahmadi Position: Consultant
Institution: Bam World Heritage Research Base

Date: 03 /02 / 2010

Meidan Emam, Esfahan

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ?

Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

Comments

5. Is there a management plan for the property ?

Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other:

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 4
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution 3
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities 2
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs 1
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation 3
- b. To reinforce the legal framework 1
- c. To update the management plan 4
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers 5
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities 2
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Fariba Saeidi Anaraki Position: Director
Institution: Cultural Heritage & Tourism base of Meidan Emam

Date: 07/03/2010

Persepolis

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Not in use anymore | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Living heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Used as originally intended | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. New use | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Specify: Museum

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Traditional Institutional | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Local | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (or) | | Regional | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Iran, Cultural Heritage, Handicraft And Tourism Organization ICHHTO

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

Comments

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a. Rammed earth (compacted earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Cob (shaped earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7. Earth is featured on

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Walls | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Floors | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Ceilings and/or roofs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Mortars | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Interior decorations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Exterior decorations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Other: | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 % to 25 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 % to 50 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 % to 75 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 75 % to 100 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Fast | <input type="checkbox"/> | Slow | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Progressive | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stabilised | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Institutionally planned | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| No maintenance mechanism | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Other : | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Masoud Rezaie Monfared Position: Director - Persepolis Date: 03/03 / 2010
Institution: ICHHTO

Shustar, Historical Hydraulic System

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 1
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures 2
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage 3
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment 4

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvementc/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | Economical <input type="checkbox"/> Social <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers 3
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers 4
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities 1
- h. Sensitization of local populations 5
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities 2
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by > Name: M.H.Arastoo zadeh Position: Management of SHHS
Institution: SHHS (Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System base)

Date: 11/03/ 2010

Soltaniyeh

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify: **Cultural**

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Structure of dome: Body brick.
Citadel: Green lime stone - Brick - Adobe.

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Interior and exterior decorations:
Tile - brick - lime stone

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

The structures have been stabilised to some extents.

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |

1 = most
4 = least

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Economical <input type="checkbox"/> Social <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| j. Other : | <input type="checkbox"/> |

1 = most
5 = least

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Ali Reza Razeghi Position: Site manager
Institution: Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicraft and Tourism Organization

Date: 11 / 03 / 2012

Tchogha Zanbil

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify: Museum

Cultural landscape property

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 1
- b. Weather changes 2
- c. Pollution 3
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means 4
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvementc/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | Economical <input type="checkbox"/> Social <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan 1
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers 5
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities 2
- h. Sensitization of local populations 4
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities 3
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Filled out by >

Name: Mohammad Hassan Talebian Position: Director-General Manager ICHHTO
Institution: ICHHTO

Date: 02/03/ 2010

Informations

Changdeokgung palace complex

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other Torchis

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

Earth was used as finishing materials

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution 2
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage 3
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means 1
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs 4
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers 1
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers 2
- f. To preserve the earthen structures 3
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations 4
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities 5
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by >

Name: SHIN Geun Shik
Institution:

Position: Archi-terre

Date: 22 /02/ 2010

Namhansanseong

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Abandoned
- b. Original use
- c. New use : Historic site No.57

Comments
Some part of Namhansanseong are being used by military purpose. Otherwise its original function isn't active any longer since Gwangju county administration office was moved to Gyeongan village in 1917.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional b. Institutional
- c. Local d. Regional
- e. National

Comments
The conservation and management of Namhansanseong is the responsibility of Namhansanseong Culture & Tourism Initiatives which is nonprofit organization comprising of citizens with the cooperation of Namhansanseong Provincial Park Administration office.

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| q. Site interpretation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| r. Risk preparedness | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

Generally, the frame of conservation and management of Namhansanseong including education and training of staffs who are in charge of site conservation is well facilitated. But risk preparedness on-site and interpretation to the visitors is to more improve and promote.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Other : | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

It would be very meaningful to share and cooperate with various materials between your institution and Namhansanseong culture & Tourism initiatives. For example, it would be great that the comprehensive cooperative conservation plan on earth architecture in Namhansanseong would be implemented through the cooperation in near future.

Informations

Filled out by: Doo-Won CHO Position: Senior Researcher
Institution: Namhansanseong Culture & Tourism Initiatives

Date: 15 / 09 / 2014

Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other Torchis

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by >

Name: SHIN Geun Shik
Institution:

Position: Archi-terre

Date: 22 /02/ 2010

Kathmandu Valley

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological propert | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

However the site incharge for the sites are govt. Institutions, some of the incharges are from the local government and semi government as well as local community based organization. So, I cannot tick on only one.

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Not only the Adobe, but most of the burnt bricks.

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Earth is used as the mortars and the plaster material for floor and walls.

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

There is not any periodic maintenance system, but the private building are maintained by individuals who are owner of them and the public monuments are maintained by the government agency, municipality of Guthi

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures 1
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage 5
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site 4
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs 2
- j. Change of status of the owners 3
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvementc/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Economical <input type="checkbox"/> Social <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation 5
- b. To reinforce the legal framework 2
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers 3
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities 4
- h. Sensitization of local populations 1
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Position: Archaeological Officer
Institution: Department of Archaeology, Kathmandu, Nepal

Date: 12 / 01 / 2010

Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other:

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution 1
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs 2
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | Economical <input type="checkbox"/> Social <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation 1
- b. To reinforce the legal framework 2
- c. To update the management plan 4
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers 3
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers 5
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by >

Name:

Position: Director-General

Date: 13/03/ 2010

Institution: Department of Archaeology & Museums, Government of Pakistan

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

The monument is used a historical - arhaeological reserve and strictly secured

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

Since 21 september 2001 the Government of republic of Tajikistan the site is dedared as a historical - arhaeological reserve and is secured by the government

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

Under the government,s financing fine chief archaeological sites are covered by shelters whose size 30x30m and the territory of the site is framed by chain wall

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

Except the metallic shelter no other restorative and conserving works are not applied. The site is greatly damaged ba the natural

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 1
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means 4
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities 2
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners 3
- k. Abandonment

Comments

There is affects system of administrative guarding of inviriment thegt vandalism and damagend on the side of inhabitants of neibring villages and visitors

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvementc/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | Economical <input type="checkbox"/> Social <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers 2
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers 3
- f. To preserve the earthen structures 1
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations 4
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities 5
- j. Other :

Comments

On the side of the government of the republic we hope and local government there is a wide but because of financial difficulies we hope on the financial on and material and from the world heritage

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Abdurauf Razzokov et David Position: Gestionnaire du site (A. Razzokov)
Institution: Penjikent Historical and Archaeological reserve Sarazm

Date: 26 / 03 / 2012

Kunya-Urgench

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

Comments

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other Burned bricks

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 1
- b. Weather changes 2
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures 1
- g. To improve the facilities 2
- h. Sensitization of local populations 3
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Position: Director
Institution: "Kunya Urgench" State historical-cultural Park

Date: 11 /01/ 2010

Parthian Fortresses of Nisa

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:.....

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 1
- b. Weather changes 2
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvementc/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | Economical <input type="checkbox"/> Social <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures 1
- g. To improve the facilities 2
- h. Sensitization of local populations 3
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by > Name:
Institution: "Nisa" State historical-cultural Park

Position: Director

Date: 11/01/ 2010

State Historical and Cultural Park «Ancient Merv»

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

Comments

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other:

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Progressive Slow Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 1
- b. Weather changes 2
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures 1
- g. To improve the facilities 2
- h. Sensitization of local populations 3
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Institution: "Ancient Merv" State historical-cultural Park

Position: Director

Date: 11 /01/ 2010

The Landscape of Grand Pré

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Abandoned
- b. Original use
- c. New use :

Mostly farmland

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Institutional | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Regional | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |

Landscape of Grand Pré Society mandated to coordinate the management of the site includes local, regional and national (Parks Canada) representation.

Comments

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other bricks of sod

Earthen works, polders or dykes.

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other: dykes

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1 % to 25 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 25 % to 50 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 % to 75 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 75 % to 100 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Dykes enclose some 2745 acres of farmland.

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Fast | <input type="checkbox"/> | Slow | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Progressive | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stabilised | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Some emergency stabilization required in past couple of years because of storm erosion of foreshore.

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Marsh Body and Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| q. Site interpretation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| r. Risk preparedness | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

f) Implementation of management plan is just beginning.

k) Interim site management co-ordinator in place.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| a. Site documentation (archaeological) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| j. Other : Improve governance structure | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by: Claude DeGrâce

Position: Co-Chair

Date: 25 / 10 / 2014

Institution: Landscape of Grand Pré Society / La Société du Paysage de Grand-Pré

Canal du Midi

1. A quelle famille du patrimoine le bien peut-il être associé ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005)

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Patrimoine archéologique | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sites d'art rupestre | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Edifices historiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Ensembles historiques | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Etablissements urbains | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Etablissement ruraux | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Architecture vernaculaire | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Biens religieux | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Biens agricoles, industriels et technologiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Biens militaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Paysages culturels, parcs et jardins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Itinéraires culturels | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Monuments et sites funéraires | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Biens symboliques et mémoriaux | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Quelle est l'utilisation actuelle du bien ?

- a. Il n'est plus utilisé
- b. Patrimoine vivant
- c. Il a gardé son usage initial
- d. Nouvel usage :

Commentaires

3. Le bien est-il propriété de l'Etat ?

Oui Non

Commentaires

4. L'institution en charge du bien est :

- | | | |
|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Traditionnelle <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Locale | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Institutionnelle <input type="checkbox"/> | (or) Régionale | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Nationale | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

5. Un plan de gestion existe-t-il pour le bien ?

Oui Non En préparation

6. Quels modes de construction sont représentés ?

- a. Pisé (terre compactée)
- b. Adobe (briques de terre crue)
- c. Torchis (terre et structure végétale)
- d. Bauge (terre façonnée)
- e. Autres :

Il s'agit principalement d'ouvrages d'infrastructures (ponts, aqueducs, écluses, barrages).

Commentaires

7. Le matériau terre est-il présent dans ?

- a. Les murs
- b. Les sols
- c. Les plafonds et/ou toitures
- d. Les mortiers
- e. Les décorations intérieures
- f. Les décorations extérieures
- g. Autres :

Commentaires

8. En quelle proportion le matériau terre est-il présent dans le bâti ?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 % à 2 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 25 % à 50 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 % à 75 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 75 % à 100 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

9. La vitesse de dégradation des structures en terre est :

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Rapide | <input type="checkbox"/> | Lente | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Progressive | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stabilisée | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

10. Existe-t-il est système régulier de maintenance

- Traditionnel
- Institutionnel
- Pas de maintenance régulière

11. Parmi la liste des menaces suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui affectent le bien (de 1 à 4)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a. Erosion naturelle | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Changement climatique | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Développement d'infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Non respect des valeurs patrimoniales | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Manque de capacités pour gérer le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Moyens techniques et financiers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Vandalisme, vol, autres pratiques illégales | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Adaptation aux standards modernes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Changement de statut des propriétaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Abandon | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

12. Jugez-vous satisfaisants les aspects suivants ?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Documentation du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticité du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Etat général de conservation des structures en terre | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durabilité des travaux de conservation effectués | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion et mise en valeur du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficacité des mécanismes de gestion du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficacité du cadre juridique | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficacité du cadre institutionnel au niveau national | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Moyens logistiques et techniques alloués au bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Nombre de personnel employé Nbr: | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Niveau de compétence du personnel d'encadrement | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Niveau de compétence du personnel technique | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Participation / support des décideurs locaux | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Activités éducatives sur le site | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation de la population locale | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution au développement local | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> Economique <input type="checkbox"/> Sociale <input type="checkbox"/> Culturelle <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

13. Parmi la liste d'activités suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui vous semblent nécessaires pour le bien : (de 1 à 5)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a. Documenter le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Renforcer la législation pour le patrimoine | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Réviser le plan de gestion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Renforcer les capacités des ouvriers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Conserver les structures en terre | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Améliorer les équipements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensibiliser les populations locales | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Promouvoir et mettre en valeur le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Autres : _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

14. Remarques et suggestions complémentaires :

Informations

Ce questionnaire a été rempli par> Nom : MURA Valérie Position: Chargée de la Mission des Politiques Patrimoniales et Environnementales

Date: 16 /03/ 2010

Fortifications de Vauban

1. A quelle famille du patrimoine le bien peut-il être associé ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005)

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Patrimoine archéologique | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sites d'art rupestre | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Edifices historiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Ensembles historiques | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Etablissements urbains | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Etablissement ruraux | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Architecture vernaculaire | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Biens religieux | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Biens agricoles, industriels et technologiques | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Biens militaires | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Paysages culturels, parcs et jardins | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Itinéraires culturels | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Monuments et sites funéraires | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Biens symboliques et mémoriaux | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Quelle est l'utilisation actuelle du bien ?

- a. Il n'est plus utilisé
- b. Patrimoine vivant
- c. Il a gardé son usage initial
- d. Nouvel usage : musée, habitations

Commentaires

Le Réseau Vauban étant composé de 12 sites, les situations varient selon les lieux.

3. Le bien est-il propriété de l'Etat ?

Oui Non

Commentaires

4. L'institution en charge du bien est :

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Traditionnelle <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Locale <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Institutionnelle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (or) | Régionale <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Nationale <input type="checkbox"/> |

5. Un plan de gestion existe-t-il pour le bien ?

Oui Non En préparation

6. Quels modes de construction sont représentés ?

- a. Pisé (terre compactée)
- b. Adobe (briques de terre crue)
- c. Torchis (terre et structure végétale)
- d. Bauge (terre façonnée)
- e. Autres :

Commentaires

Le rempart est composé d'une masse de terre extraite du fossé alternant avec des lits de branchage associée à un mur d'escarpe évitant que cette terre meuble ne reprenne sa pente d'équilibre

7. Le matériau terre est-il présent dans ?

- a. Les murs
- b. Les sols
- c. Les plafonds et/ou toitures
- d. Les mortiers
- e. Les décorations intérieures
- f. Les décorations extérieures
- g. Autres :

Commentaires

8. En quelle proportion le matériau terre est-il présent dans le bâti ?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 % à 2 % <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 % à 50 % <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 % à 75 % <input type="checkbox"/> | 75 % à 100 % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

9. La vitesse de dégradation des structures en terre est :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Rapide <input type="checkbox"/> | Lente <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Progressive <input type="checkbox"/> | Stabilisée <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

10. Existe-t-il est système régulier de maintenance

- Traditionnel
- Institutionnel
- Pas de maintenance régulière

Commentaires

11. Parmi la liste des menaces suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui affectent le bien (de 1 à 4)

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a. Erosion naturelle | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Changement climatique | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Développement d'infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Non respect des valeurs patrimoniales | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Manque de capacités pour gérer le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Moyens techniques et financiers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Vandalisme, vol, autres pratiques illégales | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Adaptation aux standards modernes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Changement de statut des propriétaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Abandon | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

Les masses de terre des remparts sont stabilisées depuis longtemps ; le problème intervient quand un architecte du patrimoine doit pratiquer un déblaiement des terres pour recréer une étanchéité de casemate, ne remettant pas la couche d'argile protectrice des voûtes, ne tamisant pas ses terres, ne fascinant pas, n'engazonnant pas, ce qui signifie que tout coule dans les fossés. La culture de la terre tamisée, damée, gazonnée a totalement disparu de la culture des architectes du patrimoine et des entreprises, ce qui pose d'énormes problèmes de gestion sur le long terme après intervention.

12. Jugez-vous satisfaisants les aspects suivants ?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Documentation du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticité du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Etat général de conservation des structures en terre | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durabilité des travaux de conservation effectués | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion et mise en valeur du bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficacité des mécanismes de gestion du bien | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficacité du cadre juridique | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficacité du cadre institutionnel au niveau national | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Moyens logistiques et techniques alloués au bien | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Nombre de personnel employé Nbr: | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Niveau de compétence du personnel d'encadrement | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Niveau de compétence du personnel technique | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Participation / support des décideurs locaux | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Activités éducatives sur le site | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation de la population locale | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution au développement local | Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> Economique <input type="checkbox"/> Sociale <input type="checkbox"/> Culturelle <input type="checkbox"/> |

Commentaires

A la question C, on répondrait qu'il est satisfaisant tant qu'on y touche pas, ingérable après intervention contemporaine

13. Parmi la liste d'activités suivante, pouvez vous classer par ordre de priorité celles qui vous semblent nécessaires pour le bien :

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| a. Documenter le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| b. Renforcer la législation pour le patrimoine | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Réviser le plan de gestion | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| d. Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| e. Renforcer les capacités des ouvriers | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| f. Conserver les structures en terre | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| g. Améliorer les équipements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensibiliser les populations locales | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Promouvoir et mettre en valeur le bien | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Autres : | |

Commentaires

14. Remarques et suggestions complémentaires :

Je me permets de vous préciser que pour de nombreuses questions nous avons pris en compte les situations les plus fréquentes qui avaient lieu sur les sites. Celles-ci ne valent donc pas obligatoirement à chaque fois pour les 12 sites.

Ce questionnaire a été rempli par :
Institution: Réseau des sites majeurs de Vauban

MONGIN Marie Position: Expert scientifique
FAUCHERRE Nicolas Chargée de mission

Informations
Date: 25/03/2010

Historic Centre of Évora

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ?

Yes No

Comments

The Municipality has decided to modify the responsibilities of the historic centre office in 2005, now it's a relations public office, the anterior responsibilities concern private modifications, interventions and others were turn to Municipality Urban Administration Department.

First the name of this office was NCRHE, since 1982, (Núcleo de Recuperação do Centro Histórico de Évora) and after 1996 Department of the historic centre of Évora.

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or) b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ?

Yes No In preparation

Comments

I should say Évora it's a partial earthen site. The examples of earthen techniques takes place on the Medieval quarter Mouraria, Northeast of the city and some examples on the Medieval Jew quarter on the Northwest. The other examples are exceptions.

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other:

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

It was in the past, traditional maintenance with lime, some ten years ago but not anymore the tendency it's the use of incompatible materials for the maintenance, like plastic paintings and cement mortars or the complete demolition of the house and the

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 3
- b. Weather changes 2
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners 4
- k. Abandonment 1

Comments

After 2005 there is special urban tax exemption for the houses inside of the world heritage area, the historic city (IMI, urban municipality tax).

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- a. Heritage site documentation Yes No
- b. Authenticity Yes No
- c. General state of conservation of earthen structures Yes No
- d. Durability of conservation works carried out Yes No
- e. Promotion and valorisation of the site Yes No
- f. Efficiency of site management strategies Yes No
- g. Efficiency of legal framework Yes No
- h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level Yes No
- i. Logistic and technical means for the site Yes No
- j. Staff number Nbr: Yes No
- k. Skills of managerial staff Yes No
- l. Skills of technical staff Yes No
- m. Involvement/support of local decision makers Yes No
- n. Educational activities at the site Yes No
- o. Participation of local populations Yes No
- p. Contribution to local development Yes No Economical Social Cultural

Comments

The promotion and valorisation of the site are done by the government in historic and monumental architecture heritage on the historic city, world heritage area.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers 2
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures 3
- g. To improve the facilities 4
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities 5
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Maria Fernandes
Institution: ICOMOS-Portugal

Position: Architect

Date: 16/03/ 2010

Historic Centre of Guimarães

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:.....

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

The Municipality has decided to close the historic centre office in 2007.

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

In all the interventions on the historic area they only find two examples of "taipa de fasquio", wattle & daub walls. Guimarães it's a stone city on the first and second floors and timber frames on the third and sometimes fourth floors. May I say, we are on a presence of evolution technique. It was wattle daub on the past and it's in timber and lime mortar now.

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

As I said before there are only two examples, so they are exceptions.

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

The historic office did an excellent work. The responsible was Arq. Alexandra Gesta, she continues to work at Municipality but without responsibility as before, on the historic city.

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

The site needs an evaluation, because we don't know exactly the consequences of the closing of the historic city office. In 2009, a problematic urban fire for the first time as long time ago, takes place.

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Economical Social Cultural

There are just some few examples of earthen structures. The National Government (Direcção Regional de Cultura do Norte) and the Municipality (Câmara Municipal de Guimarães) they work together on the conservation of the world heritage area.

But as I said before, the situation, the attitude of the Municipality change in the last two years, we haven't a clear idea what's going on.

On the contrary of Évora and Porto the Municipality of Guimarães Porto, after 2005 didn't adopted a special urban tax exemption for the houses inside of the world heritage area, the historic city (IMI, urban municipality tax).

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan 3
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers 1
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers 4
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities 5
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other : 2

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Comments

Informations

Filled out by : Maria Fernandes Position: Architect
Institution: ICOMOS-Portugal

Date: / / 20

Historic centre of Porto

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

The Municipality has decided to close the CRUARB (Comissariado para a Recuperação Urbana da Ribeira Barredo) in 2002. The situation, change a lot since then.

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Like in Guimarães we are in presence of an evolution of the techniques. On this case they never found any example of wattle daub walls. Porto it's a stone and a timber frame city.

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

Like in Évora the Municipality of Porto, after 2005 adopted a special urban tax exemption for the houses inside of the world heritage area, the historic city (IML, urban municipality tax).

The National Government (Direção Regional de Cultura do Norte) and the Municipality (Câmara Municipal do Porto) they work together on the conservation of the world heritage area, but in this case with difficulties.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by : Maria Fernandes
Institution: ICOMOS-Portugal

Position: Architect

Date: / / 20

Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:.....Cultural.....

Existe tambien propiedad privada (residencial y comercial), pero muy residual

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

Es un Organismo Autónomo adscrito al Gobierno Regional pero con representación en sus órganos de Dirección de la Administración Nacional, Local y Universitaria.

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | Economical <input type="checkbox"/> Social <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Al tratarse de material frágil y difícil de restaurar se requiere Guía de buenas prácticas de restauración de la Arquitectura de Tierra.

Informations

Filled out by > Name: MARÍA DEL MAR VILLAFRANCA JIMÉNEZ Position: DIRECTORA
Institution: PATRONATO DE LA ALHAMBRA Y GENERALIFE

Date: 01 / 02 / 2010

Historic Centre of Cordoba

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

La construcción de tierra en el Conjunto Histórico no es predominante. Sin embargo, se identifica en algunas estructuras defensivas y, puntualmente, en su arquitectura doméstica. Al identificarse esta ficha con el bien declarado Patrimonio Mundial, el Conjunto Histórico, es complejo dar respuesta a la mayoría de las cuestiones. En este caso, el Ayuntamiento es el encargado de la conservación de las murallas. El resto de construcciones habría que estudiarlo.

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or) b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other:

Comments

La construcción de muros de tapial se localiza en parte del recinto amurallado de nuestra ciudad, así como, puntualmente, en su arquitectura doméstica. Sin embargo, las murallas de tapial más significativas se sitúan fuera del ámbito declarado Patrimonio Mundial y no existe un catálogo que registre este tipo de estructuras en la referida arquitectura doméstica.

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

No es posible contestar

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Progressive Slow Stabilised

Comments

En el caso de las murallas, podríamos indicar Progresiva o Lenta

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

En el caso de las murallas :
1. la erosión natural
2. la contaminación
3. la falta de recursos económicos

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

En el caso de las murallas,
1. Conservar las estructuras de tierra
2. Sensibilizar a la población
3. Promoción y puesta en valor

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Tal y como he expresado anteriormente es complejo adaptar este cuestionario al Conjunto Histórico de Córdoba, donde las construcciones en tierra no son predominantes. No obstante, si a la vista de las respuestas necesitáis información adicional sobre algunas construcciones específicas indicárnoslo.

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Piedad Aroca Pavón
Institution: Gerencia Municipal de Urbanismo

Posición: Directora de la Oficina del Casco Histórico

Date: 26 / 03 / 2012

Caceres

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:.....

Comments

En la actualidad el recinto amurallado está en uso, aunque está bastante despoblado.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

Comments

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes 2
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures 3
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs 1
- j. Change of status of the owners 4
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | Economical <input type="checkbox"/> Social <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation 1
- b. To reinforce the legal framework 2
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures 4
- g. To improve the facilities 5
- h. Sensitization of local populations 3
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Filled out by > Name: José-Javier Cano Ramos
Institution: Consejería de Cultura y Turismo

Position: Director del Centro de Conservación y Restauración de Bienes Culturales de la Junta de Extremadura

Date: 23 / 03 / 200

Frontiers of the Roman Empire

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

Property is around 150 miles long : a huge number of uses, including heritage attraction, agriculture, communications routes, housing.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

Property is around 150 miles long, with around 5-600 owners and occupiers. No one institution is in charge of the site in any meaningful sense, albeit management is co-ordinated through a Management Plan Committee with buy-in from representatives of all stakeholders. (state part, question 3, owns part of the site)

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Institutional | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (or) Regional | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

Property is a mixture of rammed earth (a minority), excavated and placed earth (archaeological earthworks), standing masonry fabric and archaeological deposits

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

Rammed earth used is initial phase of western part of property, and also as mortar in core of masonry structure. Rammed earth elements make up a minority of the property.

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1 % to 25 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 25 % to 50 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 % to 75 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 75 % to 100 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Fast | <input type="checkbox"/> | Slow | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Progressive | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stabilised | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

Structure is largely a archaeological ruin/deposit that is much degraded since its period in use : site is largely stable in terms of its recent (100 years) history

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

As an archaeological ruin, the site requires constant maintenance, requiring a huge mixture of approaches including traditional skills. We would, not normally put clay earth back into the wall core as mortar however

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Other : | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by : Mike Collins
Institution: English Heritage

Position: Historic Environment Advisor
(Archaeology) : Hadrian's Wall

Date: 22/ 03 / 2012

Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

This is a prehistoric Indian site with 120 earthen mounds originally, last occupied around AD 1350, of which about 80 survive today, 70 on the state historic site property. It is currently a cultural site operated by the State of Illinois, with a museum, interpretive trails

3. Is the property owned by the Government ?

Yes No

Comments

Owned by the State of Illinois and managed by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Traditional <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Local <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> | (or) Regional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | National <input type="checkbox"/> |

5. Is there a management plan for the property ?

Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other Earthen Mounds

Comments

Grass covered platform, conical and ridgetop earthen mounds ; built by carrying basketloads of earth from borrow pits. Various dimensions from a couple feet high to 100 feet high for Monks Mound, which covers over 14 acres at the base. It is estimated

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other: Mounds and plazas

Comments

Besides the mounds, earth was also deposited to level the land to form several plazas at the site, including the 40-acre Grand Plaza, which was filled in as much as three feet in some areas.

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

The mounds are composed entirely of earth

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

Some mounds are subject to erosion and slumping. Most are stabilized with a grass cover

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

Occasional mowing of the grass on smaller mounds and terraces of Monks Mound and on the slopes of some, using a special mower ; periodic burning of grass and vegetation on four mounds to deter weeds and woody growth and encourage grass growth.

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Comments

- 1-Some steeper mounds subject to erosion and gullyng
- 2-Increase in rainfall can cause or contribute to erosion and slumping
- 3-Occasional illegal use of all-terrain vehicles on some mounds causes rutting and erosion
- 4-Budget cuts affect some of the maintenance strategies and replacement of maintenance equipment

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvementc/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

- e- need more public relations and advertising funding to make people more aware of the site
- j-could use additional interpretive and maintenance staff

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Other : | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

There are no original dwellings or other structures surviving, but those would have been pole and thatch, some with wattle and daub walls. Only the mounds survive. Most of them were plowed over by farmers for decades before the state acquired the property, or had houses built on top of them, and their original dimensions have thus been altered. There are a few remote mounds that are tree covered and we hope to eventually remove the trees and stabilize them with a grass cover.

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Institution: Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site

Position: Site Manager & Asst. Site Manager

Date: 05/01/ 2010

Chaco Culture

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Not in use anymore | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Living heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Used as originally intended | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. New use | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
- Specify:

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Local | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| Institutional | <input type="checkbox"/> | (or) Regional | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | | | |

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

Comments

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Rammed earth (compacted earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Cob (shaped earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Other | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

7. Earth is featured on

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Walls | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Floors | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Ceilings and/or roofs | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Mortars | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Interior decorations | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Exterior decorations | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Other: | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 % to 25 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 25 % to 50 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| 50 % to 75 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 75 % to 100 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
- The mounds are composed entirely of earth

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Fast | <input type="checkbox"/> | Slow | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| Progressive | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stabilised | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| Institutionally planned | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| No maintenance mechanism | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
- Occasional mowing of the grass on smaller mounds and terraces of Monks Mound and on the slopes of some, using a special mower ; periodic burning of grass and vegetation on four mounds to deter weeds and woody growth and encourage grass growth.

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Comments |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
- Economical Social Cultural

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Other : | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Note : This questionnaire has been partially filled out based on the United States World Heritage Periodic Report, 2005 - <http://www.nps.gov/oia/topics/worldheritage/periodic.htm>

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Institution: CRATERRE-ENSAG

Position: Architect

Date: 05/01/2010

Mesa Verde National Park

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

The mounds are composed entirely of earth

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

Occasional mowing of the grass on smaller mounds and terraces of Monks Mound and on the slopes of some, using a special mower ; periodic burning of grass and vegetation on four mounds to deter weeds and woody growth and encourage grass growth.

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion [2]
- b. Weather changes [1]
- c. Pollution [3]
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities [4]
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvementc/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Economical <input type="checkbox"/> Social <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Note : This questionnaire has been partially filled out based on the United States World Heritage Periodic Report, 2005 - <http://www.nps.gov/oia/topics/worldheritage/periodic.htm>

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Comments

Informations

Filled out by > Name: Leticia Delboy
Institution: CRATERRE-ENSAG

Position: Architect

Date: 05/ 01/2010

Monumental Earthworks of Poverty Point

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Abandoned | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Original use | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. New use : | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

Archaeological Park

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Institutional | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Local | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Regional | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. National | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

Comments

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Rammed earth (compacted earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Cob (shaped earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Other | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

Piled earth

7. Earth is featured on

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Walls | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Floors | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Ceilings and/or roofs | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Mortars | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Interior decorations | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Exterior decorations | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Other: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

mounds and ridges

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 % to 25 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 % to 50 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| 50 % to 75 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 75 % to 100 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Fast | <input type="checkbox"/> | Slow | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| Progressive | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stabilised | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| Institutionally planned | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| No maintenance mechanism | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Staff number | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| q. Site interpretation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| r. Risk preparedness | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| j. Other : | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by: Diana M. Greenlee
Institution: University of Louisiana at Monroe

Position: Station Archaeologist

Date: 22 / 11 / 2014

QhapaqÑan, Andean Road System

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological propert | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Abandoned
- b. Original use
- c. New use :

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ?

Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Traditional | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Institutional | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Regional | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |

5. Is there a management plan for the property ?

Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other :

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 % to 25 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 % to 50 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 % to 75 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 75 % to 100 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Fast | <input type="checkbox"/> | Slow | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Progressive | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stabilised | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a. Natural erosion | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Weather changes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| q. Site interpretation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| r. Risk preparedness | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Other : | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by: Marcos Rodolfo Michel López Position: Director General de Patrimonio
Institution: Ministerio de Culturas y Turismo, Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia

Date: 08 / 12 / 2014

Historic City of Sucre

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Centro Histórico de Sucre

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

Unidad Mixta Municipal Patrimonio Histórico - PRAHS ; el PRAHS se crea en 1994 es una Asociación Civil sin fines de lucro, en el 2008 se crea la Unidad Mixta Municipal uniendo la Dirección de Patrimonio Histórico del Gobierno Municipal y el PRAHS

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

Comments

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Muros portantes, anchos variables, revoques,

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Progressive
- Slow Stabilised

Deterioro natural, falta de mantenimiento

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Programas y proyectos de Restauración ; normas de preservación

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Algunos aspectos en desarrollo ; ó calificación pendiente

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Other : | |

No se cuenta con los recursos económicos suficientes, por ejemplo para emprender planes de mejoramiento de viviendas en el Centro Histórico, con programas estatales

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Existe un marcado prejuicio sobre las edificaciones de tierra; la moda y la tecnología ahora tradicional de uso del hormigón armado y el cemento generan intervenciones que deterioran la imagen urbana y cultura tradicional. El arquitecto actual, en nuestro medio no tiene la formación ni la sensibilidad que debiera ser propia de una ciudad histórica.

Informations

Filled out by : Erland Ovando Leiton Position: Coordinador
Institution: Unidad Mixta Municipal Patrimonio Histórico - PRAHS

Date: 20/ 03 / 2012

Historic Centre of Sao Luis

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ?

Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

Comments

5. Is there a management plan for the property ?

Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures [2]
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means [1]
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities [4]
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs [3]
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- a. Heritage site documentation Yes No
- b. Authenticity Yes No
- c. General state of conservation of earthen structures Yes No
- d. Durability of conservation works carried out Yes No
- e. Promotion and valorisation of the site Yes No
- f. Efficiency of site management strategies Yes No
- g. Efficiency of legal framework Yes No
- h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level Yes No
- i. Logistic and technical means for the site Yes No
- j. Staff number Nbr: Yes No
- k. Skills of managerial staff Yes No
- l. Skills of technical staff Yes No
- m. Involvement/support of local decision makers Yes No
- n. Educational activities at the site Yes No
- o. Participation of local populations Yes No
- p. Contribution to local development Yes No Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers [3]
- f. To preserve the earthen structures [1]
- g. To improve the facilities [2]
- h. Sensitization of local populations [4]
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities [5]
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by :
Institution:

Ana Cláudia Batista Peixoto Position: Coordenadora de Patrimônio Cultural
Fundação Municipal de Patrimônio Histórico

Date: 03/ 03 / 2010

Historic Centre of the town of Diamantina

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

Here the question is different for each typology: most of the churches are still in use as churches. Most of the houses are still used as houses, but they have a commercial activity in the first floor that was not present in the old times. And for the Governmental Buildings we have the most different uses. For example, in Ouro Preto, the old Government Palace nowadays is an University, the old City Hall is nowadays a museum.

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

3. Is the property owned by the Government ?

Yes No

Comments

Most of the houses and churches are not owned by the Government. And they are the main earthen construction in most of the cities. However, in some cities, the government is owner of some important buildings, generally made in stones. Example given, in Ouro Preto the old Governmental Palace is owned by a Government University, The old City Hall is owned by IPHAN, that is a organization of the government, the most important house called "Casa dos Contos" is owned by the government, too.

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional
- b. Local Regional National
- (or)

5. Is there a management plan for the property ?

Yes No In preparation

Comments

Here I think that is very important speak about typologies. For the churches and government constructions in order: Rammed Earth, Wood (structure) + adobe and then wattle and daub. For the houses: wattle and daub, wood + adobe, adobe, rammed earth

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

As I said, there was an IPHAN research about Ouro Preto... but about this research we must pay attention because some times, the conclusions were made only by the sizes of the walls...

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Other : | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

- To reinforce the skills of site workers
- To preserve the earthen structures
- Sensitization of local populations
- Promotion and valorisation activities
- To improve the facilities

Informations

Filled out by : Marco Antônio Penido de Rezende Position: Professor
Institution: Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais

Date: 18/ 03 / 2010

Historic centre of the town of Olinda

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

Olinda was built starting from 1535, being used masonry of stone and wall of mud as constructive techniques, traditional constructive Portuguese systems. The following centuries those techniques were substituted by masonry of brick of cooked mud. Today, very few old buildings yet possess dividing internal walls of wall of mud.

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvementc/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Economical <input type="checkbox"/> Social <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Considering the constructive characteristics of the existent structures in old buildings of Olinda and the characteristics of the earth architecture, we can affirm that doesn't exist this constructive technique in the old buildings of the Historic Centre of the Town of Olinda, Brazil.

Informations

Filled out by :
Institution:

André Renato Pina Moreira Position: Architect
Secretariat of Heritage and Culture of Municipality of Olinda, Brazil

Date: 04/ 01 / 2010

Historic Town of Ouro Preto

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

Le centre historique de la ville de Ouro Preto est encore original, mais il avait déjà beaucoup d'autres constructions au dehors pas originaux.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

L'institution « Instituto Federal de Minas Gerais » fait partie d'un ensemble national d'écoles fédérales et gratuites. Nous avons ici le premier cours du Brésil supérieur en « technologie pour la restauration et la conservation des édifices historiques », dont je suis professeur.

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or) b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

Comments

Nous avons ici la technique « pau-a-pique » qui est comme la « quincha » ou la mesclage d'une structure en végétal et la terre - daub.

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

En general, la terre ici est utilisée pour les parois, murs.

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

Nous avons ici à Ouro Preto une école de capacitation (FAOP - Nucleo de Ofícios) pour les professionnels qui travaillent dans la restauration et conservations des édifices (civiles et religieux) historiques.

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

Le trafic intense de voitures et surtout des autobus (tremblements) est néfaste pour les édifices (fissures, etc.).

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by :

ALEXANDRE F. MASCARENHAS

Position: Architecte et Professeur

Date: 28 / 03 / 2010

Institution: Instituto Federal Minas Gerais

Historic centre of Santa Cruz de Mompox

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ?

Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

Comments

5. Is there a management plan for the property ?

Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

Construcciones con muros mixtos, cal y canto, ladrillo con argamasa de cal, Tapia, adobe, etc.

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

Normalmente se encuentran en muros divisorios y tambien encontramos barro haciendo las veces de mortero

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

Es posible encontrar construcciones con muros divisorios, no portantes de carga en adobe ; pero tambien vemos ejemplos como el claustro de los Jesuitas en que su segunda planta, los muros interiores son en adobe y constituyen casi el 40% de la edificacion

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

Es lenta si esta debidamente protegida, se menciona el desplome en el siglo XVIII de la iglesia de San Francisco porque hubo una gran creciente que humedecio el templo y sus muros eran de adobe

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 2
- b. Weather changes 4
- c. Pollution 1
- d. Development of infrastructures 3
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- a. Heritage site documentation Yes No
- b. Authenticity Yes No
- c. General state of conservation of earthen structures Yes No
- d. Durability of conservation works carried out Yes No
- e. Promotion and valorisation of the site Yes No
- f. Efficiency of site management strategies Yes No
- g. Efficiency of legal framework Yes No
- h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level Yes No
- i. Logistic and technical means for the site Yes No
- j. Staff number Nbr: Yes No
- k. Skills of managerial staff Yes No
- l. Skills of technical staff Yes No
- m. Involvement/support of local decision makers Yes No
- n. Educational activities at the site Yes No
- o. Participation of local populations Yes No
- p. Contribution to local development Yes No Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework 2
- c. To update the management plan 4
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers 5
- f. To preserve the earthen structures 1
- g. To improve the facilities 3
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by : ALVARO CASTRO ABUABARA
Institution: ESCUELA TALLER SANTA CRUZ DE MOMPOX

Position: FUNCIONARIO ESCUELA TALLER
MOMPOX

Date: 12 / 04 / 2010

Port, fortresses and group of monuments, Cartagena

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

El bien entendido como el conjunto monumental representa hoy dia un patrimonio vivo, identificado por toda la poblacion y que su uso ha sido adaptado a las nuevas necesidades de la epoca, sin deteriorar sus valores historicos, culturales y arquitectonicos.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

La administracion del bien se hace de forma compartida y concertada desde la administracion local (Cartagena de Indias) dado que la Ley 768 de 2002 o ley general de Distritos que le otorgo autonomia al mismo para la administracion de estos bienes y la nacion en cabeza del Ministerio de Cultura.

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

Comments

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Los materiales utilizados en la construcción del bien, con en su mayoría, madera, cal a arena, sillares de piedra, y tejas de barro cocido.

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

Mas que tierra lo que se utilizó, en la construcción del bien fué arena.

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

A nivel institucional las instituciones que tienen la competencia para ello, realizan actividades de mantenimiento del bien a su cargo.

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 3
- b. Weather changes 2
- c. Pollution 1
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment 4

Comments

La Escala fué tomada de mayor (1) a menor (4) grado de importancia.

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- a. Heritage site documentation Yes No
- b. Authenticity Yes No
- c. General state of conservation of earthen structures Yes No
- d. Durability of conservation works carried out Yes No
- e. Promotion and valorisation of the site Yes No
- f. Efficiency of site management strategies Yes No
- g. Efficiency of legal framework Yes No
- h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level Yes No
- i. Logistic and technical means for the site Yes No
- j. Staff number Nbr: Yes No
- k. Skills of managerial staff Yes No
- l. Skills of technical staff Yes No
- m. Involvement/support of local decision makers Yes No
- n. Educational activities at the site Yes No
- o. Participation of local populations Yes No
- p. Contribution to local development Yes No Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation 4
- b. To reinforce the legal framework 2
- c. To update the management plan 1
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations 5
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities 3
- j. Other:

Comments

La Escala fué tomada de mayor (1) a menor (5) grado de importancia.

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by : Dora Carmona
Institution: Instituto de Patrimonio y Cultura de Cartagena de Indias

Position: Jefe de Patrimonio

Date: 18/ 04 / 2010

Precolumbian Chieftdom Settlements with Stone Spheres of the Diquis

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Abandoned
 b. Original use
 c. New use : Protected area

Comments

One of the four sites is open to visitors since 2013, the other sites are going to open for visitation in 2015.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ?

- Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Institutional | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Local | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Regional | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |

The institution is the National Museum of Costa Rica.

5. Is there a management plan for the property ?

- Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
 b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
 c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
 d. Cob (shaped earth)
 e. Other

- a) circular, earth mounds with stone cobbles masonry, all around in sloping lines making up the walls
 b) circular mounds with sloping walls cover with pieces of lime stone,

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
 b. Floors
 c. Ceilings and/or roofs
 d. Mortars
 e. Interior decorations
 f. Exterior decorations
 g. Other: Artificial mounds

We did an experimental use of earth to rebuild one funerary structure made of earth and stone cobbles, at the original level we found a special use of a mortar (small stone pebbles).

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
 Progressive Stabilised

Comments

The structures under ground are stabilised, the structures over ground may have a slow degradation specially during the rainy season.

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
 Institutionally planned
 No maintenance mechanism

Comments

We are doing special studies to choose the materials and techniques.

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| q. Site interpretation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| r. Risk preparedness | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

Many of these items are on the way to be improved.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| j. Other : | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |

Comments

Other : conservation plan and risk management plan and public services.

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

We are starting to study the constructive system of this archaeological-precolumbian sites.

Informations

Filled out by: Francisco Corrales/Marlin Calvo/Myrna Rojas Position: Archaeologist/Head of Cultural Patrimony Date: 09 / 10 / 2014
 Institution: MUSEO NACIONAL DE COSTA RICA Dep./Head of Anthropology Dep.

Historic Centre of Camagüey

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ?

Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or) b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ?

Yes No In preparation

Comments

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- a. Heritage site documentation Yes No
- b. Authenticity Yes No
- c. General state of conservation of earthen structures Yes No
- d. Durability of conservation works carried out Yes No
- e. Promotion and valorisation of the site Yes No
- f. Efficiency of site management strategies Yes No
- g. Efficiency of legal framework Yes No
- h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level Yes No
- i. Logistic and technical means for the site Yes No
- j. Staff number Nbr: Yes No
- k. Skills of managerial staff Yes No
- l. Skills of technical staff Yes No
- m. Involvement/support of local decision makers Yes No
- n. Educational activities at the site Yes No
- o. Participation of local populations Yes No
- p. Contribution to local development Yes No Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by : José U. Rodríguez Barreras

Position: Director. Administrador del bien cultural

Date: 19 / 03 / 2012

Institution: Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de Camagüey, Cuba

Old Havana and its fortifications

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

Conjunto urbano histórico, hoy Centro Histórico de la ciudad de La Habana, cuyo origen data de 1519 hoy habitado y vivo.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or) b. Local Regional National

La arcilla es el material fundamental utilizado para la construcción de los elementos de pared y cubierta. Lo primero en forma de ladrillos y lo segundo en forma de tejas, españolas primeros y criollas después.

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

Comments

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other (1) Casal Iglesias, Francisco Tomás. Ponencia "El Patrimonio arquitectónico de tapial en La Habana", Versión preliminar, 2011, p-6 (ftcasal@yahoo.es) (2) Ibidem P-

Solo en unas 24 construcciones conservadas de los siglos XVI y XVII -como el Convento de Santa Clara de Asís- se mantienen muros de tapia pisada, casi desaparecidos a fines del siglo XIX. (1)

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

Tipologías aun presentes: muros de embarado simple y de tapial dentro de encofrados reforzados con cal, además algunas soluciones de morteros para resanos. (2)

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

Se realizan mantenimientos con técnicas tradicionales en estas construcciones, mayormente por la entidad administradora del bien.

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |

Comments

La vulnerabilidad de estas estructuras de tierra ante inundaciones derivadas del cambio climático y procesos de humedecimiento de suelos por roturas de redes hídricas son las mayores amenazas.

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Other : | |

Comments

Existe un manejo responsable del bien, reconocido internacionalmente, administrado por una entidad líder, con recursos humanos capacitados y experiencia adquirida en el tiempo.

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Incrementar acciones de preservación de estas estructuras en obras menores en peligro y desarrollar programas de estudio e investigaciones de estas tipologías e los planes de capacitación local, a especialistas y obreros.

Filled out by : Alina Ochoa Alomá

Position: Arquitecta especialista

Date: 19 / 03 / 2012

Institution: Oficina del historiador de la ciudad de la Habana, CUBA

Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

El uso inicial del Bien fue viviendas en su mayoría, construidas durante los siglos XVIII y XIX como un conjunto de arquitectura domestica, uso que continua predominando en la actualidad. Se han insertado nuevos servicios pero en las propias estructuras originales del conjunto habitacional.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

La institucion se denomina Oficina del Conservador de Trinidad y el Valle de los Ingenios y fue creada en 1997 por el Estado cubano como maxima responsable de la conservacion del patrimonio en la localidad de Trinidad. Es de caracter local subordinada al gobierno de la municipalidad.

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

Comments

Fue muy usada en las construcciones trinitarias de los siglos XVIII y XIX, una técnica mixta para construir muros, denominada « mampostería », constituida por tierra y piedra apisonada, dichos muros se cubrieron con revoques de cal y tierra. La otra técnica empleada por la clase social de menos recursos y expandida por las áreas rurales del Valle de los Ingenios fue la conocida como « embarrado »

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other mamposteria

Comments

La tierra está presente en la mayoría de los muros de las edificaciones del Bien, tanto en la constitución de los muros como en los morteros y revoques de terminación. Las dos tecnicas constructivas que utilizaron la tierra como material fueron : el « embarrado » y la « mampostería »

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

Los muros de embarrado presentan el mayor por ciento de tierra en su composición y en una escala menor pero siempre, muy considerable, está presente la tierra en los muros de mampostería.

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

A pesar de la existencia de un clima tropical y humedo, podemos considerar que las estructuras se encuentran estabilizadas y con un nivel lento en su degradacion

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

Existen planes anuales para la Rehabilitacion y Mantenimiento de las estructuras de tierra, a partir del inventario y diagnostico que se realiza a los inmuebles.

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 1
- b. Weather changes 3
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means 2
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs 4
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

Existen algunas amenazas sobre el Bien patrimonial, y sobre todo cuando el sitio es considerado uno de los mayores atractivos turísticos del país con una gran afluencia de visitantes, y con insuficientes recursos técnicos y económicos para enfrentar la problemática actual que va desde el incremento de desastres naturales hasta las aspiraciones de los habitantes por adaptar su

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- a. Heritage site documentation Yes No
- b. Authenticity Yes No
- c. General state of conservation of earthen structures Yes No
- d. Durability of conservation works carried out Yes No
- e. Promotion and valorisation of the site Yes No
- f. Efficiency of site management strategies Yes No
- g. Efficiency of legal framework Yes No
- h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level Yes No
- i. Logistic and technical means for the site Yes No
- j. Staff number Nbr: Yes No
- k. Skills of managerial staff Yes No
- l. Skills of technical staff Yes No
- m. Involvement/support of local decision makers Yes No
- n. Educational activities at the site Yes No
- o. Participation of local populations Yes No
- p. Contribution to local development Yes No Economical Social Cultural

Comments

Consideramos que tenemos varios aspectos negativos en los cuales debemos concentrar nuestras mayores prioridades y esfuerzos sobre todo en lograr que la población participe más activamente en la conservación de las estructuras de tierra originales, que existen desde hace más de tres siglos. Se realizan actividades educativas pero consideramos que no son suficientes aun. Falta eficacia en el sistema de manejo del Bien, al no haber logrado la integración de todos los actores que intervienen en el proceso de manejo y gestión. No son suficientes los recursos logísticos y técnicos para enfrentar la problemática del Valle de los Ingenios que es la más crítica por su lejanía y extensión.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework 3
- c. To update the management plan 3
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers 4
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers 5
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities 4
- h. Sensitization of local populations 4
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

Se puede observar en la escala otorgada que existen varias necesidades para el Bien, lo cual se justifica por la autenticidad del conjunto arquitectonico mas los riesgos a los que está expuesto este tipo de patrimonio. Señalamos que el inciso sobre « Conservar las estructuras de tierra », la tabla no admite colocar el No. de clasificación pero está dentro de nuestras prioridades como responsables del bien. Consideramos muy importante continuar sensibilizando a los habitantes en la importancia de mantener las estructuras de tierra llegadas hasta la actualidad.

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by : Norberto Carpio Calzada
Institution: Oficina del Conservador de Trinidad y Valle de los Ingenios.

Position: Director general

Date: 16/ 03 / 2012

Viñales valley

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

Se mantiene el uso original de la tierra dedicada a la agricultura con métodos tradicionales aunque se aprecian cambios asociados a la vida contemporánea en las viviendas que las hacen más confortables y resistentes a los embates de los frecuentes fenómenos meteorológicos.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

La responsabilidad del sitio recae en el gobierno municipal el que es asesorado en la toma de decisiones relacionadas con el área declarada por la Comisión Nacional de Monumentos.

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

Los secaderos de tabaco se construyen con estructuras de madera las que se cubren con las hojas de la palma.
En las viviendas por su parte las paredes se construyen de ladrillos de barro cocido y la cubierta de tejas de barro cocido ó hoja de la palma sobre una estructura de madera.

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

Entiéndase la tierra como ladrillos y tejas de barro cocido.

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

Una vez cumplido con su ciclo de vida útil se degrada lentamente. Su durabilidad es de alrededor de 25 años.

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

Cada familia le da mantenimiento a su vivienda

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |

Comments

Los frecuentes huracanes hacen muy vulnerables este tipo de estructuras.
La madera se ha vuelto un material caro y no siempre su precio está acorde a su calidad.
Me resultó imposible marcar con 2 la falta de capacidades para manejar el bien.

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

Me resultó imposible marcar como negativo la eficacia de los sistemas de manejo.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Other : | |

Comments

Me resultó imposible marcar con el 1- Conservar las estructuras de tierra.
Considero también como muy importantes el resto de las actividades que no fueron marcadas, pero la documentación del bien es algo obligatorio para la declaración, al igual que el actualizar el Plan de Manejo.

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by : Nidia Cabrera Huerta
Institution: Centro Provincial De Patrimonio Cultural Pinar Del Rio

Position: Administradora del sitio

Date: 23 / 03 / 2012

City of Quito

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments
El uso inicial (centro de gestión y vivienda) se mantuvo por varias centurias hasta mediados del siglo XX en que se marca un proceso de sustitución de los habitantes primero y luego del uso residencial al comercial. También la mayor parte de los ministerios salieron del centro histórico en la década de 1970

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments
Predomina el uso del adobe

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments
EL USO DE ADOBE ES EXTENSO EN LAS ANTIGUAS CASAS DEDICADAS A VIVIENDA

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures 4
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage 1
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means 3
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs 2
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation 5
- b. To reinforce the legal framework 3
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers 4
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures 1
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations 2
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by : Olga Woolfson
Institution: Ministerio Coordinador de Patrimonio

Position: Directora del Proyecto de Emergencia del Patrimonio Cultural del Ecuador

Date: 08/ 04 / 2010

Historic Centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Not in use anymore | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Living heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Used as originally intended | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. New use | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
- Specify:

3. Is the property owned by the Government ?

- Yes No **Comments**

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Local | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments | |
| Institutional | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (or) | Regional | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | National | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | | | |

5. Is there a management plan for the property ?

- Yes No In preparation **Comments**

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Rammed earth (compacted earth) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Cob (shaped earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

7. Earth is featured on

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Walls | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Floors | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Ceilings and/or roofs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Mortars | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Interior decorations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Exterior decorations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Other: | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 % to 25 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 % to 50 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| 50 % to 75 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 75 % to 100 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Fast | <input type="checkbox"/> | Slow | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| Progressive | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stabilised | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| Institutionally planned | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| No maintenance mechanism | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Staff number | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
- Economical Social Cultural

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Comments |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Other : | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Filled out by : Diego Jaramillo Paredes
Institution: I. Municipalidad de Cuenca

Position: Director de Áreas Históricas y Patrimoniales

Date: 08/ 04 / 2010

Joya de Cerén Archaeological Site

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

Actualmente es un parque arqueológico

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or) b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

Comments

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority

(from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Comments

La amenaza principal es el cambio de clima, especialmente el cambio entre la época de lluvia y la época seca. Otro problema principal es cuando ocurre demasiada precipitación y humedad durante la época lluviosa.

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Other : | |

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by : Francisco Roberto Gallardo Mejía
Institution: Secretaría de Cultura de la Presidencia

Position: Gestor Sitio Arqueológico
Joya de Cerén

Date: 15/ 03 / 2012

Archaeological Zone of Paquimé, Casas Grandes

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments
Presentación para visita turística.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments
Zona a cargo del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments
La zona arqueológica posee restos de diversos sistemas constructivos que fueron aplicados en diferentes momentos de su historia.

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments
No se conservan entresijos ni cubiertas pero las evidencias arqueológicas permiten inferir la presencia de estructuras de "terrado" sobre vigas de madera, a veces apoyadas en los muros, y otras sobre postes también de madera.

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments
Todas las áreas habitacionales son de tierra y solamente algunos de los recintos ceremoniales eran de piedra

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments
El sitio se encuentra en grave riesgo debido a las condiciones climáticas locales y a la pérdida de la integralidad de sus sistemas constructivos.

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| b. Weather changes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments
La intertemporización, asociada a los drásticos cambios de temperatura y humedad que sufre el sitio tanto de manera cotidiana como estacional provocan la disgregación de sus componentes superficiales y la subsecuente pérdida de los materiales originales.

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments
La zona arqueológica cuenta con un adecuado manejo pero los problemas de mantenimiento ponen en crisis a su estructura logística y económica pues es insostenible el nivel de intervención con el que se cuenta en la actualidad.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. To update the management plan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Other : | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 |

Comments
Además de continuar con el desarrollo y ejecución del plan de manejo, así como de las actividades de mantenimiento cotidiano, se hace indispensable la realización de un proyecto de protección de mediano y largo plazo que evite la pérdida total del sitio.

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Ante la inviabilidad de realizar una cubierta para toda la zona, se han realizado propuestas para la creación de re-enterramientos parciales de las estructuras y colocación de superficies de sacrificio sobre geotextiles que mantengan a buen resguardo el material original, pero que permitan la lectura de su integralidad y relación con el medio natural.

Informations

Filled out by : Luis Fernando Guerrero Baca
Institution: ICOMOS Mexicano

Position: Coordinador del Comité Científico de Estructuras de Tierra

Date: 27/ 03 / 2010

Historic Centre of Morelia

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

Se trata del centro histórico de la ciudad capital del estado de Michoacán, y conserva su uso urbano desde su origen.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or) b. Local Regional National

El sitio está a cargo de los tres niveles de gobierno, Federal (a través del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia), Estatal y Municipal.

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

Comments

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Existen algunos edificios de adobe pero predominan las construcciones de piedra que fueron asentadas utilizando morteros de barro crudo. Algunas cubiertas y entrepisos son de tierra compactada soportada por viguerías (terrados)

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Predomina el uso de la piedra.

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

Los edificios contaban con recubrimientos de cal y arena que servían para su conservación pero muchos han sido eliminados o alterados.

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

El gobierno local apoya a la conservación de los inmuebles mediante incentivos fiscales y financiamiento a particulares.

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority

(from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

Por tratarse del centro urbano de una ciudad muy dinámica los inmuebles que originalmente eran viviendas están siendo reutilizados con funciones comerciales, turísticas o de oficinas, con lo que se ha perdido parte de su valor original aunque su imagen se conserve. Otro factor que impacta los edificios es la absorción capilar de los mantos freáticos que genera humedades en los muros y procesos de disgregación.

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

El centro histórico de Morelia es un ejemplo de manejo y conservación a nivel nacional.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Other : | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

Se requiere actualizar el plan de manejo y generar una organización rectora que se encargue de su gestión para evitar duplicidad de funciones. Además es necesaria la capacitación del personal dedicado a la conservación a fin de recuperar las técnicas tradicionales de uso de la tierra como material constructivo y evitar la incorporación de materiales y sistemas constructivos incompatibles.

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Es importante desarrollar campañas en las que se difunda el hecho de que la ciudad de Morelia posee un número importante de edificios en los que la tierra fue utilizada como material constructivo, pues la mayor parte de la población no lo sabe. Muchas actividades y decisiones de conservación se han tomado a espaldas de la comunidad local por lo que ésta no se siente participe de su puesta en valor. Esta toma de conciencia podrá hacer que los pobladores se involucren más en las labores de conservación y en la valoración de la tierra como material constructivo patrimonial.

Informations

Filled out by : Luis Fernando Guerrero Baca
Institution: ICOMOS Mexicano

Position: Coordinador del Comité Científico de Estructuras de Tierra

Date: 27 / 03 / 2010

Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological Site of Monte Albán

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

El bien está formado por dos casos con condiciones patrimoniales totalmente distintas. Por una parte está la zona arqueológica de Monte Albán que ha cambiado su función original para ser abierta a la visita turística. Por otro lado está el caso del centro histórico de Oaxaca que conserva su función original.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

El bien está a cargo de los tres niveles de gobierno, Federal (a través del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia), Estatal y Municipal.

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

Existen algunos edificios de adobe pero predominan las construcciones de piedra. Algunas cubiertas y entresijos son de tierra compactada soportada por viguerías (terrados).

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

Aunque no se han publicado los datos arqueológicos del sitio se sabe que varios núcleos de pirámides son de tierra además de las habitaciones de adobe.

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

En el caso de Monte Albán los elementos de tierra están bien conservados pero en el centro histórico de Oaxaca se están perdiendo con gran velocidad.

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

En el caso de Monte Albán los elementos de tierra poseen un programa de mantenimiento pero en el centro histórico de Oaxaca muchos edificios de adobe están abandonados, o son alterados y demolidos.

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion [4]
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage [2]
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site [3]
- g. Lack of technical or financial means [1]
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners [4]
- k. Abandonment [3]

Comments

Existen amenazas diferenciada para los dos componentes del bien inscrito. El caso de Monte Albán enfrenta el riesgo del crecimiento de la mancha urbana de la periferia de la ciudad de Oaxaca. Aunque tiene una delimitación precisa se encuentra en un equilibrio inestable. Los componentes de tierra de los edificios no presentan riesgos inminentes. En cambio el centro de Oaxaca tiene una actividad económica muy dinámica y los inmuebles que originalmente eran viviendas están siendo reutilizados con funciones educativas, comerciales, turísticas u oficinas, con lo que se ha perdido parte de su valor original aunque su imagen se conserve. Debido a la cantidad de inmuebles monumentales destacados que posee el centro histórico, los cuales fueron realizados con piedra, la arquitectura de adobe no es considerada valiosa por lo que se suele transformar y destruir sin que se lamenta su pérdida.

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- a. Heritage site documentation Yes No
- b. Authenticity Yes No
- c. General state of conservation of earthen structures Yes No
- d. Durability of conservation works carried out Yes No
- e. Promotion and valorisation of the site Yes No
- f. Efficiency of site management strategies Yes No
- g. Efficiency of legal framework Yes No
- h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level Yes No
- i. Logistic and technical means for the site Yes No
- j. Staff number Nbr: Yes No
- k. Skills of managerial staff Yes No
- l. Skills of technical staff Yes No
- m. Involvement/support of local decision makers Yes No
- n. Educational activities at the site Yes No
- o. Participation of local populations Yes No
- p. Contribution to local development Yes No Economical Social Cultural

Comments

Entre los principales problemas que se enfrentan en ambos sitios se encuentra la falta de una visión integral de los valores patrimoniales asociada a lo sobreposición de los intereses individuales y sectoriales sobre los colectivos. Existen discrepancias entre los tres niveles de gobierno, además de los problemas con los diversos grupos sociales. Los recursos patrimoniales son vistos con objetivos de corto plazo y el tema de la edificación con tierra ni siquiera es considerado como una prioridad de conservación. Existe una visión "monumentalista" que gasta sus recursos materiales y esfuerzos humanos para un grupo muy limitado de edificios y conjuntos destacados, dejando de lado los inmuebles de tierra.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan [3]
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers [4]
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures [2]
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations [1]
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other : [5]

Comments

Sería conveniente una separación de la visión patrimonial de Monte Albán y del centro histórico de Oaxaca pues cada uno de ellos está sometido a problemáticas muy distintas. Si de por sí resulta complicado plantear un Plan de Manejo para un sitio, cuando los bienes son tan distintos no existe forma de conciliar propuestas. Evidentemente que se debe trabajar en paralelo pero la problemática de un sitio arqueológico que es sólo abierto para la visita pública, no tiene nada que ver con la multiplicidad de problemas e intereses sociales, políticos y económicos de un centro urbano. Las acciones de conservación de arquitectura de tierra en cada uno de ellos sigue procesos diferentes. En la zona arqueológica es un problema técnico mientras que en Oaxaca se trata de un conflicto socioeconómico.

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Sería importante incorporar dentro de los Planes de Manejo una serie de acciones tendientes a la valoración de la arquitectura de tierra y a generar una estructura organizativa que los ponga en práctica. Convendría realizar talleres de sensibilización, valoración y capacitación para que los albañiles, artesanos y habitantes en general, conozcan las técnicas de conservación de arquitectura de tierra y puedan intervenir adecuadamente su patrimonio. Es fundamental rescatar la sabiduría tradicional de la edificación con tierra que todavía se mantiene viva en muchas culturas tradicionales en torno a la ciudad de Oaxaca para su recuperación y aplicación en la conservación.

Informations

Filled out by : Luis Fernando Guerrero Baca
Institution: ICOMOS Mexicano

Position: Coordinador del Comité Científico de Estructuras de Tierra

Date: 27 / 03 / 2010

Historic Centre of Puebla

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

Se trata del centro histórico de la ciudad capital del estado de Puebla, y conserva su uso urbano desde su origen.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

El sitio está a cargo de los tres niveles de gobierno, Federal (a través del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia), Estatal y Municipal.

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or) b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

Comments

Existen algunos edificios de adobe pero predominan las construcciones de piedra y ladrillo cocido. Algunas cubiertas y entresijos son de tierra compactada soportada por viguerías (tarrados)

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

Predomina el uso de la piedra y el ladrillo cocido.

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

Los edificios cuentan con recubrimientos de cal y arena, de piedra o ladrillo para su conservación superficial.

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

El gobierno local apoya a la conservación de los inmuebles mediante incentivos fiscales y financiamiento a particulares. Los habitantes participan en la conservación de sus viviendas.

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority

(from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

Por tratarse del centro urbano de una ciudad muy dinámica los inmuebles que originalmente eran viviendas están siendo reutilizados con funciones educativas, comerciales, turísticas u oficinas, con lo que se ha perdido parte de su valor original aunque su imagen se conserve.

El desarrollo urbano del sitio ha incidido en la especulación del suelo y el centro histórico ha perdido parte de la autenticidad de su uso.

Debido a la cantidad de inmuebles monumentales destacados que posee el centro histórico, los cuales fueron realizados con cantera, ladrillo y recubrimientos cerámicos, la arquitectura de adobe no es considerada valiosa por lo que se suele transformar y destruir sin que se lamente su pérdida.

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

La imagen urbana del centro histórico de Puebla se conserva en buen estado, pero la arquitectura de tierra prácticamente ha desaparecido para ser substituida por edificios de piedra o ladrillo, y más recientemente de blocks de cemento y estructuras de concreto armado.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Other : | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

La dinámica urbana de la ciudad ha sido muy intensa en diferentes momentos de la historia por lo que ha sido tan transformada que prácticamente no queda nada de los restos de arquitectura tradicional de adobe.

Los edificios que conforman los valores patrimoniales del sitio en la actualidad son básicamente de piedra y ladrillo. Sería importante incorporar dentro del plan del Plan de Manejo una serie de acciones tendientes al reconocimiento y valoración de la arquitectura de tierra y generar una estructura que lo ponga en práctica.

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

El uso del adobe ha sido fundamental en la historia de la arquitectura de Puebla desde la época prehispánica y aunque en el centro histórico que ha sido declarado Patrimonio de la Humanidad ya quedan pocos ejemplos, es necesario protegerlos e intervenirlos de manera adecuada. Este proceso conseguirá su preservación física, pero sobre todo incidirá en la revaloración de la tierra como material constructivo patrimonial ya que en todos los municipios aledaños a la ciudad, en los que existían valiosos ejemplos de tierra, están siendo alterados o destruidos a un ritmo vertiginoso. Convendría realizar talleres para que los albañiles, artesanos y habitantes en general, conozcan las técnicas de conservación de arquitectura de tierra y puedan intervenir adecuadamente su patrimonio.

Informations

Filled out by : Luis Fernando Guerrero Baca
Institution: ICOMOS Mexicano

Position: Coordinador del Comité Científico de Estructuras de Tierra

Date: 27 / 03 / 2010

Historic Centre of Zacatecas

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

Se trata del centro histórico de la ciudad capital del estado de Zacatecas, y conserva su uso urbano desde su origen. Algunas de las minas que fueron declaradas patrimoniales ya no están explotadas sino que son sólo para visita turística.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ?

Yes No

Comments

El sitio está a cargo de los tres niveles de gobierno, Federal (a través del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia), Estatal y Municipal.

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ?

Yes No In preparation

Comments

Existen algunos edificios de adobe pero predominan las construcciones de piedra. Algunas cubiertas y entrepisos son de tierra compactada, soportada por viguerías (terrados).

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Predomina el uso de la piedra.

Comments

Los edificios mantienen los recubrimientos de cal y arena que sirven para su conservación.

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

El gobierno local apoya a la conservación de los inmuebles mediante incentivos fiscales y financiamiento a particulares. Los habitantes participan en la conservación de sus viviendas.

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 1
- b. Weather changes 3
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means 2
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities 4
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

Por tratarse del centro urbano de una ciudad muy dinámica los inmuebles que originalmente eran viviendas están siendo reutilizados con funciones educativas, comerciales, turísticas u oficinas, con lo que se ha perdido parte de su valor original aunque su imagen se conserve. El desarrollo urbano del sitio ha incidido en la especulación del suelo y el centro histórico está sobredensificado.

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- a. Heritage site documentation Yes No
- b. Authenticity Yes No
- c. General state of conservation of earthen structures Yes No
- d. Durability of conservation works carried out Yes No
- e. Promotion and valorisation of the site Yes No
- f. Efficiency of site management strategies Yes No
- g. Efficiency of legal framework Yes No
- h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level Yes No
- i. Logistic and technical means for the site Yes No
- j. Staff number Nbr: Yes No
- k. Skills of managerial staff Yes No
- l. Skills of technical staff Yes No
- m. Involvement/support of local decision makers Yes No
- n. Educational activities at the site Yes No
- o. Participation of local populations Yes No
- p. Contribution to local development Yes No Economical Social Cultural

Comments

El centro histórico de Zacatecas presenta fuertes conflictos por la sobre explotación de sus recursos naturales y el espacio físico. Se trata de una ciudad que por su topografía no tiene posibilidades de crecimiento periférico y está sobre saturada. Estos problemas urbanos afectan a los edificios de tierra ya que muchos de ellos no han sido valorados ni protegidos por no considerarse "monumentales" lo que ha hecho que las instituciones encargadas de la conservación permitan la alteración o demolición de parte del tejido urbano tradicional. Los inmuebles presentan crecimientos y subdivisiones caóticas, muchas veces realizadas con materiales y sistemas incompatibles.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan 2
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers 4
- f. To preserve the earthen structures 1
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations 3
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

La participación de la institución encargada a nivel nacional de la protección del patrimonio (INAH) ha sido comparativamente más reciente que en el resto del país por lo que su actuación ha estado muy limitada. Aunque existen leyes y reglamentos para la protección del patrimonio, no siempre se respetan por lo que es necesario concluir el plan de manejo y generar una organización rectora que se encargue de su gestión para evitar duplicidad de funciones. Además, es necesaria la capacitación del personal dedicado a la conservación a fin de recuperar las técnicas tradicionales de uso de la tierra como material constructivo y evitar la incorporación de materiales y sistemas constructivos incompatibles.

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Los planes de manejo deben ser realizados con la participación de la mayor parte de los agentes activos de la comunidad local a fin de conciliar los diversos intereses. Se requiere frenar el crecimiento urbano caótico del sitio y aplicar con mayor rigor las normas y programas vigentes. Se debe difundir el hecho de que la ciudad de Zacatecas posee un número importante de edificios de adobe, pues la mayor parte de la población no lo sabe, ni conoce la manera adecuada de conservarlos.

Informations

Filled out by : Luis Fernando Guerrero Baca
Institution: ICOMOS Mexicano

Position: Coordinador del Comité Científico de Estructuras de Tierra

Date: 27/ 03 / 2010

Historic Monuments Zone of Querétaro

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

Se trata del centro histórico de la ciudad capital del estado de Querétaro, y conserva su uso urbano desde su origen.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

El sitio está a cargo de los tres niveles de gobierno, Federal (a través del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia), Estatal y Municipal.

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

Comments

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Existen algunos edificios de adobe pero predominan las construcciones de piedra. Algunas cubiertas y entresijos son de tierra compactada soportada por viguerías (terrados).

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

El gobierno local apoya a la conservación de los inmuebles mediante incentivos fiscales y financiamiento a particulares. Los habitantes participan en la conservación de sus viviendas.

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

Aunque el gobierno local y la comunidad aprecian su arquitectura, se tiene poco conocimiento de los métodos apropiados para intervenir las estructuras de tierra. Muchos habitantes no saben que sus viviendas son de adobe y cuando realizan obras de mantenimiento o transformación suelen emplear materiales y sistemas constructivos incompatibles con las estructuras térreas.

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Economical Social Cultural

Comments

Se necesita difundir el conocimiento de los valores de la arquitectura de tierra y los medios apropiados para su mantenimiento preventivo y conservación.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Other : | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |

Comments

El conjunto se encuentra en buen estado por lo que solamente haría falta coordinar mejor las acciones de conservación específica en lo que se refiere a la arquitectura de tierra para propiciar su valoración y el uso de medios adecuados de intervención.

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Sería importante incorporar dentro del plan del Plan de Manejo una serie de acciones tendientes al reconocimiento y valoración de la arquitectura de tierra y generar una estructura que lo ponga en práctica. Convendría realizar talleres de capacitación para que los albañiles, artesanos y habitantes en general, conozcan las técnicas de conservación de arquitectura de tierra y puedan intervenir adecuadamente su patrimonio.

Informations

Filled out by : Luis Fernando Guerrero Baca
Institution: ICOMOS Mexicano

Position: Coordinador del Comité Científico de Estructuras de Tierra

Date: 27 / 03 / 2010

Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ? (cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:.....

Comments

Se trata del centro histórico de la ciudad capital del estado de Guanajuato, y conserva su uso urbano desde su origen. Algunas de las minas que fueron declaradas patrimoniales ya no están explotación sino que son sólo para visita turística.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

El sitio está a cargo de los tres niveles de gobierno, Federal (a través del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia), Estatal y Municipal.

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or)
- b. Local Regional National

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

Existen algunos edificios de adobe pero predominan las construcciones de piedra. Algunas cubiertas y entrepisos son de tierra compactada, soportada por viguerías (terrados)

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

Predomina el uso de la piedra.

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

Los edificios mantienen los recubrimientos de cal y arena que sirven para su conservación.

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

El gobierno local apoya a la conservación de los inmuebles mediante incentivos fiscales y financiamiento a particulares. Los habitantes participan en la conservación de sus viviendas.

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

Por tratarse del centro urbano de una ciudad muy dinámica los inmuebles que originalmente eran viviendas están siendo reutilizados con funciones educativas, comerciales, turísticas u oficinas, con lo que se ha perdido parte de su valor original aunque su imagen se conserve. El desarrollo urbano del sitio ha incidido en la especulación del suelo y el centro histórico está sobredensificado. Se presentan fuertes problemas viales por un manejo inadecuado de los medios de transporte

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- Economical Social Cultural

Comments

El centro histórico de Guanajuato presenta fuertes conflictos por la sobre explotación de sus recursos naturales y el espacio físico. Se trata de una ciudad que por su topografía no tiene posibilidades de crecimiento periférico y está sobre saturada. Estos problemas urbanos afectan a los edificios de tierra ya que muchos de ellos no han sido valorados ni protegidos por no considerarse "monumentales" lo que ha hecho que las instituciones encargadas de la conservación permitan la alteración o demolición de parte del tejido urbano tradicional. Los inmuebles presentan crecimientos y subdivisiones caóticas, muchas veces realizadas con materiales y sistemas incompatibles.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

Aunque existen leyes y reglamentos para la protección del patrimonio, no siempre se respetan por lo que es necesario concluir el plan de manejo y generar una organización rectora que se encargue de su gestión para evitar duplicidad de funciones. Además, es necesaria la capacitación del personal dedicado a la conservación a fin de recuperar las técnicas tradicionales de uso de la tierra como material constructivo y evitar la incorporación de materiales y sistemas constructivos incompatibles.

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Los planes de manejo deben ser realizados con la participación de la mayor parte de los agentes activos de la comunidad local a fin de conciliar los diversos intereses. Se requiere frenar el crecimiento urbano caótico del sitio y aplicar con mayor rigor las normas y programas vigentes. Se debe difundir el hecho de que la ciudad de Guanajuato posee un número importante de edificios de adobe, pues la mayor parte de la población no lo sabe, ni conoce la manera adecuada de conservarlos.

Informations

Filled out by : Luis Fernando Guerrero Baca Position: Coordinador del Comité Científico de Estructuras de Tierra Date: 27 / 03 / 2010

Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

3. Is the property owned by the Government ?

Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or) b. Local Regional National

Comments

5. Is there a management plan for the property ?

Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Son estructuras formada con piedra o roca como elemento principal unidas a través de tierra mezclada con elementos vegetales y minerales.

Comments

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Sistema de drenajes

Comments

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Aunque está manejada por una institución nacional el mantenimiento es escaso en general

Comments

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority

(from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion [2]
- b. Weather changes
- c. Pollution
- d. Development of infrastructures
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage [4]
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means [3]
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

1. Falta de capacidades para manejar el bien.
La erosión natural.
2. Falta de recursos técnicos y económicos.
El no respeto a los valores patrimoniales.

Me refiero a nivel general, porque esta zona arqueológica cuenta con mas vestigios en los alrededores que aunque existen restricciones para ser utilizados en fines diferentes y construcciones particulares, el i. N. A. H. No ha hecho nada por aprovecharlos como riqueza arqueológica.

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- a. Heritage site documentation Yes No
- b. Authenticity Yes No
- c. General state of conservation of earthen structures Yes No
- d. Durability of conservation works carried out Yes No
- e. Promotion and valorisation of the site Yes No
- f. Efficiency of site management strategies Yes No
- g. Efficiency of legal framework Yes No
- h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level Yes No
- i. Logistic and technical means for the site Yes No
- j. Staff number Nbr: Yes No
- k. Skills of managerial staff Yes No
- l. Skills of technical staff Yes No
- m. Involvement/support of local decision makers Yes No
- n. Educational activities at the site Yes No
- o. Participation of local populations Yes No
- p. Contribution to local development Yes No Economical Social Cultural

El sindicato del instituto nacional de antropología e historia es el principal obstáculo para el engrandecimiento y aprovechamiento de la zona arqueológica debido a las prácticas burocráticas y falta de interés en preservar el patrimonio.

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities
- h. Sensitization of local populations
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

1. Reforzar las capacidades de los responsables del bien.
Reforzar las capacidades de los obreros
2. Sensibilizar a las poblaciones de nivel local
3. Mejorar los equipamientos

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Information

Filled out by : ALVARO SANCHEZ MENDOZA
Institution: H. AYUNTAMIENTO DE TEOTIHUACAN

Position: PRESIDENTE MUNICIPAL

Date: 07 / 01 / 2010

Chan Chan Archaeological Zone

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- a. Not in use anymore
- b. Living heritage
- c. Used as originally intended
- d. New use Specify:

Comments

Uso público: investigación, conservación, turismo, actividades culturales y educativas, museo, etc.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- a. Traditional Institutional (or) b. Local Regional National

El Instituto Nacional de Cultura del Perú es la entidad tutelar del Patrimonio Cultural de la Nación y conduce la gestión de Chan Chan a través de sus instancias nacionales y la Dirección Regional INC/La Libertad.

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- a. Rammed earth (compacted earth)
- b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth)
- c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure)
- d. Cob (shaped earth)
- e. Other

Comments

El adobe constituye la tecnología de construcción fundamental de las edificaciones de Chan Chan. El tapial o tapia pisada solo fue utilizado para las construcciones sacrales que son minoría.

Los barrios populares de Chan Chan fueron construidos con quincha (tierra y estructura vegetal) de lo cual sólo quedan algunos vestigios a nivel basal.

7. Earth is featured on

- a. Walls
- b. Floors
- c. Ceilings and/or roofs
- d. Mortars
- e. Interior decorations
- f. Exterior decorations
- g. Other:

Comments

La tecnología constructiva con tierra en Chan Chan empleó vegetales (madera y caña) para fines estructurales (techos, columnas, vigas), y otros. De estos elementos quedan muy pocos vestigios.

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- 1 % to 25 % 25 % to 50 %
- 50 % to 75 % 75 % to 100 %

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- Fast Slow
- Progressive Stabilised

Comments

La velocidad de la degradación de las estructuras de adobe de Chan Chan tiene su referente en los agentes que la originan: agentes climáticos normales y eventuales o catastróficos (Fenómeno El Niño, napa freática, los sismos y otros).

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- Traditional
- Institutionally planned
- No maintenance mechanism

Comments

El Instituto Nacional de Cultura a través de su sede Regional INC/La Libertad conduce la gestión local de Chan Chan y el mantenimiento del mismo contando para ello con personal profesional y técnico capacitado.

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority

(from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- a. Natural erosion 1
- b. Weather changes 4
- c. Pollution 3
- d. Development of infrastructures 2
- e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage
- f. Lack of capacities to manage the site
- g. Lack of technical or financial means
- h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities
- i. Need to adapt to modern needs
- j. Change of status of the owners
- k. Abandonment

Comments

Las amenazas que tienen mayor incidencia en la conservación de las estructuras de Chan Chan son las de origen natural (a,b,c); así como las de origen antrópico (d,e) siendo relevante la expansión urbana de la ciudad de Trujillo.

El vandalismo, robos y otras actividades delictivas están controlados por el sistema de vigilancia del Complejo Arqueológico Chan Chan del Instituto Nacional de Cultura.

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- a. Heritage site documentation Yes No
- b. Authenticity Yes No
- c. General state of conservation of earthen structures Yes No
- d. Durability of conservation works carried out Yes No
- e. Promotion and valorisation of the site Yes No
- f. Efficiency of site management strategies Yes No
- g. Efficiency of legal framework Yes No
- h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level Yes No
- i. Logistic and technical means for the site Yes No
- j. Staff number Nbr: Yes No
- k. Skills of managerial staff Yes No
- l. Skills of technical staff Yes No
- m. Involvement/support of local decision makers Yes No
- n. Educational activities at the site Yes No
- o. Participation of local populations Yes No
- p. Contribution to local development Yes No Economical Social Cultural

Comments

Desde el año 2002 se viene realizando el proyecto "Intervención Operativa para la Conservación del Complejo Arqueológico Chan Chan", con el fin de documentar el monumento y su zona de amortiguamiento para la creación de un Sistema de Información Territorial "Parque Arqueológico Chan Chan" que permita su empleo en la investigación, conservación, divulgación, promoción, gestión y uso público del monumento y su territorio. Este proyecto de largo aliento está a cargo la cooperación italiana (CRN/ITABC/MIPE) en convenio con el INC (Perú).

El gobierno peruano ha creado el "Proyecto Especial Complejo Arqueológico Chan Chan / Unidad Ejecutora 110" con un financiamiento importante y sostenido para la ejecución del "Plan Maestro de Conservación y Manejo del Complejo Arqueológico Chan Chan" con lo que se ha impulsado y ampliado la cobertura de los trabajos de conservación del monumento.

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- a. Site documentation 2
- b. To reinforce the legal framework
- c. To update the management plan 5
- d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers
- e. To reinforce the skills of site workers
- f. To preserve the earthen structures
- g. To improve the facilities 3
- h. Sensitization of local populations 4
- i. Promotion and valorisation activities
- j. Other :

Comments

El conjunto se encuentra en buen estado por lo que solamente haría falta coordinar mejor las acciones de conservación específica en lo que se refiere a la arquitectura de tierra para propiciar su valoración y el uso de medios adecuados de intervención.

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by : Ana María Hoyle
Institution: Instituto Nacional de Cultura (Perú)

Position: Directora de Sitios del Patrimonio de la Humanidad Date: 02 / 02 / 2010

Historic Quarter of the City of Colonia del Sacramento

1. To which heritage categories can the property be associated ?

(cf. Filling the Gaps, ICOMOS 2005, see annexed table)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Archaeological site | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Rock-art sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Historic buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Historic ensembles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Urban settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Rural settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Vernacular architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Religious properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Agricultural, industrial and technological property | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Military properties | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> | l. Cultural routes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Burial monuments and sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | n. Symbolic properties and memorials | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the current use of the property?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Not in use anymore | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Living heritage | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Used as originally intended | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. New use | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Specify:

Comments

Sector urbano coincidente con la ciudad colonial (1680), denominado actualmente Barrio Histórico, en el que conviven viviendas, comercios, equipamiento cultural y servicios al turismo. En los últimos años se viene registrando una disminución importante de la población residente permanente.

3. Is the property owned by the Government ? Yes No

Comments

4. The institution in charge of the site is :

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Institutional | <input type="checkbox"/> | (or) Regional | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Sector urbano coincidente con la ciudad colonial (1680), denominado actualmente Barrio Histórico, en el que conviven viviendas, comercios, equipamiento cultural y servicios al turismo. En los últimos años se viene registrando una disminución importante de la población residente permanente.

5. Is there a management plan for the property ? Yes No In preparation

Comments

6. What types of construction techniques are featured?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a. Rammed earth (compacted earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Adobe (bricks made with raw earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Wattle and daub (earth and vegetal structure) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Cob (shaped earth) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Other | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
-

Construcciones de 1 o 2 plantas en mampostería de ladrillo o piedra (en ocasiones con morteros de barro), con expresiones arquitectónicas propias del período colonial portugués y español y tipologías habituales en los siglos XIX y XX.

7. Earth is featured on

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Walls | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Floors | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Ceilings and/or roofs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Mortars | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Interior decorations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Exterior decorations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Other: | <input type="checkbox"/> |
-

Comments

La tierra se encuentra presente en los mampuestos cerámicos que conforman los muros, en las tejas troncocónicas de las cubiertas de la época colonial y en ocasiones en morteros de toma de los muros de piedra o ladrillo y en algunos revoques.

8. What is the approximate proportion of earthen materials present within the property?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1 % to 25 % | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 25 % to 50 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 % to 75 % | <input type="checkbox"/> | 75 % to 100 % | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

9. The speed of degradation of the structure is

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Fast | <input type="checkbox"/> | Slow | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Progressive | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stabilised | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

10. Is there a regular maintenance mechanism

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Institutionally planned | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| No maintenance mechanism | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Comments

El mantenimiento es responsabilidad de los propietarios (tanto públicos como privados)

11. Among the following threats, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 4) those affecting the site

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a. Natural erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Weather changes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Development of infrastructures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Lack of respect of the value of heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Lack of capacities to manage the site | <input type="4"/> |
| g. Lack of technical or financial means | <input type="3"/> |
| h. Vandalism, theft and other illegal activities | <input type="1"/> |
| i. Need to adapt to modern needs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Change of status of the owners | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Abandonment | <input type="2"/> |

Comments

12. Do you deem the following aspects satisfactory?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a. Heritage site documentation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Authenticity | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. General state of conservation of earthen structures | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Durability of conservation works carried out | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Promotion and valorisation of the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Efficiency of site management strategies | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Efficiency of legal framework | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Efficiency of institutional framework at a National level | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Logistic and technical means for the site | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Staff number Nbr: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Skills of managerial staff | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Skills of technical staff | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Involvement/support of local decision makers | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Educational activities at the site | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o. Participation of local populations | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| p. Contribution to local development | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Economical Social Cultural

Comments

13. Among the following items, please indicate by order of priority (from 1 to 5) those that seem necessary for the site

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a. Site documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. To reinforce the legal framework | <input type="3"/> |
| c. To update the management plan | <input type="1"/> |
| d. To reinforce the capacities of site managers | <input type="4"/> |
| e. To reinforce the skills of site workers | <input type="5"/> |
| f. To preserve the earthen structures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. To improve the facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Sensitization of local populations | <input type="2"/> |
| i. Promotion and valorisation activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Other : | <input type="checkbox"/> |
-

Comments

14. Additional general comments and remarks :

Informations

Filled out by : Lucía Pucci Garmendia
 Institution: Consejo Ejecutivo Honorario de las Obras de Preservación y Reconstrucción de la Antigua Colonia del Sacramento
 Position: Responsable de gestión del sitio ante el Centro del Patrimonio Mundial, UNESCO

Date: 02/ 02 / 2010



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World
Heritage
Convention

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

Convention
du patrimoine
mondial

WORLD HERITAGE EARTHEN ARCHITECTURE PROGRAMME

WHEAP aims at improving and disseminating knowledge about earthen architecture sites and to improve their state of conservation and management. It includes pilot projects at World Heritage sites, capacity building, development and dissemination of appropriate methods and techniques in conservation, management, and scientific research.

Expected outputs include a better understanding of the problems, the development of policies, the definition of practical guidelines, the organization of training and awareness activities, as well as the creation of an active global network for the exchange of information and experience. The programme involves the technical support of international institutions, namely CRATERre-ENSAG, ICCROM, and ICOMOS, as well as the regional institutions, EPA (Benin), CHDA (Kenya) and CERKAS (Morocco), and seeks, in the course of future activities, further cooperation and partnerships with other specialized institutions as well as national and local governmental authorities.

For more information on the WHEAP programme:
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/21/>



Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité
REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE



Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture



Convention France-UNESCO
pour le patrimoine



Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture



Unité
Chaire UNESCO
Architecture
de terre

école nationale
supérieure
architecture
grenoble

et
de



Unité de Recherche
Architecture
Environnement
& Cultures Constructives

