

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II.1. Introduction

a	State Party	Great Socialist Peoples' Libyan Arab Jamahiriya .	001
b	Indicate the name of the property as inscribed on the World Heritage List	Name of the property Archaeological site of Leptis Magna.	002
c	Indicate the geographical co-ordinates to the nearest second	Localisation: Latitude: 32° 38 N Longitude: 14° 18 E	003
d	Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List	17.12.1982	004
e	Organisation(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of this report. Give the necessary details to enable possible contact.	Organisation: Leptis Magna Superintendence of Archaeology . Person responsible: Eshtawe Mohamed Mustafa. Address: Leptis Magna , AL-KHOMS - LIBYA. City and post code: Telephone: 00218 31 622103 / 00218 31 627500 Fax: E-mail:	005 006 007 008
f	Date of the report	30.7.2000	009
g	Signature on behalf of the State Party	Surname and given name: Mustafa , Eshtawe . Function: Supreintendent of Leptis Magns Superantendence of Archaeology .	010



Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II.2. Statement of significance

II.2.1. Information provided at the time of inscription

a	At the time of inscription of a property on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee indicates its World Heritage values by deciding on the criteria for inscription. Please indicate the justification for inscription provided by the State Party,	Justification for the inscription provided by the State Party <i>Look at the attached papers.</i>	008
b	as well as the criteria according to which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List. Circle the numbers of the relative criteria.	Criteria retained for the inscription: Cultural criteria: <u>i</u> <u>ii</u> <u>iii</u> - iv - v - vi Natural criteria: i - ii - iii - iv	009 010
c	Observations made by the advisory body during evaluation		011
d	Observations made by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription	Leptis Magna was enlarged and embellished by Septemius Severus. It was one of the most beautiful cities of the Roman Empire with its public monuments - the harbour, public baths, the theatre, and markets and forums, storehouses, shops and residential districts	012
e	Reactions to these observations	Pleasure and satisfaction .	013

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

WHC Nomination Documentation

File name: 183.pdf UNESCO Region ARAB STATES

SITE NAME ("TITLE") Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna

DATE OF INSCRIPTION ("SUBJECT") 17/12/1982

STATE PARTY ("AUTHOR") LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

CRITERIA ("KEY WORDS") C (i)(ii)(iii)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

The Committee made no statement

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Leptis Magna was enlarged and embellished by Septimio Severo, who was born there and later became emperor. It was one of the most beautiful cities of the Roman Empire, with its imposing public monuments, man-made harbour, market place, storehouses, shops and residential districts.

1.b. State, province or region: District of Khoms

1.d Exact location: Lat. 32°38' N ; Long. 14°18' E

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION

Date received : 13 Sept. 1982
Identification No : 183 Rev.
Original : English

Convention concerning the Protection of the
World Cultural and Natural Heritage

NOMINATION TO THE
WORLD HERITAGE LIST
SUBMITTED BY THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna

1. Specific Location

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Country | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya |
| b) State, Province
or Region | District of Khoms |
| c) Name of property | Archaeological site of Leptis Magna |
| d) Exact location on
map and indication
of geographical
co-ordinates | By the sea at the mouth of the Wadi
Lebda, east of Khoms.
Lat. N. 32°38', Long. E. 14°18' |

2. Juridical data

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| a) National policy | <p>I have endeavoured in the first nomination to review the variety and quality of the principal monuments and sites in Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan in the future, which constitute a cultural heritage unique of its kind not only for Libya, but also for Africa and the world.</p> <p>I have tried to indicate the numerous scientific, technical and administrative problems facing the Department of Antiquities in the identification, protection, restoration and presentation of each element in this cultural heritage, making repeated reference to the adverse effects resulting from various pressures brought to bear by the recent execution of a large number of urban development, industrialization and irrigation projects.</p> |
| b) Legal status | Libyan law No. 40/1968, governing the administration of antiquities, contains numerous effective provisions for the protection of monuments and sites, but it has certain corresponding deficiencies, |

the principal of which I shall list below:-

The definitions of monuments and sites are based on enumeration (Article 3). This is understandable in that an objective definition is difficult to conceive. What is less understandable, however, is that the detailed list of antiquities does not include historic quarters, traditional grouping, urban or rural sites, vernacular forms of architecture and the countryside surrounding them. This omission cannot but restrict the scope of the provisions for the protection of historic monuments and it is to be found again in Articles 8, 13 and 15, which regulate the procedure to be followed for the classification of the buildings in question. No provision has been made in this connexion for the imposition of conditions or regulations of an individual character in respect of buildings which are to be classified separately or "by zones". This means that no distinction is made in the Libyan legislation between the special and general protective measures to be applied to historic buildings depending on their importance. The resulting lack of precision prevents the Department of Antiquities from intervening effectively to halt the deterioration of monuments and architectural groups in historic towns. Moreover, the law is equally imprecise both as regards the procedure for maintaining the list of classified monuments, referred to briefly in Article 13, and as regards what distinguishes this list from the proposed general inventory, establishment of which the Department of Antiquities now regards as indispensable in view of the substantial increase in the number of Libyan monuments. It may be pointed out here that inclusion of a building in the inventory is less stringent in its effects than classification, since recourse to the former procedure permits negotiation of a settlement with private owners, to avoid creating a right to compensation.

The protective measures provided for in Articles 16-21 are essentially preventive. They make it unlawful to destroy or mutilate a monument, to detract from the appearance of a classified site by construction of a modern building in its immediate vicinity, etc. They should, therefore, be extended to include other measures of a remedial nature, designed to undo any damage unlawfully caused to historic buildings and restore them to their original state.

Drillings, systematic excavations, the constitution of archaeological expeditions, the sharing of discoveries and the resulting international scientific and cultural co-operation are well covered by the provisions of Articles 39-55. Conservation, restoration and the presentation of monuments and sites, on the other hand, are only dealt with in three articles (22-24), the provisions of which are confined to a brief enumeration of the tasks for which the department of Antiquities is responsible with no reference to the general principles or the interdisciplinary, scientific, technical and artistic methods to be applied in the performance of those tasks. This gives rise to endless discussions between the Department of Antiquities and private owners as to the manner in which classified buildings are to be restored. Finally,

although it is very properly laid down in Articles 6 and 7 of Law No. 40, in conjunction with the provisions of Articles 2,7 and 20 of Law No. 5/1969 on town and village development in Libya, that the protection of historic buildings constitutes an essential aspect of town and country planning, no consequent provision has been made for the institution of a procedure for permanent co-ordination and liaison between the Department of Antiquities and the municipal authorities on all matters of joint concern.

To fill the above gaps in the legislation, it would be desirable either to amend Law No.40, or to draw up a new law, which would include both the existing legal provisions and also the new principles contained in the international instruments (recommendations and conventions) already adopted or in course of preparation by the department.

c) Responsible
administration

The Department of Antiquities

3. Identification

a) Monuments and sites
of Tripolitania

During almost the whole of the first millenium B.C. Tripolitania was profoundly influenced by the Phoenicians and their successors the Carthaginians who were established in Tunisia. Even when they became an integral part of the Roman Empire, the three celebrated markets, Leptis Magna, Sabratha and Oea, and the other permanent settlements in Tripolitania retained and developed the economic methods, municipal traditions, religion and language of their neighbours, who were also their founders. Rediscovered by archaeology, these markets and settlements provide, to a greater extent than Carthage which was razed to the ground, evidence of prime importance on the Phoenician and Punic civilization.

Nothing has been left undone in the archaeological exploitation of Leptis Magna. Since 1921 well-known Italian, American, British and Libyan archaeologists have carried out excavations of exceptional scope with the aim of uncovering sectors from various epochs, so as to

present a picture of the historical evolution of the town.

For example, traces of the Phoenician-Punic city have been found between the port and the Roman remains from the first century and in the burial grounds extending several kilometres toward the south and west. The first Imperial period is represented mainly by the Theatre of Augustus, the Arch of Tiberius, the Forum and the Arch of Trajan, and the great thermal bath complex built under Hadrian. The reign of Septimus Severus, to whom Leptis Magna owes its splendour, is represented by the new Forum and its basilica, the monumental shrine, the circus, the amphitheatre and the arch which bears the name of the same emperor. Finally, we have the new walls and the two churches dating from the time of Justinian.

Controls, i.e. islands of unexcavated ground, have been left untouched intentionally, to permit a subsequent check of the stratum formation and of the composition of the archaeological environment. What is required at present is to continue the restoration programme, started some ten years ago under the supervision of the Department of Antiquities, on the Arch of Septimus Severus and the amphitheatre and to implement the Italo-Libyan project announced in 1967 for reconstitution of the ancient Forum.

A similar amount of work has gone into the excavation of Sabratha. Phoenician-Punic remains have been found close to the sea and in the huge burial grounds covering the immediate and more distant surroundings. Although they cannot match the splendour of Leptis Magna, the Romans and Byzantine monuments of Sabratha, the Forum, the Temple of Antoninus Pius, the temple of Serapis, the temple of Isis, the amphitheatre and the theatre constitute landmarks in the history of classical architecture in Africa.

All these ruins at Sabratha have been strengthened and skilful restorations have revealed the beautiful structures of the theatre, and also the entrances, passages and tiers of the amphitheatre, and in particular the beautiful architectural framework of the Punic mausoleum discovered in 1962 by Antonio Di Vita.

The aim here should of course be to continue the restoration operations, to halt the progressive advance of the new town towards the Sabratha site on the east side, to reorganize the collections in its museum by periods and by the nature of the exhibits and above all to do something about the continuous deterioration of the grey sandstone of which the monuments were built.

The Phoenician-Punic town of Oea in all probability stretch over the northeastern part of the old town of Tripoli. Its Roman remains have been buried under mediaeval and contemporary Moslem structures. All that remains visible is the Arch of Marcus Aurelius and a few other traces such as columns, facades and mosaic pavements which reappear from time to time in the course of clearing and building operations.

There are numerous other Punico-Roman and Byzantine settlements in Tripolitania. Up until recently the remains of about a hundred settlements had been identified, including fortified farms (pyrgoi), olive presses, dams, temples, churches and forts, running along the coast or along the roads and tracks connecting Cyrenaica to Tunisia or the Mediterranean to the Fezzan. The major projects put in hand for economic development of the country have extended the list by bringing to light other buried monuments and sites, notably the villas located around Zlatan, Leptis Magna, Tarhuna, Sabratha, Tajoura and the famous villa of Silin which has recently been the subject of archaeological excavation and presentation.

Burial grounds are also to be found everywhere. Those discovered at Zanzour, Gargaresh, En-Ngila, Ben Ghathir, Leptis Magna and Misurata, with the thousands of objects which they have yielded, have given us a better knowledge of the history of Libya over many centuries. It is urgent, therefore, that research workers should be trained and central collections organized in order to permit comparative studies to be made.

- | | |
|--|---|
| b) Maps and/or plans | See Annex. |
| c) Photographic and/or cinematographic documentation | See Annex. |
| d) History | From the Gulf of Gabes in south-eastern Tunisia the sandy beaches of modern Tripolitania stretch eastward to Cyrenaica, offering six hundred and sixty miles of low, unprotected sea-front. In the early years of the millennium B.C. this offered little welcome to the Phoenician merchants who plied the waters of the Mediterranean. For those more venturesome among them who sought and found the protective harbors at Oea (Tripoli) and Leptis Magna, great promise was extended in the form of trade with natives of the interior. From their oasis home in the deserts of the Fezzan the primitive tribes sent caravans bearing precious and fascinating items of trade up through the platea ranges and then down into the coastal plain of the Gefara and across to the coastal trading posts, where they could be exchanged with |

the Phoenician merchants. Recognizing this commercial potential these merchants from the eastern Mediterranean established regular ports of call along the Tripolitanian coast. Among these was the little settlement at the mouth of the Wadi Lebda later known as Leptis Magna which, like its sister establishments of Oea and Sabratha to the west, probably owed its early growth to these trans-Saharan caravans. Unlike these other two sites, however, Leptis was not separated from the hinterland by the Gefara plain. Instead the curving mountainous range of the Gebel swung northward to approach the coast directly behind Leptis. Here it diminished to the limestone Tarhuna plateau, overlaid with a rich stratum of soil. During the period of its development under Carthage and then republican Rome, Leptis spread its influence back up into these coastal highlands.

It was here that the cultivation of olive trees was so successful as to make Leptis one of the largest centres in Africa for the production of olive oil. To the southeast of the Tarhuna plateau a series of wadis, such as the wadi Sofeggin and the Wadi Zemzem, run northeastward to the coast. Although there was much less rainfall in these semidesert areas, settlements along the sides of the wadis gradually converted this section into an important wheat-producing region. Thus Leptis Magna became a town whose prosperity depended far more on the agricultural produce of its inland holdings than on any caravan trade across the Sahara. Nevertheless such caravans still came northward from the regions of the Niger and Lake Chad with precious goods strapped tightly to the lumbering camels, animals which perhaps were introduced to this part of north Africa during the Ptolemaic or early Roman period. Although Roman forces occasionally penetrated to the northern edges of the desert, the Romans were generally content to leave the caravan trade to such desert tribes as the Garamantes.

The growing preponderance of agricultural items, and particularly of olive oil, in the markets of Leptis Magna is clearly indicated in the assessment of 3 million pounds (1,067,800 litres) of oil for which the city was made responsible by Julius Caesar. During the reign of Augustus the increase of wealth as well as population made imminent a reassessment of the town's physical appearance. New dwellings and public structures had sprung up along the road leading inland from the original Phoenician settlement near the promontory defining the northwestern side of the harbor at the mouth of the Wadi Lebda. Restricted on the east by this same wadi, the expanding town had grown toward the west from the road. In the northwest sector the civic-minded citizens of Leptis constructed a Forum, now identified as the Forum Vetus to differentiate it from the later Forum of Severan times. On its northwestern side the Forum Vetus was originally dominated by the Temple of Liber Pater, who was equated with the god Bacchus. Both he and Hercules were worshiped as the patron deities of Leptis Magna. The temple was erected atop a podium which was divided internally into a series of crypts surrounding a solid core. A row of chambers or tabernae evidently stood against the north face of the podium. The solid core of the podium's interior supported the cella or central temple chamber above. In standard fashion a colonnade surrounded

this cella on both sides and across the front, where a flight of steps led up to the top of the podium.

During the reign of Augustus, when the Temple of Liber Pater was built, another temple smaller and dedicated to a deity not yet identified, was installed a distance to the northeast of the larger temple. In the Augustan paving of the Forum in front of this temple an inscription was placed bearing the name of Cnaeus Calpurnius Piso, who thus may be associated with the building.

At some period between 14 and 19 A.D. the cult of Rome and Augustus was honored with a fine temple set up between that of Liber Pater and the smaller temple of unknown dedication to the northeast. It is known from inscriptions that at least as early as 8 B.C. this cult had been introduced to Leptis, for in that year the two citizens Iddibale and Amnicar were officiating as its priests (flamines Augusti). The erection of a new temple in the period immediately following the death of Augustus in 14 A.D. was a most appropriate method of indicating devotion to the memory of the great emperor. The temple itself, which stood upon a podium, was constructed entirely of local limestone, with a cella surrounded on the sides and front by a colonnade with column capitals in the Ionic style. Probably during the reign of Claudius (41-54 A.D.) when new paving was laid in the Forum the podium of the Temple of Rome and Augustus was extended forward so as to form a rostrum for public addresses. A flight of steps on each side led to the top of the platform.

The entire southeastern end of the Forum was bounded by the side wall of the old basilica or Basilica Vetus. With the axis running in a northeast southwest line, this building was also built entirely of the local limestone and so probably dated to the first century A.D. In design it consisted of a rectangular hall with two entrance doors at the northeast end. On the interior a colonnade ran around all four sides and against the southwest end wall three exedrae of rectangular form were built for the seats of the judges or officials presiding over law cases.

The generosity of Annobal Rufus had not yet attained its full expression, however, and before the Market was finished he must have been thinking already of another typically Roman structure which the citizens of Leptis sorely needed. Finally, in 1-2 A.D., this too was accomplished, and a beautiful theatre stood revealed just to the west of the Market. Designed in the standard semicircular form used by the Romans, the orchestra and the lower rows of the cavea or seating area of the auditorium were excavated from the virgin rock of the site. The most important seating area at the front was separated from the rest of the seats by a low marble screen, while the lower half of the rest of the auditorium was divided into six radial sections by flights of steps running down from the five entrances installed halfway up the expanse of seats. Six other flights of steps starting at the centre top of the lower sections led on up to the top of the auditorium, where a semicircular colonnaded walk ran around the upper edge of the supporting wall. In the middle of this colonnade,

opposite the centre of the stage, was set a small Temple of Ceres. The uppermost rows of seats were supported on great piers of stone and concrete, and are now largely nonexistent.

The outer wall of the auditorium, which concealed the corridors and stairs leading to the upper seating sections, was completely unpretentious in its decoration, having only simple moldings and pilasters with five arched openings leading to the corridors inside. Between the auditorium and the stage an entrance corridor on each side permitted unencumbered access to the seating arrangements for the notables.

During the reign of Augustus, Leptis Magna was classified as a *civitas libera et immunis*, or a free community, over which the governor had an absolute minimum of control. As such Leptis retained its two *suphetes* at the head of its government, with the *mhzm*, similar to the Roman *aediles* as minor magistrates. In addition there were such sacred officials as the *addir ararim* or *praefectus sacrorum*, the *nequim elim*, and probably a sacred college of fifteen members. These offices were still in effective operation when Leptis was made a *municipium* with a certain degree of Roman rights and privileges at some time between 61 and 68 A.D., during the rule of Nero.

When the citizens first began to enjoy the fine colonnaded porticos erected in the Forum Vetus on three of its sides in the year 53 A.D., they probably had little thought for the troubles which might befall them from tribes of the inland deserts. It is true that such danger was always present and never to be ignored. For this reason the citizens certainly must by this time have had some form of city wall or protective construction surrounding their city.

In preparing the harbor for the increased commercial activity which had already stirred the city into new life, the engineers studied the problem of the Wadi Lebda, whose waters could rush down in torrents without warning and devastate the harbor constructions as well as any civic buildings along the wadi. As a result of this examination the water of the Wadi Lebda was blocked by a dam and detoured through a new channel cut to the south of the city. This led the stream across to the western channel of the Wadi-er-Rsaf, which conducted it to the sea. In excavating this channel large mounds of earth were thrown up, now called the Monticelli. It is possible that these were also conceived as a defensive wall, standing either by themselves or as advanced works guarding a more substantial wall closer to the buildings grouped near the civic centre.

In any event, Leptis was suddenly called on, in the year 69 A.D., to turn all of her defensive arrangements to good advantage. Trouble came from a rather unexpected source, the city of Oea to the west. Rivalry between the two cities at first developed into a series of minor raids for the purpose of stealing grain and cattle. Then pitched battles ensued, in which Oea, being the weaker of the two cities, determined

to secure outside assistance. For her allies she turned to the Garamantes, a native tribe of the interior, who immediately invaded the lands around Leptis Magna and confined the terrified citizens to the area within the city walls. Relief came soon, however, when the Roman forces under the command of Valerius Festus arrived on the scene. Most of the booty seized by the Garamantes was recovered and returned to the people of Leptis, who once more resumed their daily activities undisturbed.

Not too long after this event the Forum Vetus was graced, at its southern angle, with a Temple of Magna Mater, dedicated in 72 A.D., and a Flavian arch set up over the Cardo, probably on the site of the later sixth-century Byzantine gate. On the southwest side of the Forum Vetus, at its northwest end, another temple of unknown dedication was built some time near the end of this first century A.D. By this period the conservatism of the local Punic aristocracy seems to have weakened to the point of developing a fairly typical Roman civic life and this is clearly shown by the fact that in the reign of Domitian (81-96 A.D.) many prominent families in Leptis had come to hold Roman citizenship.

By the time of Trajan's accession to the throne of the empire in 98 the impressive accomplishments and undeniable importance of Leptis Magna demanded a reconsideration of the city's status in the organization of the empire. Trajan, during the few years intervening between the second Dacian war (105-106 A.D.) and his departure in 113 for his eastern campaigns, devoted his attention to the administrative problems of his empire. As a result he soon recognized the increased importance of Leptis by raising it to the rank of a Roman colony bearing the title Colonia Ulpia Traiana Leptis. The new status meant that the old Punic system of local government was to be replaced with one headed by two duoviri, having a hierarchy of officials bearing the regular Roman titles. The inhabitants themselves were now considered Roman citizens with most of the attendant privileges.

Perhaps as a symbol of the great recognition bestowed upon the town by the emperor a tastefully designed four-sided arch was erected in limestone over the intersection of two streets at the northeast corner of the Chalcidicum. Dedicated to Trajan, this was constructed by the legate Lucius Asinius Rufus, possibly through the direction of the proconsul of Africa, Caius Cornelius Rarus Sextius, although Quintus Pomponius Rufus had come to the proconsulship by the time of its completion in 110 A.D. The arch itself had two fluted Corinthian columns on each of its four faces and a similar column in each interior corner.

During the years at the turn of the second and third centuries Leptis Magna was entering upon its last and greatest period of affluence. When the town's favorite son ascended the imperial throne in 193 A.D., as the emperor Septimius Severus, he carried with him a strong attachment to the African provinces and to Leptis Magna in particular. In Leptis his grandfather had been one of the two annual suphetes when Trajan raised

the status of the town to that of a Roman colony. Thus this relative became one of the town's first two duoviri under the new constitution. Although Septimius' father, Publius Septimius Geta, was not of great importance locally, two of Septimius' uncles, Aper and Severus, were men of consular rank. Septimius himself left Leptis for Rome shortly after his eighteenth year but members of his family continued to reside in the town, and on one occasion when his sister visited him after his accession to the throne she embarrassed him in public by her inability to speak in Latin. The emperor himself always spoke Latin with a heavy African accent

The early part of the reign of Septimius Severus was spent in suppressing several attempts made by other Roman generals to seize the throne. Interestingly enough Clodius Albinus, one of these aspirants, was also African background, probably having been born at Hadrumetum. With these uprisings successfully quelled Septimius embarked upon his eastern campaigns against the Parthian kingdom. Immediately upon his victorious return to Rome in 202, which was commemorated by the erection of the arch dedicated to him in the Roman Forum, he made arrangements for a visit to his place of birth. At this time he granted to Leptis Magna the *ius Italicum*, which removed from the inhabitants the burden of tribute and land taxes. Out of respect and gratitude the city nevertheless provided for the continuance of its annual payment of oil for the use of the citizens of Rome. In addition the magistrates, under direct imperial patronage, initiated a building program which was to make Leptis one of the most splendid cities of Roman Africa. The first evidence of this new program is found in the imposing four-sided arch, dedicated to Septimius Severus in 203 and erected over the crossroads of the two main streets of the city, the *Cardo* and the *Decumanus*. With extremely elegant pilasters placed at each of the arch's four corners, the archways themselves were framed by Corinthian columns supporting broken pediments. On the very top of the arch were arranged four panels, one on each face, two of which depicted triumphal processions, one a sacrificial scene, and the last a domestic grouping of the imperial family. The details of the decoration suggest the craftsmanship of a designer trained in the architectural practices of the eastern Mediterranean. It is probable that the entire conception of the Severan embellishments of the city was due to the architects and craftsmen from the Greek or east Mediterranean area who came to Leptis for this purpose, importing for their work quantities of marble from Greek quarries.

But the magnificence of the new Leptis Magna had been obtained at the cost of stability. The town's treasures had been strained to the limit to acquire this new appearance of grandeur. Such intense financial exhaustion now overtook Leptis as to carry it rapidly downhill to the point where it could never again attain the level of prosperity which had once belonged to it. The annual tribute of oil to Rome which the people of the city had willingly continued as a gift after the cancellation of this obligation by Septimius Severus soon became a great strain on the city's resources. Even with the increasing independence of the olive growers of the interior and the decrease in the city's

population and wealth, this gift of oil came to assume once more the aspect of a required tribute. Not until the reign of Constantine was Leptis relieved of this burden. But this consideration could do nothing to save the city. The rigidity of societal structure and civic obligations established by the reforms of Diocletian had already begun to undermine the morale of the citizenry.

Some minor building activities were still undertaken during the first half of the fourth century, at which time new walls were built around the city which had already diminished in size. These walls, ruins of which may be seen on the west side of the city along with one of the city gates of the period, left much of the older city unprotected beyond its limits. The Hunting Baths were included in the section thus forsaken but they continued in use probably until the middle of the century. At this same time the Basilica Vetus on the Forum Vetus was severely damaged by a fire and extensively rebuilt under Constantine. The temple of unknown dedication on the southwest side of the Forum Vetus may well have been converted into a church before the middle of this century.

With the coming of the Vandals, Tripolitana and its citizens were among the last to be taken into the barbarian kingdom, and the citizens of Leptis found little change and certainly no improvement in their economic condition. When the Byzantine army under Heraclius invaded Tripolitana probably in 468 or shortly thereafter, on its way to capture Carthage, the citizens of Leptis must have cheered on the soldiers as they marched along the coastal road. When this venture failed Leptis settled back once more into the growing obscurity of a little village. In 533 the citizens of the city once again heard the marching sound of a Byzantine army, but this time one destined to be victorious. Having united in the demonstration of revolt put forward by the whole region of Tripolitana, Leptis as well as the other coastal towns must have housed with pleasure the Byzantine forces sent to aid them. With the arrival of the great Belisarius and his forces off the coast south of Carthage, the Vandal Kingdom was doomed and a certain flare of new life came to Leptis Magna.

Here as in other cities of Africa the Byzantine emperor Justinian encouraged the building of new fortifications and also churches to provide room for Christian services which had been greatly suppressed by the Vandals. The newly-reconstituted city was greatly diminished in size, as can be seen from the existing walls of this period which enclosed in their circuit the two forums, the harbor, and the intervening areas. These walls were built in part of stones removed from now-dilapidated buildings of the earlier imperial period, and it was at this time that the great Severan Basilica was converted into a Christian church. The spirit of ambition was gone from the citizens, however, and the encroaching sands proceeded to cover up the town's great past just as the vicissitudes of life had gradually overcome the morale of Roman life there. Liber Pater and Hercules withdrew into the shades of history, and when the new power of Islam first penetrated Tripolitana under the

authority of 'Amr ibn-al-'As and then 'Abdullah, in turn governors of Egypt for the Caliph Uthman (644-656 A.D.), Leptis Magna was nothing but a village. After the establishment of the Mohammedan center at Al-Qayrawan, south of Carthage, in 670 by 'Uqbab ibn-Nafi' and the eventual conquest of Carthage and other Roman coastal towns in 698, Leptis was deserted by its inhabitants and left to the engulfing sands.

e) Special protection

Special protection falls within the competence of the Ministry of Education and more specifically of the Department of Antiquities. This protection based on the extended provisions of Law No. 40/1968 and will consist in including individual monuments and archaeological sites in accordance with precise criteria, on the list of classified historic buildings and the inventory of historic buildings and laying down for the approaches to each classified or inventoried building a perimeter of protection. Classification as such is out of the question for historic quarters, traditional architectural groups or the areas surrounding them, since this would go beyond the desired object and would cause considerable inconvenience. That is why it is usually regarded as sufficient simply to inventory these categories and to lay down protective perimeters of sufficient extent to create an uncluttered environment, which implies from the point of view of distance and visibility the imposition of restrictions (on putting up new buildings or on raising the height of existing buildings) as well as obligations of an aesthetic character in regard to new or existing structures (maximum dimensions, materials and colours to be used, etc)

Under the provisions of Law No.16/196 laying down the spheres of responsibility in town and village development, general protection is in principle the function of the Ministry of Housing and Public Works

and of the municipal authorities in consultation with the Department of Antiquities. It is reflected in the "master plans" for urban development by means of general statements of policy, the specification of delimited zones, sectors or quarters of the town to be conserved or demolished, indications of the roads network, etc. Finally it is given concrete expression in the detailed urban development plans ("layout plans"), which spell out details of the protective belt decreed for each historic quarter, the functions assigned to it, how it is to be connected to new quarters of the town, the various facilities envisaged and the conditions laid down for restoration or renovation permits.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 22 of Law No. 40/1968 the Department of Antiquities is responsible for carrying out all work in connexion with the preservation, repair and restoration of historic buildings which are the property of the State and for supervising all such work on historic buildings which belong to private owners and public establishments. For this purpose the Department has for example to recruit and train qualified architects, capable of deciding on and putting into effect all necessary measures in the interest of monuments and sites in all areas of the country.

Cyrene, Apollonia, Teucheira, Ptolemais, Leptis Magna, Sabratha, Tajoura, Germa, etc, are in general well preserved. Each of these sites is surrounded by a wire fence and has several dozen workmen permanently employed on keeping the monuments and remains inside the compound in a good state.

In addition, restorations on a limited scale are being carried out by architects from foreign missions on a number of monuments in Cyrene, Sabratha and Leptis Magna. Although proceeding slowly, these operations take into account the essential unity and varied characteristics of the structures for restoration, in the light of the changes that have occurred in them over the centuries. All precautions have been taken to reinforce the foundations, to safeguard the authentic proportions, to restrict to a minimum any replacements or additions and to mark clearly the contours of the new elements inserted. Even fictitious groupings, which nevertheless harmonize with existing carved elements, have not been omitted in certain sectors of Cyrene.

These operations could of course be speeded up or extended to other monuments in the same or other sites if Libyan or foreign architects, employed full time by the Department of Antiquities, were to take part and continue this work in the absence of the architects from foreign missions.

f) Bibliography

D.E.L. Haynes: The Antiquities of Tripolitania, 1959. Guide, published by the Antiquities Department of Tripolitania, Libya.

Albertini, Eugene (revised by Louis Leschi). *L'Afrique Romaine*. Oxford, 1940.

Bartoccini, Renato. *Guida di Lepcis*. Rome, 1927 (?)

Camps-Fabrer, Henriette. *L'Olivier et l'Huile dans l'Afrique Romaine*. Algiers, 1953.

Cambridge Ancient History, Vols. IX and X.

Cary, M. *The Geographic Background of Greek and Roman History*. Oxford, 1949.

Casserly, Gordon. *Tripolitania*. London, 1943.

Courtois, Christian. *Les Vandales et l'Afrique Antique*. Paris 1954.

Della Vida, G. Levi. "Due Iscrizioni Imperiali Neopuniche di Leptis Magna," in *Africa Italiana*, Vol. VI, Nos. 1 and 2. Bergamo, 1935.

Goodchild, R.G., and Perkins, J.B. Ward. "The Limes Tripolitanus, II," *Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. XL (1950), pp.30-38.

Goodchild, R.G., and Perkins, J.B. Ward. "Roman Sites on the Tarhuna Plateau of Tripolitania," *Papers of the British School at Rome*, Vol. XIX (new series, Vol. VI) (1951), pp.43-77.

Guidi, Giacomo. "Criteri e Metodi Seguiti per il Restauro del Teatro Romano di Sabratha," in *Africa Italiana*, Vol. VI, Nos. 1 and 2. Bergamo 1935.

Perkins, John B. Ward. "The Arch of Septimius Severus at Lepcis Magna," *Archaeology*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (1951), pp. 226-231.

ANNEX

Documentation supporting the nomination of Leptis Magna

The maps, photographs and guidebook listed below, which have been submitted in support of the nomination, can be examined in the Division of Cultural Heritage at Unesco, and will be available for consultation at the meetings of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee and of the Committee itself.

- Photocopy of a map of the archaeological site of Leptis Magna;
- 8 photographs of some of the monuments of Leptis Magna;
- guidebook by D.E.L. Haynes, The Antiquities of Tripolitania, published by the Antiquities Department of Tripolitania in 1959.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
رَبِّنا افْتَحْ بَيْننا وَبَيْنَ قَوْمنا
بِالْحَقِّ وَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ الْفَاتِحِينَ
مَدَقَّ اللَّهُ الْعَطِيرَ

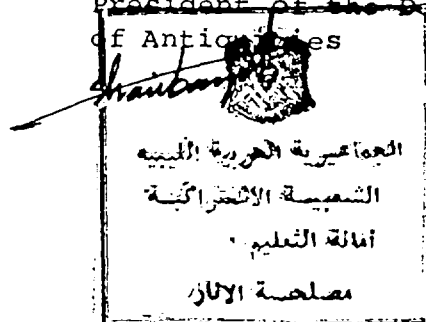
التاريخ / / ١٣٥١ هـ

الموافق / / ١٩٨١ م

الرقم

Signed (on behalf of State Party)

Full name : Dr. Abdullah Shaiboub
Title : President of the Department
of Antiquities
Date :



ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
ICOMOS 75 RUE DU TEMPLE 75003 PARIS TEL: 277.35.76

LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

WORLD HERITAGE LIST N° 183

A) IDENTIFICATION

A) IDENTIFICATION

Bien proposé : Site archéologique de
Leptis Magna

Nomination : Archaeological site of
Leptis Magna

Lieu : District de Khoms

Location : District of Khoms

Etat partie : Jamahiriya Arabe Libyenne

State party : Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Date : 16 Septembre 1981

Date : September 16, 1981

B) RECOMMANDATION DE L'ICOMOS

B) ICOMOS RECOMMENDATION

Que le bien culturel proposé soit
inscrit sur la Liste du Patrimoine
Mondial.

That the proposed cultural property
be inscribed on the World Heritage List.

C) JUSTIFICATION

C) JUSTIFICATION

Le port phénicien de Lpgy fut fondé au début du 1er millénaire Av.J.C. pour commercer avec les populations Garamantes. La ville, qui fit partie du domaine de Carthage, passa sous le contrôle éphémère de Massinissa, roi de Numidie. Les Romains qui y avaient installé une garnison au cours de la guerre contre Jugurtha l'intégrèrent, en 46 Av.J.C., à la province d'Afrique mais lui reconnurent toutefois une certaine autonomie.

Comparable à celui d'autres comptoirs phéniciens du rivage des Syrtes, comme Sabratha, le destin de Leptis (c'est ainsi que le nom phénicien fut latinisé) devint exceptionnel au IIIe siècle, après l'accession à l'empire d'un enfant du pays, Septime Sévère, en 193. Grâce à lui, Leptis renouée fut l'une des plus belles villes du monde romain. Elle reste le meilleur exemple de l'urbanisme sévérien.

The Phoenician port of Lpgy was founded at the beginning of the first millennium b.c. and first populated by the Garamantes. The city, which was part of the domain of Carthage, passed under the ephemeral control of Massinissa, king of Numidia. The Romans, who had quartered a garrison there during the war against Jugurtha, integrated it, in 46 b.c., into the province of Africa while at the same time allowing it a certain measure of autonomy.

Although Leptis (which is the latinization of its Phoenician name) was comparable to the other Phoenician trading centres of the Syrtian coast, like Sabratha, after one of its native sons, Septimus Severus became emperor in 193, its fortunes improved remarkably. Thanks to him, the renewed Leptis was one of the most beautiful cities of the Roman

Leptis connu par la suite les vicissitudes de la plupart des cités côtières de l'Afrique: pillée dès le IV^e siècle, reconquise par les Byzantins qui en firent une place-forte, elle succomba définitivement à la seconde vague d'invasion arabe, celle des Hilaliens, au XI^e siècle. Ensevelie sous les sables, elle ne devait être dégagée que petit à petit, au cours d'une longue exploration archéologique.

L'ICOMOS recommande l'inscription de Leptis sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial au titre des critères I, II et III.

1) Leptis Magna représente une réalisation artistique unique dans le domaine de l'urbanisme. La ville, construite à l'époque d'Auguste et de Tibère, mais entièrement remodelée sous les Sévères selon un plan ambitieux, comporte des éléments monumentaux majeurs de cette période. Le Forum, la basilique et l'arc des Sévères comptent parmi les premiers exemples d'un nouvel art romain, fortement influencé par la tradition africaine et orientale. Les sculptures, celles de la basilique sévérienne, conservées in situ, celles de l'arc des Sévères, au musée de Tripoli, innoveront par la définition linéaire des formes, le sécheresse des contours, le découpage anguleux des volumes: toute une esthétique conçue en fonction de la lumière aveuglante de l'Afrique.

2) Leptis, redécouverte au XVII^e et au XVIII^e siècle par des voyageurs comme Durand et Lemaire, a joué, tout autant que Cyrène, un rôle majeur dans le mouvement du retour à l'antique et dans l'élaboration de l'esthétique néo-classique.

3) Leptis Magna apporte un témoignage exceptionnel sur une civilisation disparue par le nombre et la variété des structures retrouvées au cours des fouilles. Le port antique, bassin artificiel de 102.000 m² environ, existe toujours avec ses quais, ses môles, ses portiques, ses magasins, ses temples. Creusé sous Néron, aménagé sous Septime Sévère, il représente un des chefs-d'œuvre de la technologie romaine, avec sa digue et son canal destinés à régulariser le cours de l'Oued Lebda, le dangereux torrent qui se déverse à l'ouest dans le Méditerranée.

Le marché, élément essentiel dans la vie d'un grand comptoir commercial est largement conservé, avec son arc votif, ses colonnades et ses boutiques: l'édifice, d'époque augustienne, a été transformé et embelli sous Septime Sévère.

Des entrepôts, des ateliers, encore insuffisamment connus, attestent aussi l'activité commerciale et industrielle de

world. It is still one of the best examples of Severan urban planning.

Thereafter, Leptis fell prey to the same vicissitudes of fortune as the majority of the coastal cities of Africa. Pillaged from the 4th century and reconquered by the Byzantines who transformed it into a strong-hold, it definitively succumbed to the second wave of Arab invasions, that of the Hilalians in the 11th century. Buried under drifting sands, the city has only been disengaged, piece by piece, over the course of a long archaeological exploration.

ICOMOS recommends the inscription of Leptis Magna on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria I, II and III.

1) Leptis Magna is a unique artistic realisation in the domain of urban planning. The city, which was constructed during the reign of Augustus and Tiberius but which was entirely remodeled along very ambitious lines under the Severan emperors, incorporates major monumental elements of that period. The Forum, the basilica and the Severan arch rank among the foremost examples of a new Roman art, strongly influenced by African and Eastern traditions. The sculpture, that of the Severan basilica, which remain in situ, and that of the Severan arch, in the museum at Tripoli, are innovative in their linear definition of forms, the crispness of their contours and the angular delineation of their volumes: a comprehensive aesthetic, conceived as a function of the blinding African sun.

2) Leptis, which was rediscovered in the 17th and 18th centuries by travellers such as Durand and Lemaire, has played a major role, as has Cyrene, in the movement back to Antiquity and in the elaboration of the Neo-classic aesthetic.

3) The number and the variety of the structures of Leptis Magna, recovered during the course of the excavations, bear witness in an exceptional manner to a vanished civilization. The Antique port with its artificial basin of nearly 102,000 m² still exists with its quays, its jettys, fortifications, storage areas and temples. Dug under Nero and organized under Septimus Severus, it is one of the chefs d'œuvre of Roman technology with its barrage dam and its canal designed to regulate the course of the Wadi Lebda, the dangerous torrent which empties into the Mediterranean to the west. The market, an essential element in the every-day life of a large commercial trading centre, with its votive

la cité dont les grands monuments de prestige, arcs et portes, forum primitif et forum sévérien, temples, thermes, théâtre, cirque et amphithéâtre, ne représentent, en superficie, qu'une petite partie.

L'inscription de Leptis Magna sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial devrait garantir la sauvegarde intégrale du site archéologique dont la définition, imprécise, paraît trop restrictive : les zones de nécropole, les fortifications du Mergheb et du hammam, l'habitat dispersé de l'arrière-pays doivent être protégés, au même titre que l'ensemble monumental compris entre l'arc de Marc-Aurèle et le Cirque.

arch, its colonnades and its shops, has been, for the most part, preserved. The building which dates from the Augustan period, was transformed and embellished under Septimus Severus.

Warehouses and ateliers, still not sufficiently explored, also attest to the commercial and industrial activity of a city whose large prestigious monuments, arches and gates, original forum and Severan forum, temples, baths, theatre, circus and amphitheatre, only occupy a very small part of the total area.

The inscription of Leptis Magna on the World Heritage List would guarantee the integral protection of the archaeological site, the definition of which is at once imprecise and seemingly too restrictive. The zones of the necropolis, the fortifications of the Mergheb and the Hamman, the settlements scattered in lands behind Leptis should be protected for the same reasons as the monumental complex, which is grouped between the arch of Marcus Aurelius and the Circus.

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II.2.2. Update of the statement of significance

a	In the view of the State Party, does the statement of significance adequately reflect the World Heritage values of the property?	YES / NO Yes , and more than this .	000
b	or is a re-submission necessary? This could be considered, for example, to recognise cultural values of a natural World Heritage property, or vice-versa. This may become necessary either due to the substantive revision of the criteria by the World Heritage Committee or due to better identification or knowledge of specific outstanding universal values of the property.	Is there cause to reconsider these values? YES / NO If YES, why? as it is a specific outstanding universal values of property .And Leptis Magna is one of the greatest ancient cities in the world as a whole .	000
c	Another issue that might be reviewed here is whether the delimitation of the World Heritage Property, and its buffer zone if appropriate, is adequate to ensure the protection and conservation of the World Heritage values embodied in it.	Does the delimitation of the World Heritage property seem adequate: YES / NO Does the delimitation of the buffer zone seem adequate YES / NO ✓	000
d	A revision or extension of the boundaries might be considered in response to such a review.	Is the State Party considering asking for a revision of the boundaries: YES / NO ✓	000
e	If a statement of significance is not available or incomplete, it will be necessary, in the first periodic report, for the State Party to propose such a statement. The statement of significance should • reflect the criterion (criteria) on the basis of which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List. • It should also address questions such as: What does the property represent, what makes the property outstanding, what are the specific values that distinguish the property, what is the relationship of the site with its setting, etc. Such statement of significance will be examined by the advisory body(ies) concerned and transmitted to the World Heritage Committee for approval, if appropriate.	New statement of significance: The property represents a complete city from the sixth century B.C to the seventh century A.D , Flourished especially during the Severan Dynasty from 193 to 235 A.D . It is famous for its monumental buildings such as the markete , the triumphal arches , public baths , public buildings and forums , streets, baths , theatres , temples , the man-made harbour , the circus , collnnaded steets in addition to the great quantity of statues mosaic pavements and frescoes which show us the greatness of the city during those days.	000

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II.3. Statement of authenticity / integrity

a	<p>Under this item it is necessary to review whether the values on the basis of which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and reflected in the statement of significance under item II.2 above, are being maintained.</p> <p>This should also include the issue of authenticity/integrity in relation to the property.</p>	<p>What was the evaluation of the authenticity / integrity of the property at the time of inscription?</p>	000
b	<p>What is the authenticity/integrity of the property at present?</p>	<p>Have there been changes in the authenticity / integrity since inscription? YES / NO ✓</p> <p>Are changes in the authenticity / integrity of the property foreseeable in the near future? YES / NO ✓</p> <p>What are the main causes of changes in the authenticity / integrity since inscription?</p> <p>Modifications to the authenticity / Integrity since inscription?</p>	000
c	<p>Please note that a more detailed analysis of the conditions of the property is required under item II.6 on the basis of key indicators for measuring its state of conservation.</p>	<p>Have the values on the basis of which the property was inscribed been maintained? YES / NO ✓</p>	000

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

11.3. Statement of authenticity/integrity:

a-

- Leptis Magna is a big city built up in a region respectively arid.
- Constructions , buildings designs of the named city show us clearly how its people were proud of themselves and their admiration & love to the life
- Most of its significant monuments like the markets the theatre were built by donations from its citizens .
- The governmental economic rules as well as the social habits remained puniceven during Roman times .
- It is the birth place of Septimus Severus one of the greatest Roman emperors (193-211A.D) and the founder of the Severan dynasty which ruled the Roman Empire from 193A.D to 235A.D .

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II.4. Management

II.4.1. Legal and institutional framework

a	Under this item, it is necessary to report on the implementation and effectiveness of protective legislation at the national, provincial or municipal level and/or contractual or traditional protection as well as of management and/or planning control for the property concerned,	<p>Ownership: State – Region – Private State ownership</p> <p>Legal status: An archaeological site inscribed in The World Heritage List .</p> <p>Legal framework (national and local)</p> <p>Institutional framework (local)</p>	000
		<p>Agency(ies) responsible for the management: Leptis Magna Superintendence of Archaeology Responsible: Address: Leptis Magna , AL-KHOMS . LIBYA. Post code and city: Telephone: 00218 31 622103 / 00218 31 627500 Fax: E-mail:</p>	000
b	as well as on actions that are foreseen for the future, to preserve the values described in the statement of significance under item II.2.	<p>Actions foreseen to preserve the values for the future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing the guarding measures . - Walling up the site completely . - Protect it from weathering . - Carrying out more studies , excavations, Restoration. - Adopting the up dated methods of Heritage protection . 	000

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II.4.2. Management and planning

a	<p>The State Party should also report on significant changes in the ownership, legal status and/or contractual or traditional protective measures, management arrangements and management plans as compared to the situation at the time of inscription or the previous periodic report.</p>	<p>Under which authority is the property managed:</p> <p>the site the region Leptis Magna Superintendence of Archaeology central administration The Libyan Dept. Of Antiquities .</p> <p>Changes occurred at the site since inscription with regard to :</p> <p>ownership No</p> <p>legal status</p> <p>protective measures Startin walling up the Site and carrying out some restorations/cleanin boundaries</p> <p>available resources</p>	000
b	<p>In such case, the State Party is requested to attach to the periodic report all relevant documentation, in particular legal texts, management plans and/or (annual) work plans for the management and maintenance of the property</p> <p>Indicate the different plans relating to the property, prepared and/or implemented by different authorities (national, regional, local) and which have a direct influence on the way in which the property is developed, conserved, utilised or visited. You may provide either a substantial summary of these plans, or significant extracts, or the complete plan in annex to this form.</p>	<p>Registered plans relating to the property: One Year term plan and Five years term plan .</p> <p>regional plan:</p> <p>local plan:</p> <p>conservation plan:</p> <p>tourism development plan:</p> <p>- A new Office is built concerning the tourist activities .</p> <p>etc.</p>	plan and

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II. 4.3. Management plan of the site and statement of objectives

a	<p>The management plan is a basic tool for the management of the site designed to organise the conservation and to base the actions for development relative to the property. Brief extracts of the management plan could be cited and the plan could be joined in annex to the dossier.</p>	<p>Does a functional management plan exist: YES / NO</p> <p>Is a management plan being prepared or updated : YES / NO</p> <p>Has the local community been consulted and informed about the management plan: YES / NO ✓</p> <p>Does the management plan take into account the available human resources: YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan take into account the actual financial resources: YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan include aspects of personnel training: YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan include zoning and multiple uses of the site : YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan take account of a delimited buffer zone : YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan include regular monitoring actions of the site : YES / NO</p>	000
b		<p>Implementation of the management plan:</p> <p>In accordance with specific legislation ✓</p> <p>Agency responsible for the implementation: Governmental institution ✓ NGO</p> <p>Involvement of the local community in the implementation of the management plan : YES / NO ✓</p> <p>Evaluation of the management plan: Periodicity: ✓ Defined indicators: Trained personnel:</p> <p>Revision scheduled every ...1... years</p>	000
c	(provide a copy of the plan in annex)	<p>Financial support for the implementation of the management plan:</p> <p>No financing foreseen Financing guaranteed National financing ✓ Bilateral financing</p>	000

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

		<p align="center">Intergovernmental financing</p> <p>Obstacles to the implementation of the management plan :</p> <p>Lack of funds ✓</p> <p>Lack of trained personnel ✓</p> <p>Administrative or legislative problems ✓</p> <p>Date of implementation of the present management plan:</p> <p align="center">1.1.2000 - 31.12.2000</p>	
c	<p>Full name and address of the agency or person directly responsible for the property should also be provided.</p>	<p>Person responsible for the property :</p> <p>Name: Eshtawe Mohamed Mustafa</p> <p>Function: Superintendant</p> <p>Address: Leptis Magna . AL-KHOMS.LIBYA.</p> <p>Post code and city:</p> <p>Telephone: 00218 31 622103/00218 31 624256</p> <p>Fax: TEL 00218 31 624256</p> <p>E-mail: TEL 00218 31 625580</p>	000

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II.4.4. Capacities in human and financial resources at site level

11.4.4. Capacities in human and financial resources at site level																																			
a	<p>The State Party should also provide an estimate of the site's human resources,</p>	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Human resources</td><td>000</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Level of staff:</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">1. Management: <i>VARIOUS LEVELS, GRADUATED FROM INTERMEIDIAT INSTITUTIONS.</i></td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">2. Managerial staff / engineers (number, role) : <i>1- TECHNICAL AFFAIRS.</i></td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">3. Manpower (number, role) :</td></tr><tr><td>Guards</td><td><i>15</i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Trackers</td><td><i>2</i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Chauffeurs</td><td><i>5</i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Secretaries</td><td><i>10</i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Workers</td><td><i>20</i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Unskilled workers</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Human resources		000	Level of staff:			1. Management: <i>VARIOUS LEVELS, GRADUATED FROM INTERMEIDIAT INSTITUTIONS.</i>			2. Managerial staff / engineers (number, role) : <i>1- TECHNICAL AFFAIRS.</i>			3. Manpower (number, role) :			Guards	<i>15</i>		Trackers	<i>2</i>		Chauffeurs	<i>5</i>		Secretaries	<i>10</i>		Workers	<i>20</i>		Unskilled workers		
Human resources		000																																	
Level of staff:																																			
1. Management: <i>VARIOUS LEVELS, GRADUATED FROM INTERMEIDIAT INSTITUTIONS.</i>																																			
2. Managerial staff / engineers (number, role) : <i>1- TECHNICAL AFFAIRS.</i>																																			
3. Manpower (number, role) :																																			
Guards	<i>15</i>																																		
Trackers	<i>2</i>																																		
Chauffeurs	<i>5</i>																																		
Secretaries	<i>10</i>																																		
Workers	<i>20</i>																																		
Unskilled workers																																			
b	<p>and the financial resources available and necessary for the management of the property,</p>	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Regular financial resources: <i>REGULAR GOVERNMENTAL BUDGET</i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Sources and level of financing: <i>NOT ENOUGH</i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Income generated directly by management:</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Type</td><td><i>CASH</i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Amount</td><td><i>VARIOUS</i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Utilisation</td><td><i>SALARIES, PURCHASING THE WORK NEEDS.</i></td><td></td></tr></table>	Regular financial resources: <i>REGULAR GOVERNMENTAL BUDGET</i>			Sources and level of financing: <i>NOT ENOUGH</i>			Income generated directly by management:			Type	<i>CASH</i>		Amount	<i>VARIOUS</i>		Utilisation	<i>SALARIES, PURCHASING THE WORK NEEDS.</i>																
Regular financial resources: <i>REGULAR GOVERNMENTAL BUDGET</i>																																			
Sources and level of financing: <i>NOT ENOUGH</i>																																			
Income generated directly by management:																																			
Type	<i>CASH</i>																																		
Amount	<i>VARIOUS</i>																																		
Utilisation	<i>SALARIES, PURCHASING THE WORK NEEDS.</i>																																		
c	<p>as well as an estimate of its personnel needs.</p>	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Personnel training needs</td><td>000</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Observed shortcomings: <i>Guarding, Restoration , Museology</i></td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Personnel training needs: <i>Restoration,</i></td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Types of training desired: <i>construction, painting, mosaics, restoration besides to the training in field of</i></td></tr></table>	Personnel training needs		000	Observed shortcomings: <i>Guarding, Restoration , Museology</i>			Personnel training needs: <i>Restoration,</i>			Types of training desired: <i>construction, painting, mosaics, restoration besides to the training in field of</i>																							
Personnel training needs		000																																	
Observed shortcomings: <i>Guarding, Restoration , Museology</i>																																			
Personnel training needs: <i>Restoration,</i>																																			
Types of training desired: <i>construction, painting, mosaics, restoration besides to the training in field of</i>																																			

pottery, glass, metal works ' museums .

- Digital photographing .
- Training on management & technical modern means .

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II.4.5. Additional information concerning protection and conservation

<p>a Protection and conservation</p>	<p>Sources of expertise for the training in conservation and management techniques: Training activities outside and inside the country in collaboration with the foreign missions working in field of archaeology .</p> <p>Protection measures and means of implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Starting walling up the site as a whole . . - starting fixing alarm systems in the museum,sto - starting lightening the site . = Supply the site <p>Existing local programmes: with the modern communicatio means.</p> <p>Walling up the site .</p> <p>Policies and programmes for the safeguard of the site (status of implementation):</p> <p>Financing (origin, amount): Financing from the ordinary governmental budget .</p>	<p>000</p>
<p>b Technical assistance:</p> <p>Indicate technical assistance from which the property has benefited, either from a United Nations agency, or from bilateral cooperation.</p>	<p>Technical assistance provided by the United Nations system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. World Heritage Centre b. UNESCO International Campaign c. National and/or regional projects of the UNDP or another agency d. Other assistance <p>Technical assistance provided by bilateral co-operation</p> <p>The technical assistance is available through the mutual cooperation with foreign missions working in the archaeological field of Leptis Magna .</p>	<p>000</p>

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

1.4.6. Scientific , technical and educational activities ,

A/ Research facilities at the site are given as it follows :

- Granting permissions to photograph some of archaeological monuments for studying and for publication or for producing documentary films.
- There are two Labs : one for restoration and the other for photographing
- There is a number of rest-houses for the researchers.
- Some vehicles & scientific equipments are available , in limited scale.
- A number of skilled persons are available (a few) in fields of restoration , photographing , excavation.
- There is ; a library , archives , lectures hall available to the readers and researchers .

B/Research and development programmes :

The researches are carried out in collaboration with the foreign missions as it follows :

1) The mission of Rome University there :

- Studying : - Maritime villas in Leptis Magna and its neighbouring area.
 - Necropoli in Leptis Magna .
 - Mausoleums of = = .

2) Palermo University Mission :

- Surveying and studying the (Edificio Stellare) a building with a star-form shape.
- The public fountains.

3) Messina University Mission :

- Carrying out studies in the area of the old Forum of Leptis Magna , looking for levels of Phoenician, punic till the late Roman levels.

4) Mission of Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene .

- Study the temples of the North/East side of the old Forum .
- Study the Neronian Port of Leptis Magna .
- Reconstruction of Septimus Severus Arch.

5) Mission of Centro Internazionale Ricerche Archeologiche, Antropologiche e Storiche.

- Study Flavio Temple .

6) The mission of the Society For Libyan Studies :

- Carried excavations in a house in a residential area dated to the late Roman times near the theatre of Leptis Magna.

7) Mission Archéologique Française en Libye:

- Carrying out excavations at the baths which lie at Eastern side of Leptis Magna Port and following up its development through the history up to the Byzantine time . In addition, it has activities in field of diving excavations looking for the sunk ruins in the sea , in Leptis Magna .

8) Hamburg University mission :

- Starting to carry out studies on Leptis Magna and how it was buried by the slope deposits .

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

		<p>YES / NO ✓</p> <p>Is there an environmental education policy: YES / NO ✓</p> <p>Which themes, target public, means for implementation. Protection the enviromental&natural aspects of the site, these themes ar addressed to the visitors by the direct explanation.</p>	
e	<p>Public information activities and awareness building in direct relation to the property: Indicate how the property's World Heritage values are transmitted to residents, visitors and the public.</p>	<p>Public Information and awareness building</p> <p>How are general public information activities organised,? By publications , lectures , and the various means of media . In addition to the instructive panels.</p> <p>How are the World Heritage values transmitted to residents and visitors? Through publications and different means of media .</p>	000

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II.4.7. Diverse elements

<p>a Other elements could be mentioned, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether the site has a plaque identifying it as a World Heritage site; • whether special events and exhibitions are organised; • what infrastructures, welcome centre, site museum, special paths, guides, information material, etc. are available to the visitor; • the impact of World Heritage inscription on the programmes and activities. 	<p>World Heritage logo plaque ✓</p> <p>World Heritage property signs ✓</p> <p>Visitor information/interpretation centre ✓</p> <p>Site museum ✓</p> <p>Discovery paths ✓</p> <p>Hotel infrastructure (lodging, restaurant) ✓</p> <p>Parking lot ✓</p> <p>Toilets ✓</p> <p>First aid and rescue station X</p> <p>Ad hoc personnel and training received YES.</p> <p>Information material: leaflets, books, slides, videos, CD-ROMs, etc. YES.</p> <p>Open house days NO</p> <p>Special events or exhibitions: Cultural Festivals YEARLY</p> <p>Targeted communication actions: radio, tv, press YES</p> <p>Impact of inscription on visitor numbers : Increase the visitors' number .</p> <p>Other actions:</p>	<p>000</p>
<p>b Based on a management study of the property, the State Party might wish to consider whether a significant revision of the legislative and administrative texts governing the property could be advisable.</p>	<p>Is it necessary to revise the legislative texts governing the property: YES / NO ✓</p> <p>Is it necessary to revise significantly the administrative texts governing the property YES / NO ✓</p>	

Annexes : Attach legal texts, management plans, work plans, information documents, etc.

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II.5. Factors affecting the property

II.5.1. Degree to which the property is threatened

<p>a Please comment on the degree to which the property is threatened by particular problems and risks.</p> <p>Factors that could be considered under this item are those that are listed in the nomination format, e.g. development pressures,</p>	<p>Development pressures:</p> <p>Visual integrity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites Waste and refuse Constructions Buildings Badly integrated infrastructures Illegal grazing and overgrazing Wood cutting and clearing <p>Structural integrity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads Dams Mines Water pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost) Air pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost) Earth pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost) Disappearance or significant reduction of animal or Vegetal species <p>Functional integrity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of biological productivity Conservation of diversity Functioning of the cycles (water, etc.) 	<p>000</p>
---	---	------------

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

b	environmental pressures	<p>Environmental pressures:</p> <p>Visual integrity:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Modifications of the relief Modification of the vegetal cover</p> <p>Structural integrity:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Disappearance of significant reduction of animal or vegetable species Reintroduction of animal or vegetable species Rehabilitation of ecosystems or natural environments Suppression of introduced animal or vegetable species</p> <p>Functional integrity:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Quality of the life sustaining systems Conservation of biological productivity Conservation of diversity Functioning of the cycles (water, etc.) Predictable climatic changes</p>	000
c	natural catastrophes and preparatory planning,	<p>Natural threats and catastrophes (possible or real) concerning the site :</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Earthquakes:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Land slides:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Avalanches :</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Floods: Wadi Floods .</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Droughts:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Fires:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Volcanoes:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Others: Sea waves' corrosion against the archaeological site in addition to the bad weathering , the constant march of the sea sands .</p>	000

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

d visitor/tourism pressures,	Tourism and its consequences:	000
	<p>Yearly visitor statistics:</p> <p>Number of visitors per year 75,000 [PER 1999]</p> <p>Origin of the visitors Different nationality</p> <p>Evolution of visitor statistics over the years</p> <p>Annual income from tourism</p> <p>Accessibility of the site (from the capital ?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distance 123 K.M - Paved roads YES - Seasonal routes NO - Airports NO <p>Circulation within the site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for handicapped, YES: FREE OF CHARGE for vehicles, NO according to the seasons NO <p>Pressures from tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting of samples (fauna, flora, objects) ✓ Damage (trampling) NO Waste management (dustbins, WC) NO Fires <p>Tourist infrastructures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picnic areas, YES Halts, YES Waste bins, YES Path markers YES etc.. <p>What is the tourist capacity of the site? THE SIZE OF THE CAN RECEIVE ANY NUMBER Easily.</p> <p>Can one speak of sustainable tourism?</p>	

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

<p>e and the number of inhabitants.</p>	<p>Relations with the neighbouring residents of the site</p> <p>Evaluation of the local population Number of inhabitants living at the site, Number of inhabitants living in the buffer zone (20 km) 130.000. Evolution since the creation of the site.</p> <p>Geographical distribution of human habitats or the zones of illegal activity CITIES & VILLAGES Villages (location, population) or encampments (duration) Activities (cf. socio-économique considerations) ✓</p> <p>Cultural specificities of this population, ORDINARY PEOPLE</p> <p>Socio-economic considerations Main systems of production VARIOUS Use of natural resources at the World Heritage site (activities of the inhabitants with regard to the natural environment) Implications on sustainable development Co-development contracts or agreements with the local population Involvement of the local personnel in the site management</p> <p>Specific problems of refugees Causes Geographic origin Number of refugees Beginning of the phenomenon Consequences Solutions envisaged</p> <p>Insecurity situations and consequences</p> <p>Other factors affecting the property Vandalism, theft, looting Deforestation Poaching Illegal grazing</p> <p>Indicate steps taken to counteract these threats. - Starting walling up the site. - = fixing alarming systems in the museum - Intending lightening the site .</p> <p>Describe the evolution of each of these factors since the inscription of the site on the WH List (increase, stability, decrease)</p>	<p>000</p>
---	--	------------

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

	<p>Was the community involved in the nomination of the site to the World Heritage List: YES / NO ✓</p> <p>In what way?</p>	
--	--	--

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II.5.2. Prevention of threats and natural and human pressures

	Methods of counteracting threats and pressures	000
<p>a Considering the importance of forward planning and risk preparedness, provide relevant information on operating methods that will make the State Party capable of counteracting dangers that threaten or may endanger its cultural or natural heritage. Problems and risks to be considered could include earthquakes, floods, land-slides, vibrations, industrial pollution, vandalism, theft looting, changes in the physical context of properties, mining, deforestation, poaching, as well as changes in land-use, agriculture, road building, construction activities, tourism. Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.</p> <p>This item should provide up-to-date information on all factors which are likely to affect or threaten the property. It should also relate those threats to measures taken to counteract them.</p>	<p>Natural disasters: (1) →</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquakes: Land slides: Avalanches : Floods: (1) → Droughts: Fires: Volcanoes: Others: <p>Industrial pollution:</p> <p>Vandalism, theft, looting: Intensify guarding, walling up the site .</p> <p>Industrial infrastructures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dams Mines Electrical network Communications network (roads, railways, canals) <p>Changes in land use :</p> <p>Pastoralism</p> <p>Poaching</p> <p>Urbanism</p> <p>Tourism : increase the number of tourists caused some problems to the site such as trampling collecting samples wastes...</p>	<p>000</p>
<p>b An assessment should also be given if the impact of these factors on the property is increasing or decreasing,</p>	<p>Evolution of the impact of these factors since the inscription of the site</p>	<p>000</p>
<p>c and what actions to address them have been effectively taken or are planned for the future.</p>	<p>Actions taken to address them : Monitoring , Guarding constructive signs waste bins distribution.</p> <p>Actions envisaged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To intensify the abovenamed steps. - To aware the visitors with the importance of the site. - To fulfill the completion of walling up the site , lightening it and all the measures those secure its protection and safety. 	<p>000</p>

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II.6. Monitoring

a	<p>Whereas item II.3 of the periodic report provides an overall assessment of the maintenance of the World Heritage values of the property, this item analyses in more detail the conditions of the property on the basis of key indicators for measuring its state of conservation.</p> <p>If no indicators were identified at the time of inscription of the property on the World Heritage List, this should be done in the first periodic report. The preparation of a periodic report can also be an opportunity to evaluate the validity of earlier identified indicators and to revise them, if necessary.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Previous monitoring exercises</p> <p>(periodic or reactive monitoring) (give dates and results) DAILY MONITORING</p> <p>Is there regular monitoring of the site (yearly, for example): YES/NO</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of flora resources: frequency methodology inventory estimates results</p> <p style="text-align: center;">and/or</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of the vegetable resources: frequency methodology categories results</p> <p style="text-align: center;">and/or</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of the fauna resources: frequency methodology inventory estimates results</p> <p style="text-align: center;">and/or</p> <p>Landscape monitoring: frequency methodology categories</p> <p style="text-align: center;">and/or</p> <p>Monitoring of the constructions and buildings DAILY AND PERIODICAL MONITORING</p> <p>Human resources allocated for this monitoring TECHNICIANS AND GUARDS</p> <p>Associated material means : TRADITIONAL WAYS</p>	000
---	---	---	-----

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

b	Up-to-date information should be provided in respect of each of the key indicators. Care should be taken to ensure that this information is as accurate and reliable as possible, for example by carrying out observations in the same way, using similar equipment and methods at the same time of the year and day.	000
c	<p>Key indicators for measuring the state of conservation</p> <p>1. <i>BY TRADITIONAL MEANS AND WAYS</i></p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>...</p>	000
d	<p>Monitoring partners</p> <p>Administrative provisions for organising the monitoring of the property</p> <p>Evolution of the monitoring methodology</p>	000

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II.7. Conclusions and recommended actions

<p>a The main conclusions under each of the items of the state of conservation report, but in particular as to whether the World Heritage values of the property are maintained, should be summarised and tabulated together with :</p> <p>Main conclusions regarding the state of the World Heritage values of the property (see items II.2. and II.3. above)</p>	<p>Main conclusions concerning the Statement of significance of the site as a World Heritage property (see item II.2 above)</p> <p>Main conclusions concerning the Statement of authenticity / integrity of the property as a World Heritage property (see item II.3 above)</p>	000
<p>b Main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property (see items II.4 and II.5. above)</p>	<p>Main conclusions concerning the management of the property (see item II.4 above)</p> <p>Main conclusions concerning the factors affecting the property (see item II.5 above)</p>	000
<p>c Proposed future action/actions</p>	<p>Proposed future action(s): Development our staff skills in all fields of restoration , excavations , conservation and protection the site .</p>	000
<p>d Responsible implementing agency/agencies</p> <p>Provide the necessary details for eventual contact.</p>	<p>Responsible implementing agency(ies): LEPTIS MAGNA SUPERINTENDENCE OF ARCHAEOLOGY</p> <p>Agency:</p> <p>Person responsible: ESHAWE MOHAMED MUSTAFA</p> <p>Address: Leptis Magna , AL-KHOMS . LIBYA</p> <p>Telephone : 06218 31 622103</p> <p>Fax: 624256</p> <p>E-mail: 623580</p>	000

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

e	Timeframe for implementation	Timetable for implementation	000
f	Needs for International assistance	Needs for International assistance: YES / NO Type of assistance desired:	000
g	The State Party is also requested to indicate what experience the State Party has obtained which could be relevant to others dealing with similar problems or issues. Please provide names of organisations or specialists who could be contacted for this purpose.	Resource persons or organisations who could be involved in monitoring: 1. Name: TECHNICAL AFFAIRS SECTION Address: LEPTIS MAGNA, AL-KHOMS, LIBYA 2. Name: JABER MOHAMED MATOUG Address: LEPTIS MAGNA, AL-KHOMS, LIBYA ...	000
h	Address where the inventory, records and archives are kept.	SUPERINTENDENCE OF ARCHAEOLOGY Agency: (LEPTIS MAGNA) Person responsible: ESHTAWE MOHAMED MUSTAFA Address: LEPTIS MAGNA, AL-KHOMS, LIBYA.	000

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Periodic reporting on the Arab sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

II.8. Documentation enclosed

Maps and plans of the site layout

Site map (zoning)

Illustrations of the state of conservation of the site (photographs, slides and, if available, film/videos):

General view (overall view of the site)

Details of the important aspects (landscapes, animal and vegetable species, installations)

Photos illustrating the physical state of conservation of the site

Photos illustrating the main threats to the site and its surroundings

Copies of the management plans of the site and extracts of other plans relating to the site

Indicative bibliography

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Note,

Plans and views were taken from :

LIBYE,

grecque, romaine et byzantine.

Jean-Marie ,Blas De Roblés

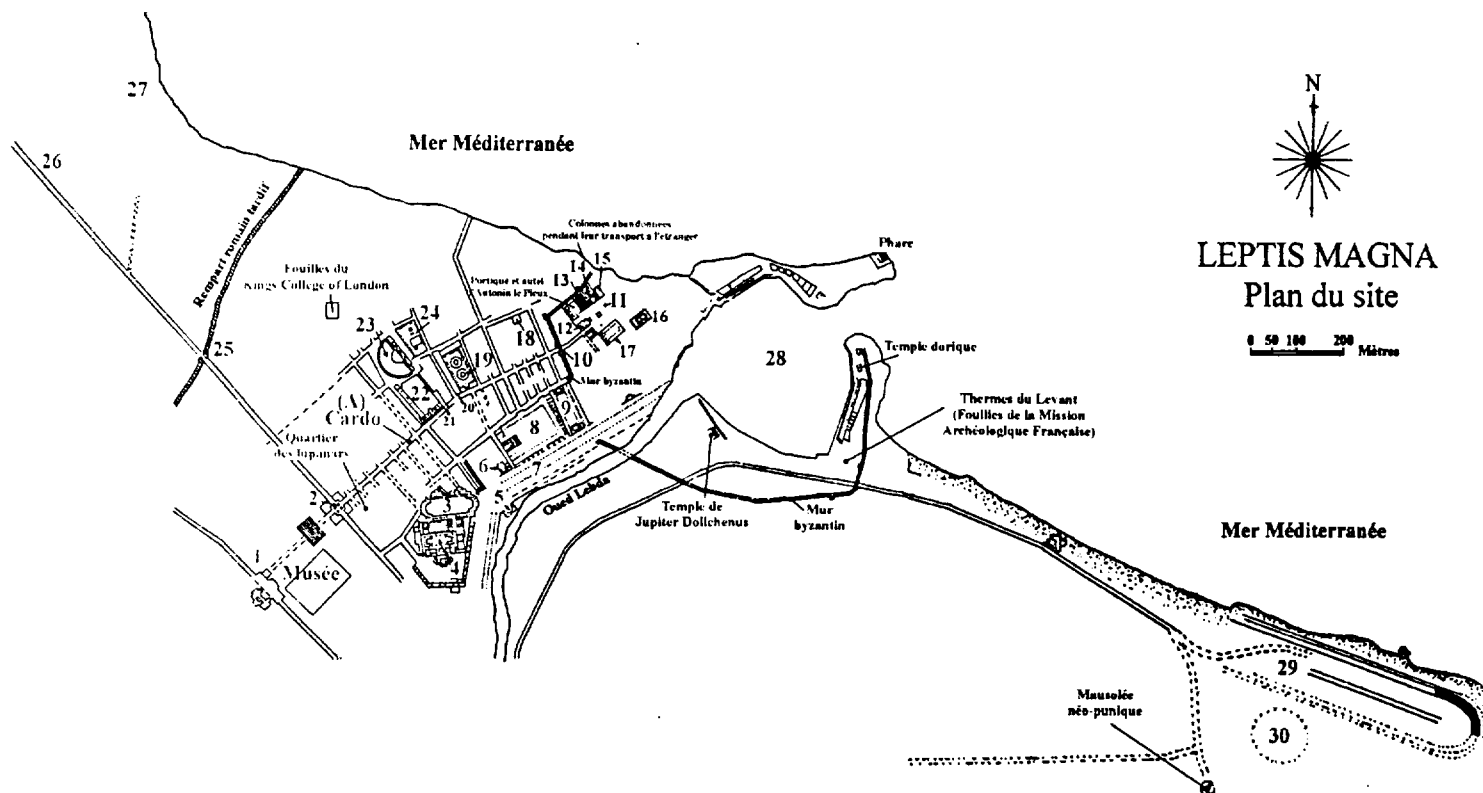
Photographies de Pascal, Meunier et Jean-Marie Blas de Roblés.

Préfacé par André Laronde .

ISBN 2-7449-0118-0

Edisud , Aix-en-Provence, 1999

=====



Le *decumanus*
et, en perspective,
la porte de l'ouest
Leptis Magna

1. Entrée
2. L'arc de Septime Sévère
3. La palestine
4. Les thermes d'Hadrien
5. Le nymphée et la place polygonale
6. Une église
7. La voie à colonnes
8. Le forum sévérien
9. La basilique sévérienne
10. La porte byzantine
11. Le vieux forum
12. L'église du vieux forum
13. Temple de Liber Pater
14. Temple de Rome et d'Auguste
16. La Curie
17. L'ancienne basilique
18. Temple de Sérapis
19. Le marché
20. L'arc de Tibère
21. L'arc de Trajan
22. Le chalcidicum
23. Le théâtre
24. Sanctuaire des empereurs divinisés
25. La porte de l'ouest
26. Arc de Marc Aurèle
27. Les thermes de la Chasse
28. Le port
29. Le cirque
30. L'amphithéâtre

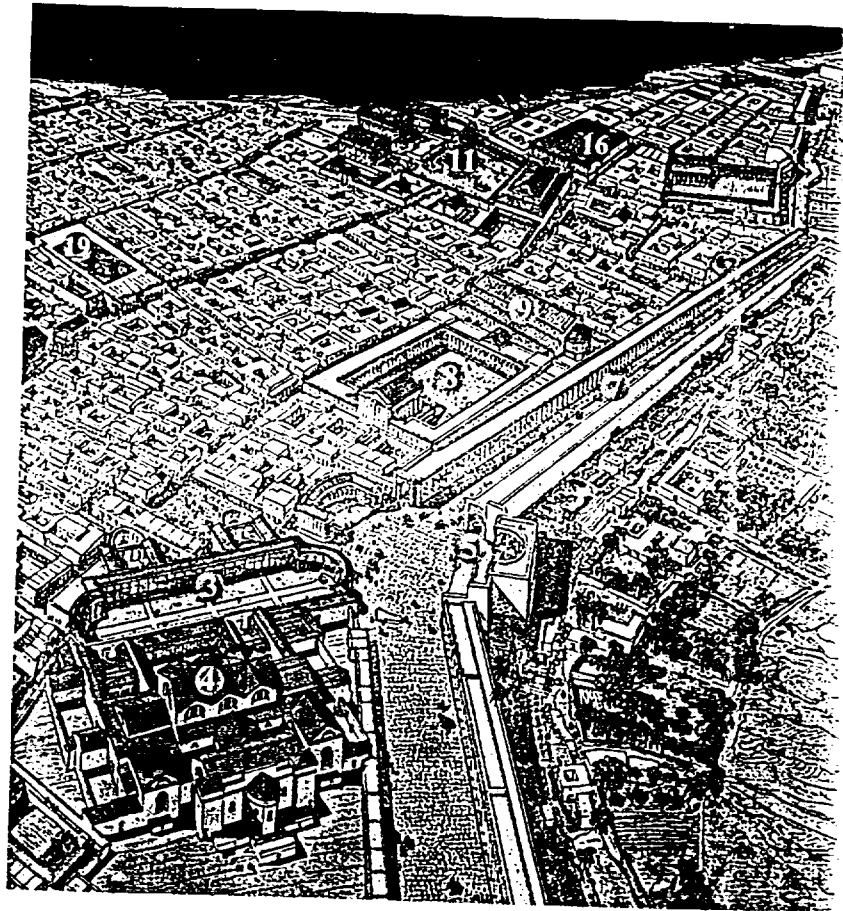
5. Le nymphée et la place polygonale (Septime Sévère, début du III^e siècle)

Cet autel consacré aux Nymphes se présente sous la forme d'une large exèdre semi-circulaire, flanquée de murs et d'arcades ouvrant, d'une part, sur la voie à colonnes et, de l'autre, sur la rue menant aux thermes d'Hadrien. Toute la structure était décorée comme le mur de scène d'un théâtre, avec des rangs superposés de colonnes, des niches contenant des statues, un bassin et sept fontaines (remarquer l'utilisation du blocage à base de moellons, de briques, de pierrailles et de mortier).

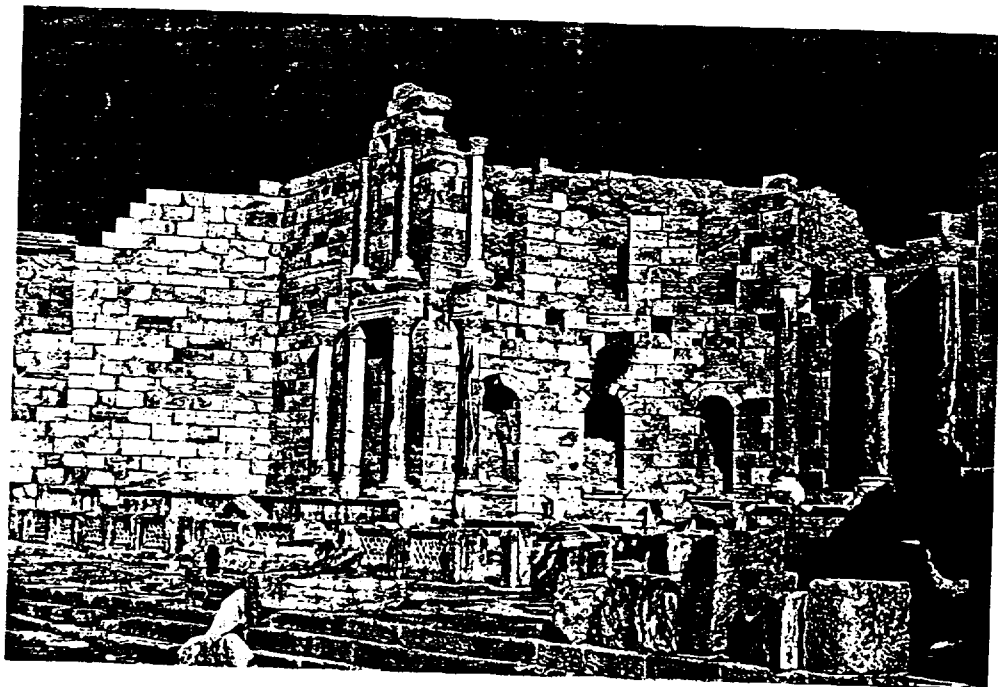
L'ensemble fut rebaptisé "Belvédère Mussolini", à l'occasion de la visite du dictateur italien en 1926 (derrière le nymphée, un escalier conduit au sommet de l'édifice et permet une vue aérienne du site).

6. Une église (527-565)

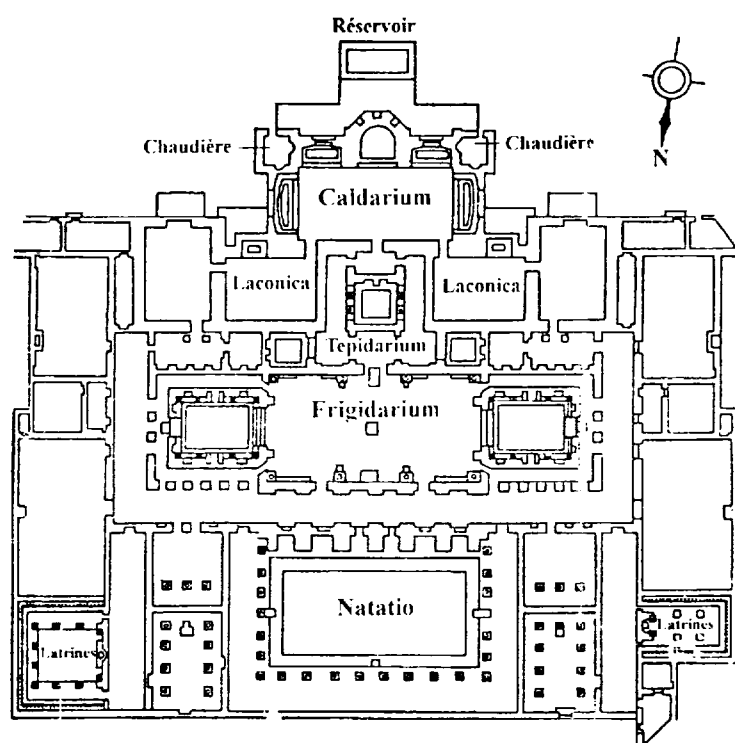
C'est probablement l'une des quatre petites églises édifiées dans la ville par Justinien. Conforme au plan traditionnel des basiliques, elle contient un baptistère cruciforme.



Zone des thermes d'Hadrien
et du nouveau quartier sévérien



Nymphée du nouveau
quartier sévérien



Plan des thermes d'Hadrien

quelques-unes des plus belles statues conservées aujourd'hui au musée de Tripoli.

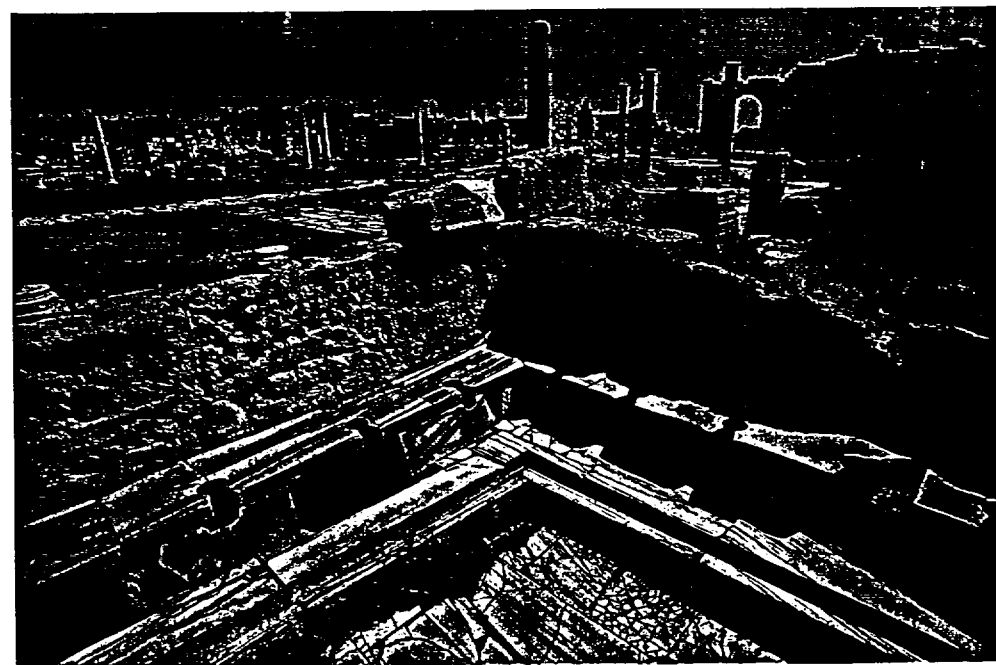
Le premier bain est une large piscine à ciel ouvert (*natatio*). On passe ensuite dans le *frigidarium*,

ou salle froide, qui était architecturalement la partie la plus imposante des thermes : un hall splendide pavé et revêtu de marbre, avec trois voûtes croisées recouvertes de mosaïques. Cette salle est encadrée, à l'est et à l'ouest, par deux bassins froids.

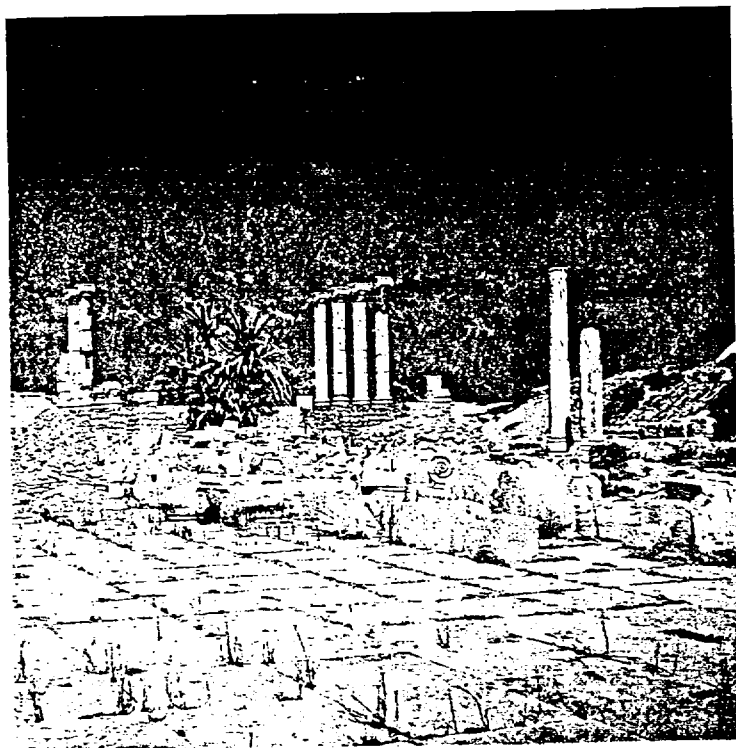
En continuant, toujours plus au sud, on aboutit au *tepidarium*, ou chambre tiède, qui ne contenait originellement qu'une simple piscine centrale, puis au *caldarium*, ou chambre chaude, dont les murs et le sol étaient chauffés. De part et d'autre du *caldarium*, deux petites salles, les *laconica*, servaient de bains de vapeur (l'hypocauste et les petites piles de briques soutenant le plancher sont visibles). La destination des autres pièces latérales est incertaine, mais il s'agissait certainement de vestiaires (*apodyteria*), de gymnases et de bibliothèques.

De part et d'autre de la *natatio*, les latrines sont restées dans un excellent état de conservation.

Une petite vitrine contient quelques fragments des somptueuses mosaïques qui décoraient les voûtes du *frigidarium*. À l'extérieur de l'édifice, derrière le *caldarium*, on pourra observer les restes des chaudières et des réservoirs qui permettaient d'alimenter ces thermes.



Latrines orientales
des thermes d'Hadrien (détail)
À gauche, la palestine; au second plan,
le nymphée (à droite), et les murs
extérieurs du forum sévérien.



de 53-54, c'est-à-dire de la même époque que le portique qui entourait le forum. Une stèle, autrefois incrustée de bronze, rapporte – en latin et en néo-punique – qu'un certain Caius, fils de Hannon, paya de ses deniers cette amélioration en l'honneur de son petit-fils.

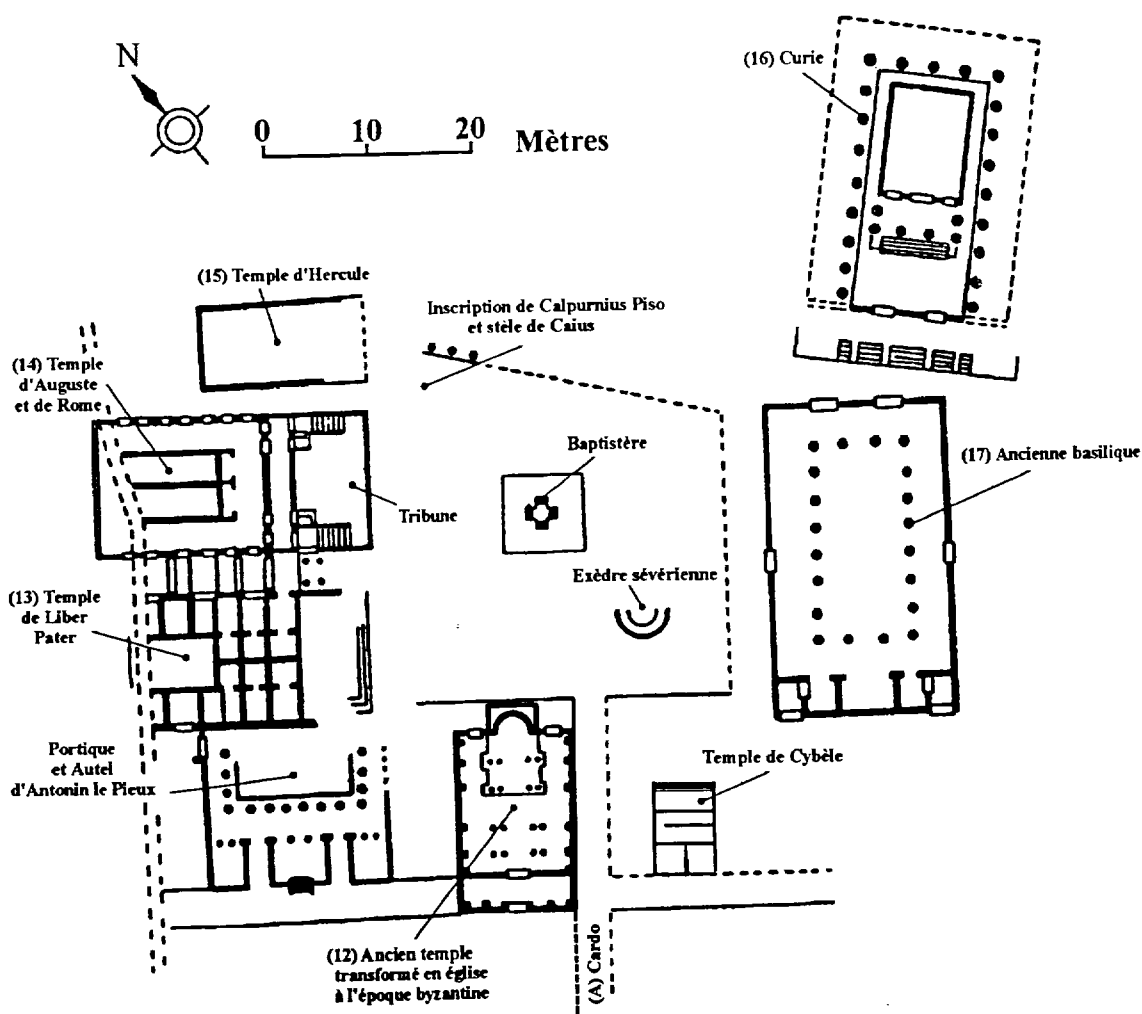
Au sud de la place, une exèdre d'époque sévérienne était surmontée de statues et servait de lieu de repos ou de conversation. On remarquera, gravé sur les dalles qui lui font face, le plateau circulaire d'une table de jeu (*tabula lusoria*).

Adossé au temple de Liber Pater (18), à l'angle sud, on notera un portique à trois côtés, avec un pavement de marbre, trois exèdres et un autel dédié à Antonin le Pieux (138-161).

Au centre de la place, un baptistère byzantin est à mettre en relation avec l'église du vieux forum (17).

Magna
guste

ues



an du vieux forum

12. L'église du vieux forum

Elle occupe l'emplacement d'un ancien temple (Trajan, 98-117). Son autel surélevé, qui exploite les deux premières baies de la nef, est caractéristique des églises pré-byzantines de Tripolitaine. À l'extérieur, juste au nord de l'abside, un petit cimetière contient quelques tombes avec inscriptions : les épitaphes des cinq enfants morts en bas âge de Stephanus, le bedeau de l'église ; et celle d'Alexandrus, décédé à 80 ans.

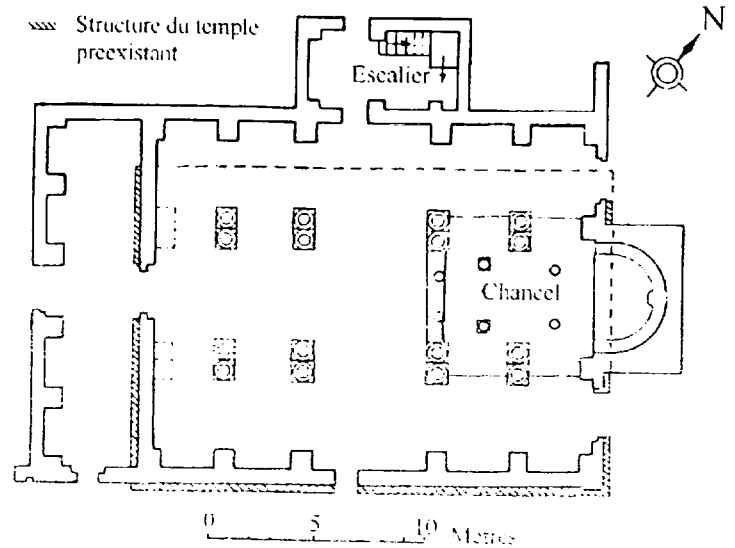
Cet édifice est situé juste en face d'un petit temple dédié à Magna Mater, la Cybèle, des Phrygiens. Une inscription mentionne qu'il fut construit, ou peut-être seulement restauré, en 71-72, sous Vespasien.

13. Temple de Liber Pater

14. Temple de Rome et d'Auguste

Ce sont les temples les plus importants de l'ancien forum. Celui de Chadrapa-Liber Pater date d'Auguste, mais il fut rebâti en marbre au II^e siècle. Il n'en reste que le podium et quelques marches d'escalier. Il était réuni par une plate-forme au podium du grand temple de Rome et d'Auguste (14-19, sous Tibère). Ce monument fut également restauré au II^e siècle, à l'instar du temple de Liber Pater. Comme le Capitole de Sabratha, il présente une tribune (*rostrum*) destinée aux orateurs. Sur le modèle italien du temple de la Vénus Genetrix, à Rome, deux escaliers latéraux conduisent au podium. Visible sur le forum, une inscription en néo-punique appartient au linteau de porte menant à la *cella* : elle rappelle que ce temple fut achevé par Balayton et Bodmelqart, deux suffètes de Leptis, et qu'il contenait des statues de la déesse Roma, d'Auguste, de

Cybèle : Mère des dieux, Grande Mère (Magna Mater). Déesse de la nature, de la puissance de la végétation, elle est représentée la tête couronnée de tours, accompagnée de lions ou sur un char tiré par ces mêmes animaux. Assimilée à Isis, elle donnait lieu à un culte orgiastique.



Tibère, et d'autres membres de la famille julio-claudienne. Plan de l'église du vieux forum.

Un peu plus au nord, six colonnes remontées appartiennent au petit temple de Melqart-Hercule (15). Cet édifice date de la période augustéenne ; un pont le liait au temple de Rome et d'Auguste.

16. La Curie

(vers le début du II^e siècle)

L'édifice est construit à l'imitation d'un temple classique avec porche et podium. À l'intérieur du portique, trois portes donnent accès à la salle du conseil ; on peut y observer les marches où se trouvaient les sièges des magistrats.

17. L'ancienne basilique (vers 53)

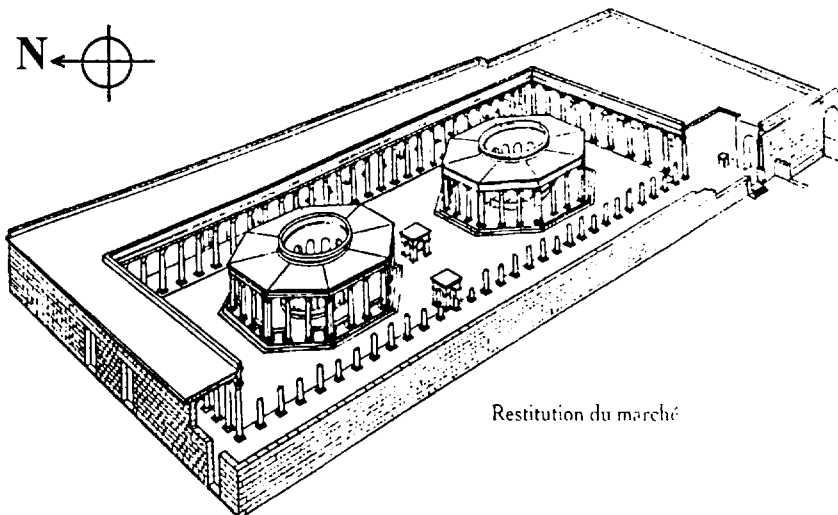
Bâtie sur le plan usuel de ce type d'édifices, elle fut reconstruite en 312, sous Constantin, après avoir été abattue par la foudre.

18. Temple de Sérapis, ou Serapeum (antérieur au II^e siècle)

C'était le centre de culte de la colonie alexandrine à Leptis, comme l'indique le grand nombre d'inscriptions, exclusivement grecques, qu'on y a découvertes. Le temple est situé sur un podium comportant une jetée d'escaliers et quatre colonnes frontales. La *cella* était décorée de marbres colorés ; elle ouvrait sur plusieurs chambres, peut-être des *favissae* (salles réservées aux trésors).

Dans le même ordre d'idée, on prêtera attention à la table comparative des longueurs dressée au sud du kiosque nord (c'est un moulage; l'original est visible au musée de Leptis). Un piédestal s'élève entre les deux kiosques : ses quatre arches supportaient une statue élevée en l'honneur d'un certain Porphyrius, pour avoir exhibé à Leptis quatre éléphants vivants. Les deux arches restantes sont ornées de bas-reliefs qui représentent fidèlement des vaisseaux marchands.

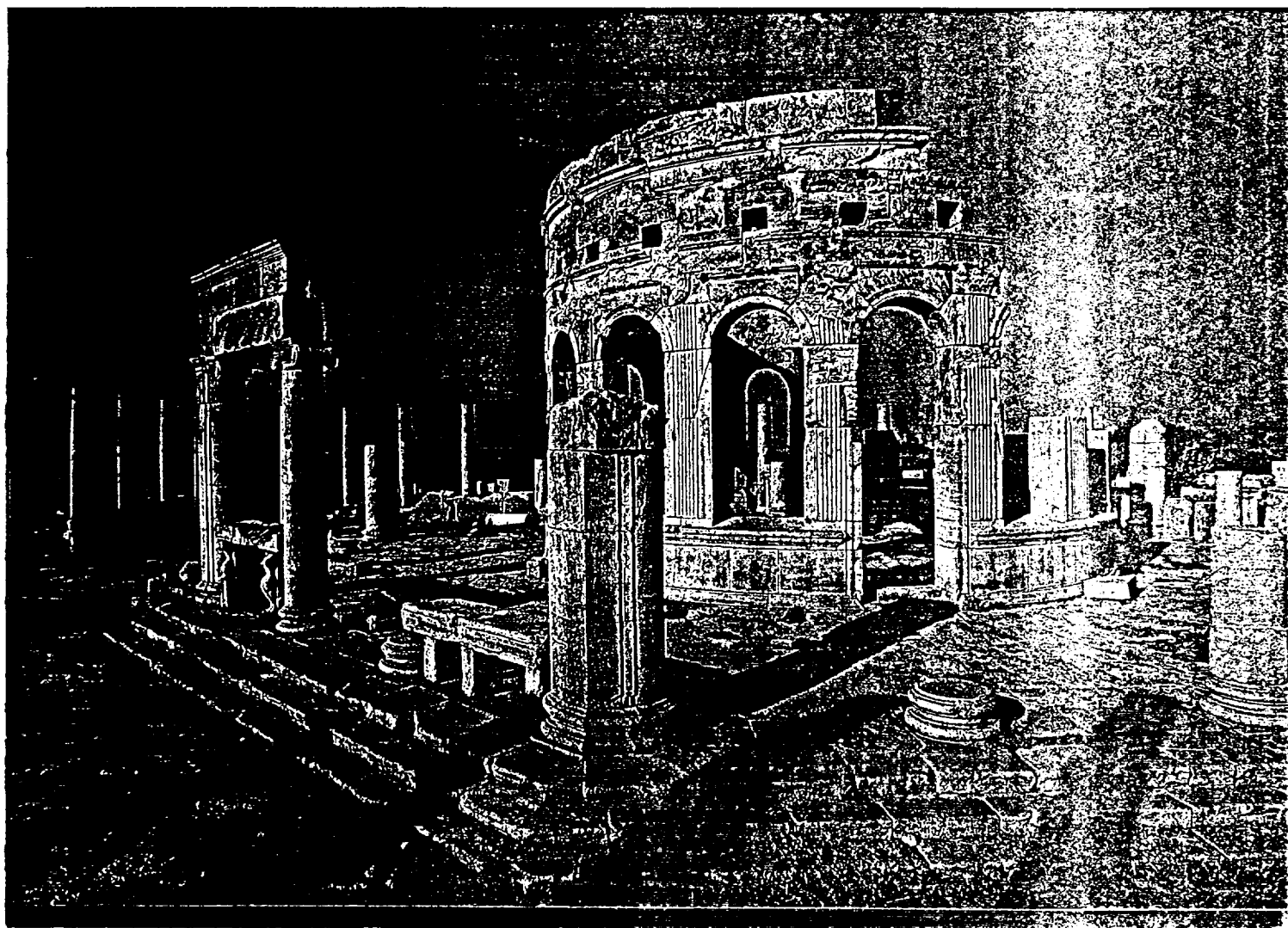
Construit en calcaire, ce marché fut réaménagé avec du marbre et des colonnes de granit à l'époque sévérienne. Son ultime restauration date de Constantin; elle témoigne d'une utilisation continue pendant au moins trois siècles.

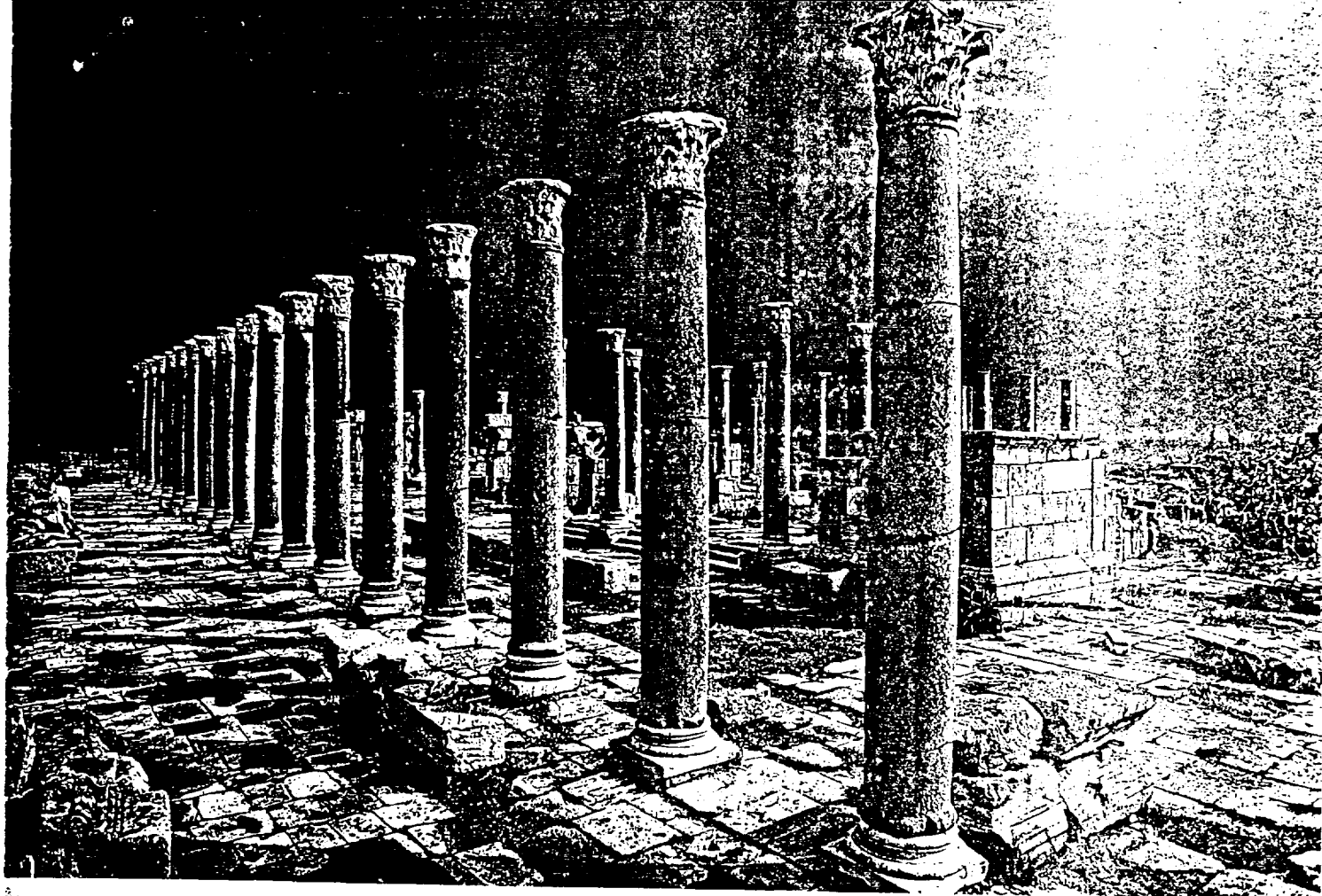


Restitution du marché

Marché de Leptis Magna

À gauche de la colonne, au premier plan, on peut apercevoir un étal aménagé pour caler des jarres.





26. Arc de Marc Aurèle

(en continuant vers l'ouest, après la porte d'Oea)

Ce tétrapyle, comparable à celui du même empereur à Tripoli, est daté de 173. Le monument a été érigé par Septime Sévère, à l'époque où il était encore légat, et par son oncle, le pro-consul Caius Septimius Severus. On remarquera les chapiteaux épannelés, en cours de taille fine sur le sol, qui auraient dû servir à une restauration demeurée inachevée.

27. Les thermes de la Chasse

(en tournant à droite vers la mer, peu après la porte d'Oea)

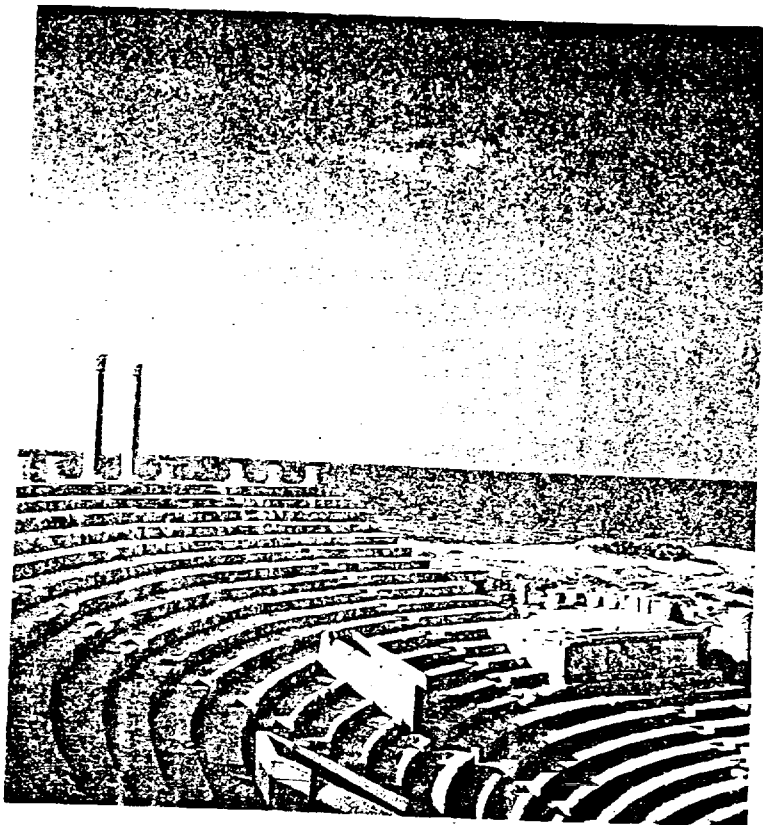
Totalement enfouis sous le sable, ces thermes ont été assez bien préservés pour pouvoir être restaurés à l'identique.

Ils datent de la fin du II^e siècle et constituent un exemple exceptionnel de l'architecture propre



Sanctuaire des empereurs divinisés

Frigidarium
des thermes de la Chasse



ma
de la *cavea*
nt l'édifice.

À droite :
tre de Leptis Magna
statues de Dioscures
nant l'écran de scène.

pulpitum, des parapets cachaient les coulisses aux spectateurs. Ces écrans de pierre se terminent par des bustes en Hermès de Dionysos et d'Hercule et, de part et d'autre, par une statue des Dioscures.

Les colonnes du mur de scène étaient, à l'origine, en calcaire ; elles furent remplacées par des colonnes en marbre sous Antonin le Pieux (138-161), ce que souligne l'inscription visible sur l'architrave la plus basse du décor.

À l'ouest du théâtre, on pourra observer l'*insula* fouillée actuellement par le professeur Hafeed Walda. Ses travaux ont mis au jour une habitation avec son système complet d'alimentation en eau (un puits et deux citernes souterraines).

Dioscures (« enfants de Zeus ») : surnom de Castor et Pollux, les jumeaux nés des amours de Zeus et de Lédé. Ils annoncèrent la victoire des Romains à la bataille de Régille en faisant boire leurs chevaux à la fontaine de Juturne, sur le forum.



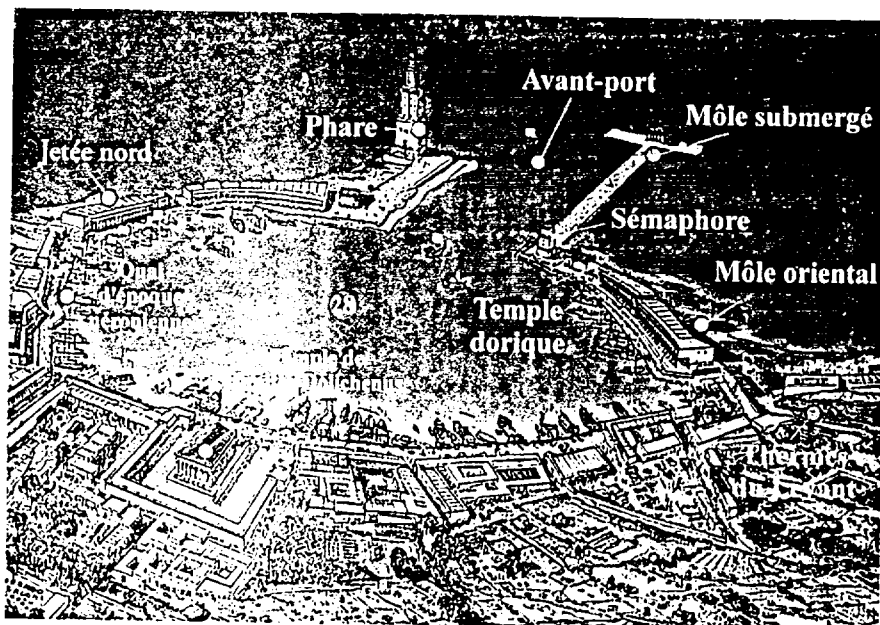
24. Sanctuaire des empereurs divinisés

C'est un vaste portique en granit gris dont les murs étaient plaqués de marbre. Dans le petit temple situé au milieu de l'esplanade, on célébrait le culte des Dieux Augustes (*Dei Augusti*), c'est-à-dire des empereurs divinisés après leur mort. À son côté, un piédestal tétrapyle fut ensuite dédié à la famille sévérienne. L'ensemble fut construit en 43, aux frais d'Iddibal, fils de Magon Tappius, un autre membre de la famille à qui Leptis devait déjà son théâtre.

Trouvée sous le portique, une base de statue commémorait la venue à Leptis de l'acteur Marcus Septimius Agrippa, « le meilleur pantomime de son époque ».

25. La porte de l'ouest (ou porte d'Oea)

Elle s'ouvre dans le rempart romain tardif, au bout du *decumanus*, sur la route qui menait jadis à Oea. Construite à l'époque byzantine, elle utilise les matériaux d'un arc de triomphe dédié à Antonin le Pieux (1^{re} moitié du II^e siècle). Cet arc était orné de Victoires et d'une égide protectrice à tête de Méduse (musée de Tripoli, voir ill. p. 33).



Le port de Leptis Magna

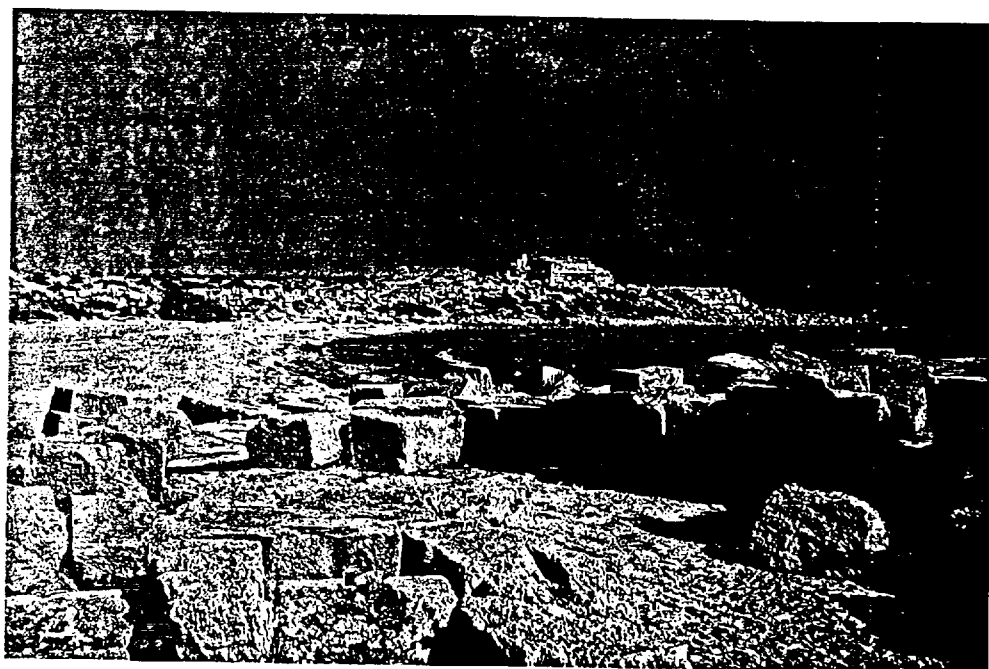
28. Le port

(Septime Sévère, début du III^e siècle)

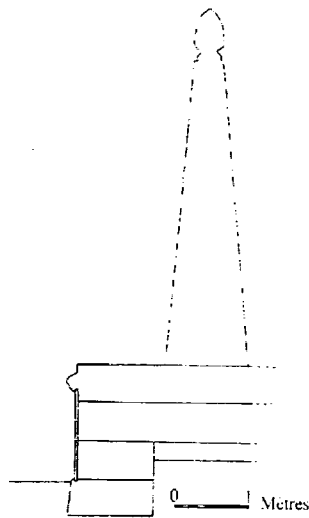
Refuge des navires à l'époque des Carthaginois, l'estuaire du wadi Lebda avait été aménagé dans sa partie nord-ouest par Néron. Ce port-canal souffrant d'un ensablement chronique, les architectes sévériens conçurent leur projet à partir du détournement de l'oued, de façon à pré-

server le nouveau port des alluvions. Parce qu'ils libéraient l'espace occupé ensuite par la voie à colonnes et les abords du forum sévérien, ces travaux préalables montrent que la création du complexe portuaire de Leptis constituait le fondement de la nouvelle cité voulue par l'empereur. Les îlots protégeant l'ancienne rade furent alors connectés entre eux, puis convertis en deux môles puissants qui abritaient un bassin d'une surface de 102 000 m². Toute la circonférence de ce port intérieur (1 200 m) fut équipée de postes d'amarrages, chacun des môles recevant de fastueux portiques à colonnes. La jetée nord fut complétée par un phare en forme de tour carrée à plusieurs étages dégressifs, le môle opposé par un sémaphore et un temple dorique qui fut transformé en église à l'époque byzantine.

Le wadi Lebda ayant repris son ancien cours après l'abandon de la ville, le port est aujourd'hui comblé de sédiments sur toute sa superficie; une épaisse végétation rend impraticable la reconnaissance de son périmètre. La digue orientale, qui est seule accessible, descend vers la mer sur deux niveaux : le niveau le plus bas formait le quai proprement dit; c'était là que s'amarraient les navires (on remarquera, sur chacun des cor-



Port sévérien de Leptis Magna.
L'extrémité nord du môle oriental,
et, de l'autre côté de la passe, les restes
du phare qui terminait la jetée nord.
La plage visible est le résultat
d'un comblement du bassin
par les alluvions de l'oued.

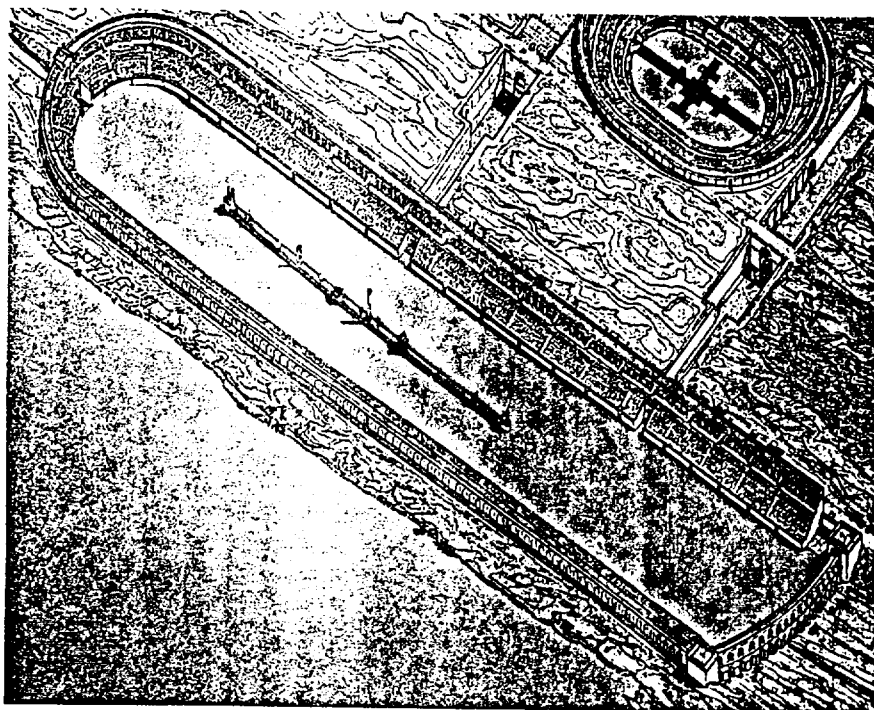


Pylône d'une *meta* avec son couronnement en forme de pomme de pin (Cirque de Leptis Magna)

Plan du cirque de Leptis Magna

Le décalage de la *spina* par rapport à l'axe central permettait aux attelages de parcourir la même distance jusqu'à la ligne de départ. Cette ligne était matérialisée par une ficelle blanchie à la craie (*alba linea*) tendue entre deux petits piliers; on la détachait d'un côté aussitôt que tous les chevaux se trouvaient alignés et qu'on avait donné le signal du départ.

Cirque et amphithéâtre de Leptis Magna



et le troisième bassin : le seul exemple réel d'une *spina* de type *euripus*, c'est-à-dire pourvue d'aménagements aquatiques. Elle était décorée avec de la statuaire, des colonnes ornementales, et se terminait à chaque extrémité par une *meta*, ou rond-point, construction semi-circulaire que surmontaient trois pylônes taillés en pointe et couronnés par des pommes de pin. Entre chacune des *meta* et la *spina*, on remarquera l'espace réservé aux esclaves chargés d'intervenir en cas d'accident; ils évacuaient les blessés ou les morts par une porte latérale (*porta libitinensis*).

Les auriges – il y avait jusqu'à douze équipages qui concouraient en même temps – effectuaient 7 tours, dans le sens inverse des aiguilles d'une montre; sur la *spina*, deux systèmes visuels (des boules en forme d'œuf étaient hissées sur des mâts au sommet d'un portique) permettaient aux spectateurs de connaître le nombre de tours déjà effectués. Les vainqueurs sortaient par une porte triomphale qui s'élevait au centre de la courbe, à l'extrémité sud-est de l'édifice.

Comme les cirques servaient aussi bien d'hippodromes que d'arène pour les chasses, les gradins étaient séparés de l'*area* par un mur de podium suffisamment élevé pour mettre le public

