

**ICOMOS Advisory Mission Report on the
City of Quito, Ecuador (C 2)
October 21-26, 2013**



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To all, thank you very much.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

This report describes the Advisory Mission carried out for the City of Quito, a property inscribed on the World Heritage List since 1978.

The Advisory Mission was derived from the request made by the State Party to assess the following aspects of Decision 37 COM 7B.97, adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013):

“Assess the current state of conservation of the property and the development progress of the comprehensive conservation plan for the different sectors of cultural heritage, on guidelines and criteria established for the interventions in terms of changes of use. The mission will provide recommendations for actions to be carried out for the completion of the management plan, as well as other aspects to consider;

a) Assess management and property protection mechanisms, including review of various planning tools thereof, and the analysis of decision-making and approval processes for new development projects, identifying potential areas of change and depending on the improvement of the management effectiveness, considering the potential integration of the tools, and ensuring the establishment of a clear management structure, optimizing participatory processes and institutional platforms to adequately enforce regulatory frameworks;

b) Assess current and planned projects for the property to determine if the proposed project may have adverse effects on the attributes that express the Outstanding Universal Value of the property or their conditions of authenticity and integrity. Regarding the plans for the construction of the Quito Subway, the mission will assess the technical, environmental and social studies concerning the options of station location in the Historical Centre. Work will also be carried out jointly with national and local authorities and other stakeholders to accurately identify the location of the stations and the identification of alternatives in the design and execution of the project to ensure adequate protection of the property. Regarding the interventions proposed in the architectural unit of the Company of Jesus, the mission will provide guidance for the Development of Heritage Impact Assessments for the projects planned to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is not threatened by the proposed projects.

c) The mission will also assess on-going initiatives and projects for the whole recovery of the Historical Centre, in particular proposals involving demolition to enhance public spaces. The mission will consult with national and local authorities and other stakeholders on this issue and will provide recommendations on the actions to ensure the conservation and management of the property.

Previous reports on the state of conservation of the World Heritage property reiterated the request to integrate the various tools implemented in safeguarding the cultural heritage of Quito, creating a comprehensive management system to ensure the governance of the Historic Centre in the long term, updating the national and municipal legal frameworks to conclusively define the responsibilities of management protocols and intervention processes. The State of Conservation report discussed by the World Heritage Committee in 2013 reiterates the permanence of the same shortcomings.

In its conclusions, the report recognizes that the projects and interventions that the findings of this mission reveal, on the one hand, the interest of the authorities and of the private sector for the conservation of the property as well as on the proposals that may cause adverse impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, generated in absence of a comprehensive management plan.

This suggests that two of the proposed projects, located within the enclosed area, and in particular the proposed new public spaces may have a negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

The report also notes the lack of a planning and management framework, and in the complex coordination that these instruments require to provide sufficient guarantees for the preservation of the property in the long-term.

Factors affecting the property that are cited in the preceding reports are:

- a. Development pressures that can affect the authenticity of the property
- b. Weaknesses in the implementation process for decision-making concerning conservation
- c. Interventions in the Tower of the Company of Jesus Unit.

To relate these factors, the Mission proposes the following observations and recommendations:

Management Plan for the City of Quito

- The dispersion of management tools originates the overlapping of competencies and project development execution without the necessary control. It is necessary to complete the drafting of the Management Plan according to the criteria established [principles and evaluations], strengthening the attributes and values of the property– particularly those that sustain the Universal Outstanding Value - as guiding principles.
- Decision-making is shared and the organic frameworks of the institutions have been modified. Defining the enforcement authority of the Management Plan and bylaws governing the property, giving it a consistent hierarchy in the Institutional chart, should consolidate governance for the property.
- It is recommended to complete the updating process of the legislation and other management tools being developed at both national and municipal levels, and complete the approval processes for their implementation.
- It is recommended that once the development is completed and the revision of the Inventory is institutionalized that this serve as the framework for the enforcement of existing regulations related to the protection of the Historic Centre of Quito, both at national and municipal levels, integrating it into the urban planning scale and not only applicable to the property in isolation.
- The management tools that are updated and those to be generated for the property must start from the incorporation of the attributes that express its Outstanding Universal Value and for the preservation of authenticity and integrity conditions.

Company of Jesus Unit | Cloistered Hotel + Cultural Centre + Residence + Church of the Company of Jesus Foundation Offices

In the development of the remainder of the project and during the execution of the work the following is required:

- Interventions that imply aggregates of intermediate floors, and in the area adjacent to the Knights Chapel and the Bell Tower, must be implemented with independent and reversible structural systems.

- The structural behaviour of floors and metal roofs proposed in the intervention must be verified on site, ensuring proper operation in relation to the original building.
- Work on the Bell Tower must continue observing the criteria of reversibility and differentiation of new components, especially in the new crowning of the tower. Also, the structural stability of the original walls and of the new aggregates should be ensured according to the new use.
- The Heritage Impact Study must be completed for the new project proposal to ensure that it does not compromise this attribute of the Outstanding Universal Value.

Quito's subway | Integrated Transport System of Quito

- Recognizing the mobility conflict at the Quito Historical Centre, the Quito Subway Project is defined as a feasible solution. It is required to apply to the project the Heritage Impact Study to all the subway stations in the Historic Centre according to ICOMOS guidelines, so to complete project studies from the perspective of the Outstanding Universal Values of the property.
- As indicated by the presentations, and as required by international standards, before and during construction permanent monitoring, control and maintenance are necessary to prevent damage to the assets, the alteration of materials, structures and / or ornamentation, architectural or urban coherence, of the urban space and the natural environment, or significant loss of historical authenticity.
- It is recommended to review the location of the station located in the San Francisco Square, returning to the options already raised for the squares of Santa Clara and Plaza del Teatro. This would give sustain to the outstanding universal value of the city of Quito, prioritizing the significance of the property over technical advantages.
- Given the particular characteristics of the San Francisco Square, its iconic landmark role for the property inscribed in the World Heritage List, and the anticipated flow of 24 000 passengers a day, it would be important to consider the Plaza del Teatro as the main option.
- Understanding that there are tools to socialize the project and include participatory management - as verified for other projects - it would be consistent to add them to the definition of the project issues, overcoming the consultation and dissemination process.

New public spaces | Revitalization Program for the Historical Centre

- It is recommended to reconsider the opening of new urban spaces that alter urban form that contributes to the Outstanding Universal Value of the City of Quito.
- It is suggested to deepen the historical analysis of the trace, the surface and the urban fabric to recover land occupation patterns and infer from them the potential gains of old spaces, such as the square cores, yards, orchards, etc.

- Care needs to be exercised in the consideration of administrative processes in force regarding authorizations required for new projects at the Quito Historical Centre, as part of the intention to move forward with the co-management between Quito Metropolitan District and the National State.
- It is requested to comparatively assess the properties bequeathed by the Modern Movement, to analyze and understand their meaning, including them in the inventory.
- It is recommended to develop Heritage Impact Assessments to those projects to be developed within the inscribed property, as well as the application of the administrative and statutory processes established by the World Heritage Convention and the Operational Guidelines, particularly regarding paragraph 172.

New Projects

- It is recommended to inform the World Heritage Centre on projects completed and in progress, according to the statutory processes established by the World Heritage Convention and the Operational Guidelines in its paragraph 172.
- It is recommended that Heritage Impact Assessments for all projects relating to the World Heritage property be carried out to ascertain the extent to which they might affect the attributes that sustain Outstanding Universal Value.

1. BACKGROUND OF THE MISSION

City of Quito

Quito occupies an irregular valley with an altitude that varies between 2700 and 3100m above sea level. Some detached foothills of the Andes have formed a cloistered landscape, divided in the Centre by the El Panecillo hill, and at the east by the hills of Puengasí, Guanguiltagua and Itchimbia. To the west, the mountain range belonging to the Pichincha volcano, encase the city with its three different elevations, Guagua Pichincha, Pichincha and Condor Rucu Güachana.

In this geographic frame, and overlapped to an Inca settlement (since 500 BC), the city founded by the Spanish colonizers in 1534, now has an elongated shape, whose width does not exceed 4 km, while inside the inter-Andean alleyway, it extends N-S for approximately 45 km.

Regional and anthropological conditions gives the colonial checkerboard pattern the possibility of turning it into a unique urban result that, according to the comparative analysis of historical maps, has remained despite the sustained seismic events, the "best -preserved historic Centre and least altered of Latin America".

This "intact, whole, complete" urban design is the support of the attributes that define its outstanding universal value. In it stands the permanence of residential courtyards with influence of Andalusia, with pitched roofs with shingles, but historicist languages in the renewal of its walls and facades.

In recent times, San Francisco de Quito has had an enormous development and growth in a longitudinal N-S way, which has led to an increase in transport services and unsustainable growth in its fleet. In its Centre, the protection area of Quito's Historic Centre covers 70.43 ha, reaching 302.82 ha in the buffer zone, which contemplates the major historic neighborhoods.

Inscription of the property on the World Heritage List

The city of Quito was inscribed on the List of World Cultural Heritage in 1978. Facing the 41-year life of the World Heritage Convention, Quito today celebrates 35 years of inscription, which in turn distinguishes it as the first American city to receive international recognition, along with Krakow.

As established by the Operational Guidelines, the property meets *criteria ii* and *iv*.

- ***Retrospective statement of Outstanding Universal Value***

The Historic Centre of Quito is characterized by **maintaining unity and harmony in its urban, architectural and landscape structure**. The construction of the city was based on the grid pattern of colonial origin, where the grid had to adjust to a land bordered by ravines and hills. The intricate topography forced to develop and troubleshoot steep slopes, modifying the ground to create platforms, embankments and fillings, to have a suitable space for the construction of buildings. This makes Quito a unique city.

The central area had an evolution with no major changes. It started in the sixteenth century with its foundation, the distribution of land, the trace of blocks, streets and squares, until the early twentieth century, when it began to expand outside the boundaries of the Historic Centre. Indeed, on the first map known of Quito, from 1734 by Dionisio Alcedo y Herrera, we can see that **the original layout of the city has remained until today, with few exceptions**.

The city is home to historical and cultural values that are the product of a process of occupation and participation of people with diverse backgrounds. This multiethnic presence has allowed the configuration of a city where traditions, rituals and festivals that are part of the intangible cultural heritage of the people persist. Material production preserved in religious buildings, museums, libraries, etc., presents an exceptional artistic and historical value.

The Historic Centre of Quito is one of the largest and best preserved in Latin America; as a place of human settlement it is conditioned to changes regulated by ordinances and laws in force.

- ***Criteria on which the retrospective statement of outstanding universal value is based***

Justification of criterion ii: *Submit an important interchange of human values, over a given period of time or within a cultural area of the world, determinate, in the fields of architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design.*

Traces of human occupation have been found in Quito and surrounding areas, either permanent or temporary, dating back to 10,000 BC. This gives a concrete vision of the influence of the Andes on the ancestral aboriginal people. Its location allowed the exchange of products and values with different groups inhabiting the pre-Hispanic Ecuador, crossing the Andes to the Amazon side so as to tropical lowlands of the Pacific.

From the Spanish founding **the original urban trace is preserved**, which had to adapt to an irregular topography; **the existing architectural complex in the historic Centre maintains its authenticity with few modifications**. These patterns had a great influence on other cities of the Royal Audience of Quito, and were the product of native and mongrel labor.

Justification of criterion iv. *To be an outstanding example for a type of building, an architectural or technological unit or a landscape that expose a significant stage in human history.*

The Historic Centre of Quito is an example of Hispanic city in American territory that had to be incorporated to a specific topography, this **natural element was very**

important in urban design and in the construction of buildings and streets. The first religious monumental buildings were built with high quality techniques and materials, the facades were executed with a great artisan skill under the influence of mannerist patterns; the central naves were covered with Mudejar coffered loop type. In the XVII century the baroque style broke in, emerging churches with vaults in continuous cannon and half orange domes on drum; decorating surfaces became profuse and polychrome; the use of gold leaf in altars, pulpits and ornaments is highlighted. At the end of the period of Spanish domination early neoclassical models were tested. The different artistic styles, which can be appreciated in the historic Centre is a local reinterpretation of Europeans. Civilian buildings contrast with religious buildings, due to their smaller size and the use of modest materials; a central courtyard and peripheral corridors characterize residential architecture, a pattern that was repeated with great success until the early twentieth century.

Three large squares open in the grid and through the streets smaller squares and atriums articulate developing as viewpoints taking advantage of the terrain slopes. The view along street ends in the nearby mountains that surround it, so that the surrounding landscape becomes part of the city. Leaving it, the view extends to the snow-capped volcanoes of the Andes. The urban area, surrounded by a natural environment has, as its backdrop, the Pichincha volcano.

- Integrity and / or Authenticity

The original urban layout has remained largely unchanged since its foundation; around this central grid much of the architectural history of Quito went round. Religious and civil monuments have undergone changes throughout its history, although this has not affected its unit. The Mudejar style in tie armors some churches and the baroque style remain defined in its monuments and artistic creations. These buildings are home to numerous cultural objects such as paintings, sculptures, altarpieces, goldsmith, old books, etc. that present a representative artistic and cultural value of Latin American history.

Traditional Historic Centre neighborhoods have suffered few changes in their architecture and are a testimony to the evolution of the city and its inhabitants. Through integral rehabilitation processes streets and neighborhoods have been rescued, the recovery of color on the walls gives it an urban image that allows an assessment and identification of its inhabitants together with the environment; examples are La Ronda Street, and neighborhoods like San Marcos or La Loma.

As insistently indicated by the substantiation of the criteria, plus the authenticity and integrity values, persistence of urban shape through the centuries constitutes in one of its main attributes and values, as its condition of historic city does not derive from a simple addition of significant buildings, but of the harmonious relationship between the various urban typologies and its complex geographical environment.

Thus, the resulting urban pattern, of which the authenticity and integrity is easily observable in the comparison of historical maps of the city¹, and the visuals to and from it justify its Outstanding Universal Value.

The trace, surface and urban interlacing of Quito's Historic Centre are partly attributes on which the *"degree of credibility or veracity"* of the property stands, according to the Nara Document [ICOMOS, Japan, 1994], which are *"the sources of information on these values"*. The same document also establishes that *"knowledge and understanding of these sources of information, regarding the features and original meanings of cultural heritage, is a basic requirement for assessing all aspects of authenticity"*.

¹ Quito's foundation trace, as per relation of 1573; Map of the City of Quito, by Dionisio Alcedo y Herrera, General Archive of Indias, Sevilla, 1734; Map of Quito. Ciencias Academy of Paris, 1736; Map of Quito by De la Harpe, around 1754; Plan of Quito, Jorge Juan and Antonio de Ulloa, General Archives of Indias, Sevilla, 1784; Map of Quito, Autor, anonymous (attributed to Juan Pío Montufar), 1810; Map published by Antonio Gil, 1914; Map of the City of Quito, Militar Geographic Service, 1947

Similarly, the Letter of Brasilia, as a Regional Document on Authenticity on the Southern Cone [ICOMOS, Brazil, 1995], emphasizes the item of cultural meaning and message of the good: *"The buildings and sites are material objects carrying a message or an argument whose validity, in a particular social and cultural context and their understanding and acceptance by the community, becomes heritage"*.

At this property, the knowledge and understanding of the value of authenticity of urban pattern is verified from the same text that describes it in its nomination to the World Heritage List up to its everyday use in institutional projects, such as e.g.: management and tourism promotion.²

As known, the Historic Centre of Quito has suffered throughout its history a number of earthquakes that made necessary interventions of consolidation, reconstruction and restoration. The residential architecture in this process continued throughout the time with a functional type around courtyards with arcades, and the system of gable roofs, renewing their linguistic expression in the new facades.

This urban interlacing, of which actual use has been distorted causing severe alterations in its structures, is the one with greater social problems, both consequence of overcrowding and housing abandonment.

2. NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY AS WORLD HERITAGE

The analysis of the legal framework in force for the preservation and management of the property is detailed in Annex II. According to the mentioned background, the following observations can be made.

a. International Legal Framework

The Republic of Ecuador ratifies the Convention of Cultural and Natural World Heritage of 1972. The National Institute for Cultural Heritage (1978) is the focal point of the Convention in Ecuador, which delegates in Quito's Mayoralty the management of the property. The Institute retains, by law and participation in diverse institutional instances, de control on the property.

b. National Legal Framework

- **Constitution of the Republic, 2008:**
- **National Plan for Development [Art. 260 of the NC]: National Plan for the Good Living 2009|2013.**
- **Organic Code for Territorial Planning, autonomy and Decentralization, COOTAD. D.E. 1577 to 1509.**
- **Law No. 3501/78-2004. Cultural Heritage of Ecuador. Regulation.**
- **Executive Decree No. 816/07. State of emergency in the field of Cultural Heritage at a national level.**
- ***Modus Vivendi* and the Additional Agreement agreed upon between the Republic of Ecuador and the Holy See, 1937. Cultural Heritage of Catholic Church property**
- **Law N° 37/99. Environmental Management.**

The Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador of 2008 proposes as governance the republican way, by governing in a decentralized manner. Other national laws gather the constitutional provisions on decentralization, and regulate it by placing in the hands of the municipalities the exclusive competence to *"preserve, maintain and transmit the architectural, cultural and natural heritage of the county and build public spaces for these purposes"*

² On Line: [<http://quito.com.ec/index.php/explora-y-disfruta/centro-historico>]

The Law on Cultural Heritage of Ecuador regulates its identification and protection and under it the Historic Centre of Quito was declared as a State Cultural Heritage in 1984. To date there is a draft update of this specific national law, but no specific date exists for its official approval.

c. Local Legal Framework

The Municipality of Quito, since 1975, has legal provisions that have allowed for the conservation of its historic Centre and other significant urban areas. Ordinances of years 1975, 1984 and 2008 (in force), establish provisions regarding the regulation of the components of urban shape and its special areas, implementing the recommendations of the Standards of Quito.

- **Ordinance N° 0260/0. HERITAGE AREAS**
- Mayoralty Administrative Resolution N° A 0040/10. Creates the **Metropolitan Institute of Heritage**
 - Rehabilitation Plan for the Historic Centre, 2003
 - Metropolitan Land Planning 2012-2022
 - Metropolitan Development Plan 2012-2022.

Ordinance N° 260 defines the central core – with a scope that extends to the boundaries of the Metropolitan District of Quito-, and focuses its development in the urban pattern of Heritage Areas, sets the classification process, inventory and real estate cataloging, as well as the administrative procedures, incentives and sanctions. It establishes connections with other planning tools such as the Law of Cultural Heritage, the General Plan for Land Development [PGDT], the Master Plan of Integral Rehabilitation of Historic Areas of Quito and the Special Plan for the Historic Centre of Quito. This Ordinance is incorporated as Title II, Book II of the Municipal Code for the Metropolitan District of Quito, in effect. To date there is an update draft of this specific municipal legislation being redacted, with no date given for submission and ratification. Back to past experiences, such as the Special Plan for the Historic Centre 2003, today the Metropolitan Institute of Heritage, from an approach that involves looking to the Metropolitan District of Quito as "ancient, historical, cultural and diverse" is working under the Rehabilitation Plan of the Historic Centre, the Metropolitan Land Use Plan 2012-2022 and the Metropolitan Development Plan 2012-2022.

This legal framework in force is applied in general, but the different administrative levels have observed a random application. The provisions of decentralization that highlight the figure of the municipality and concentrates in it most of the powers of management and control were initiated in 2008, and perhaps have not yet been thoroughly embraced in relation to cultural heritage. Existing management tools still do not define specifically what is used in practice, and this implies an overlap of functions relating to the regulation and management of the Historic Centre of Quito, as discussed in the next item.

d. Institutional framework

The IMPQ, that holds the legal delegation for the management of the property, works within the following framework of institutional relations [Chart 1]:

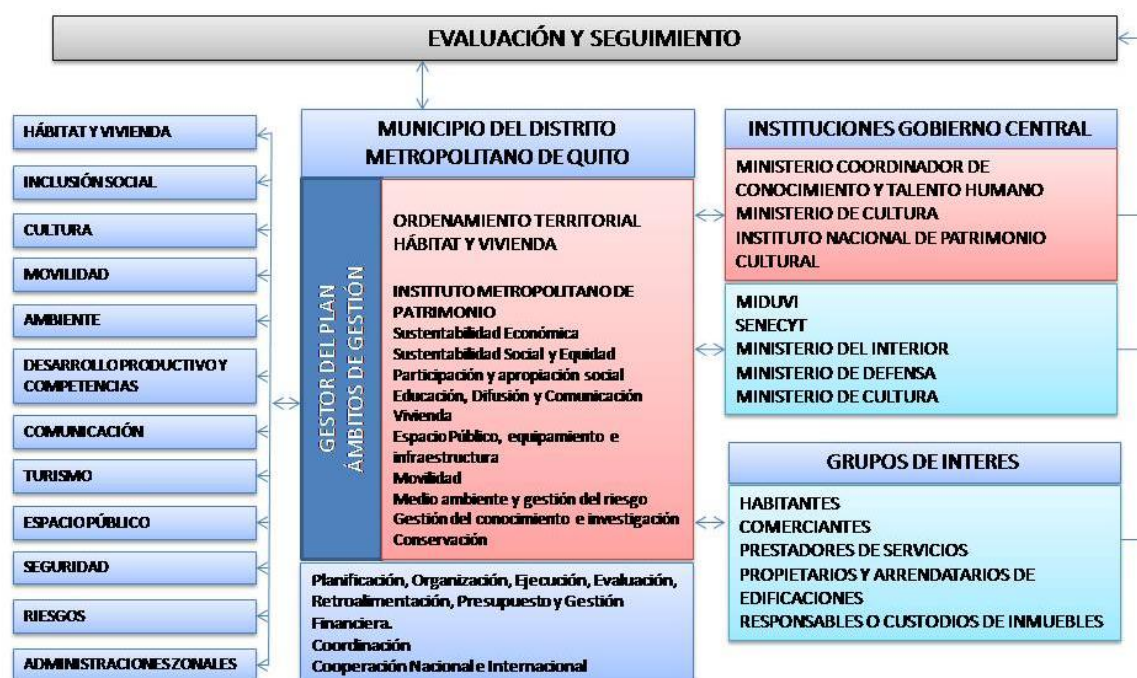


Chart 1. The IMPQ in the municipal organization

From the approaches proposed by the National Plan for Good Living 2009 | 2013, the COOTAD and the Metropolitan Development Plan 2012-2022, the IMPQ is in the process of preparing the Comprehensive Management Plan for the property, with its completion scheduled for early 2014. Its implementation depends on the definition of the enforcement authority in itself and its situation in the municipal organization, not yet established.

Under current legislation, the **INPC** should then be recognized as a focal point of the property in relation to UNESCO, which delegated its management to **IMPQ**, whose position in the organizational structure of the Metropolitan District of Quito incorporates as a special unit within the Ministry of Land, Housing and Habitat, and in coordination with the other nine secretariats. The INPC is also involved in the Commission for Historical Areas and meets additional functions under existing legislation on cultural heritage. The management delegation of the Historical Centre to the IMPQ also responds to the provisions of law as to the declared historic districts.

Technical, administrative and project issues are viable through the Secretariat and of the Zoned Administrations of the Historical Centre, and is subject to the decision of the **Commission for Historical Areas of the Metropolitan Council**, both for the approval of projects relating to the development and the enactment of new legal instruments.

The process currently in place to carry out an intervention project at the Historic Centre is reflected in Annex II. It takes approximately more than 6 months to complete the file path through various municipal agencies, as its treatment involves municipal executive and legislative levels, and committee work whose conformation requires the presence of delegates from multiple institutions. The decision-making is shared, at least, by three different levels of government agencies and hierarchies: **INPC + IMPQ + Commission for Historical Areas of the Metropolitan Council**.

The relationship marked up in the organization chart in relation to organizational parties is feasible to implement in the Metropolitan District of Quito through the Participatory Management System SGP [O. N° 046/2001] and the Participatory Management System, Accountability and Social Control SGP-RC [O.N° 0187/2006], structured as follows [Chart 2]:

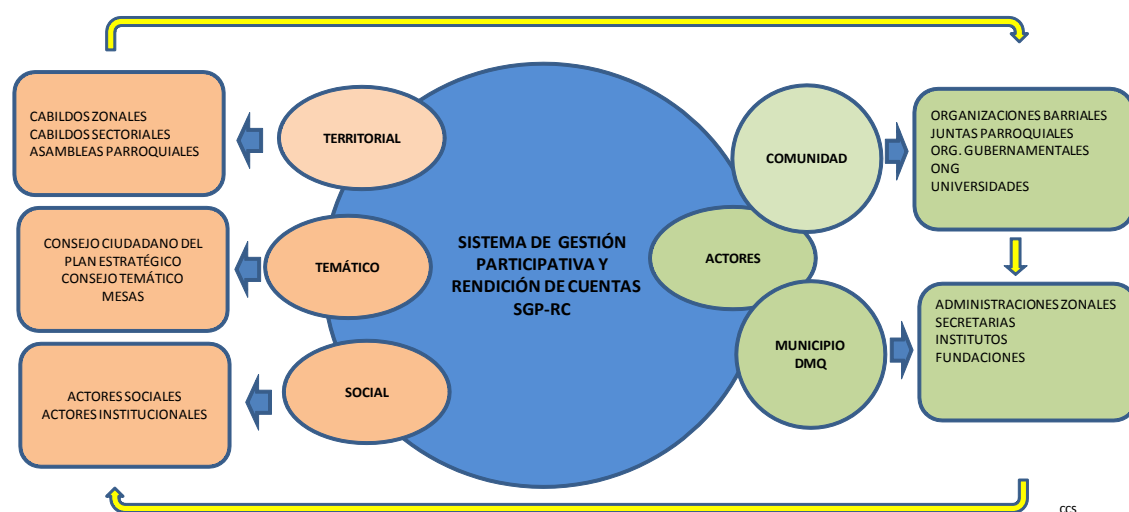


Chart 2: DMQ Participative Management System

3. EVALUATION ON THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF THE PROPERTY

Management Plan for the City of Quito

The IMP is developing a comprehensive management plan for the property with a temporality of action from 2014 to 2022. According to what was stated in the document draft, its objective is to *"contribute to strengthen the heritage field in the Metropolitan District of Quito through processes that deepen the content of interventions in the territory through dialogue with various stakeholders, extend the conception and practice of the heritage through diversity and strengthen the institutional capacities"*.³

"The Management Plan of the Historic Centre of Quito was conceived from a renewed conceptualization of heritage and its inhabitants as leading actors. The draft document is structured in 3 sections".

- *The first part deals with the significance and relevance of the Historic Centre, highlighting the attributes and values to be conserved and managed, including the social dimension of the unit.*
- *The second part integrates the legal framework, the public policies and the management policies of cultural heritage, and the existing management model.*
- *In the third part the structure of the plan unfolds, of which scheme was built up based on the principles and institutional policies, which in turn determined the management or programmatic areas. Each field has a diagnosis that allows for a multidimensional reading on the existing reality, the strategic objectives and ongoing programming.*

The final document will be completed in the remainder of the year 2013 and officially submitted in January 2014".

The principles cited for the third part are: comprehensiveness, territoriality, governance, coordination and responsibility, subsidiary, complementarily, habitability and inclusion.

³ Management Plan for the Historic Centre of Quito 2014-2022. Document in review, IMPQ, October, 2013

It proposes as management areas:

- Economic Sustainability
- Social Sustainability and Equity
- Participation and social appropriation
- Education, Diffusion and Communication
- Housing [land use trends]
- Public Space, equipment and infrastructure
- Mobility
- Environment and risk management [Preventive Conservation | Cultural Heritage]
- Knowledge management and research
 - Cartography of the Intangible Cultural Heritage [1. Parties, 2 Traditional Medicines, 3 Sacred and natural places, 4 Gastronomy, 5 Legends and storytelling; Crafts]
- Conservation | Research
 - Inventory of Heritage Property, Heritage Furniture, Heritage Real Estate, Archaeology

From the above, strategic objectives are developed which generate Projects- Operating Plans, with their corresponding goals, specific projects (products), which already have a certain amount of progress, as well as responsible and indicators. These projects are listed in the relevant part of this mission report.

The present state of progress, includes the diagnosis of the property that has been presented during the mission, it is suggested to make the attributes of the property visible as a conservation management policy, as well as the safeguarding of Outstanding Universal Value, that in this instance is relegated to the first part of the text, almost with the same value of the diagnosis. Under this premise it is not yet possible to observe how the negative or positive impacts on the attributes of the property or on its Outstanding Universal Value are verified in each project.

Diagnosis, complete on what concerns the different areas therein included, does not deepen in the analysis of the trace, the frame and the interlacing, and the typology that conform it (*Criterion ii*), and does not close each area with a statement of principles to address the analyzed topics to be managed in the future. Consequently, future projects could, for example, not address the importance of architectural and urban type of the property, its authenticity and integrity, putting at risk the continuation of the attributes. *"The first to do, as pointed out by the Burra Charter, is to understand the cultural significance, then the development of policy and finally the management of the property in accordance with that policy."*

It is essential that management policies address the social dimension; it is also essential not to relegate in the management section the conservation of the attributes and values of cultural heritage, which supports social enjoyment. In this sense, the principles and criteria for intervention -both to formulate and to evaluate projects- are necessary, for example, to retrieve the residential interlacing of the Historic Centre since, according to the above mentioned diagnosis Quito Historic Centre has 80.9 % of homes in good or fair condition, the 10.5% is in bad condition and 8.6% in dreadful condition.

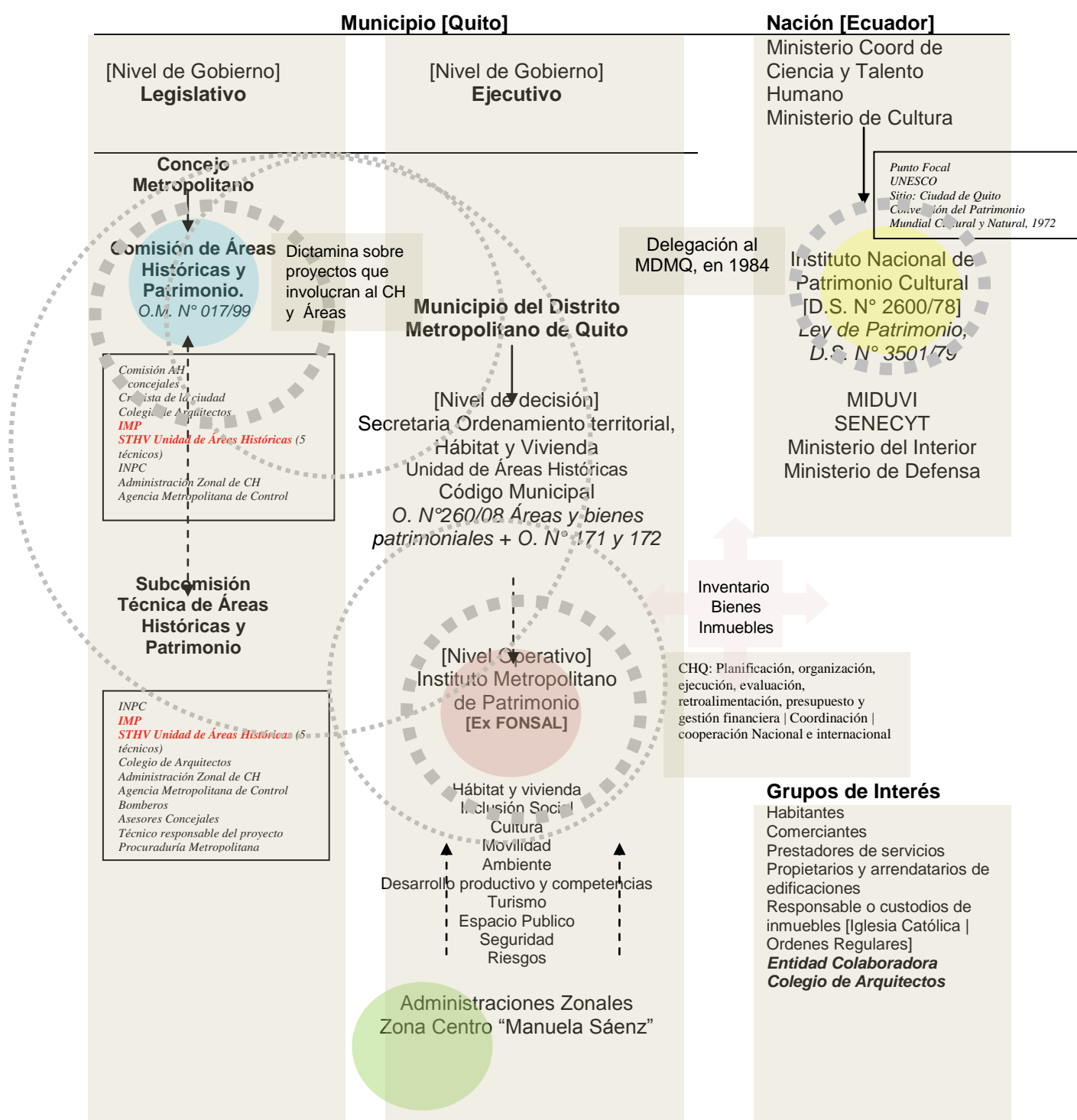
Considering the promotion of a management model for the "co-managing and coordination of projects that are agreed at a political level between the nation and the city", it is suggested that the process of decision-making be reduced in instances and participants. According to the current model [Annex III], it appears that decision-making and management responsibilities are distributed among various entities that, due to their hierarchical differences, make it difficult to interpret roles. [Chart 3]

In this context, the need for a single digitalized inventory system is unavoidable; as it is evident it may be one of the management tools that can achieve unification, at least in an initial instance, of the various processes of administration, management and design. In this regard, the progress of the Inventory of Buildings and furniture was reported on by 50% over 4999 goods, and by 100% for the inventory of intangible goods. Inventories go from general to the particular achieving, for example, to report on the characteristics of each lateral altar in a religious type, incorporating a graphic and photographic file, as well as registers with the conservation status, assessment and intervention recommendations.

The inventory presented is, in the opinion of this mission, the instrument whose implementation is presented as the most immediate, for its progress, its digital format, and for its possible integration into the daily activity of the municipality. It is recommended that, once its development and review are completed, it be institutionalized as the only valid inventory for tangible and intangible goods in order to enforce the existing regulation related to the protection of the Historic Centre of Quito, both at national and municipal level, integrating it on the scale of urban planning and not only applicable to intangible goods.

Gráfico 3. Identificación de organismos responsables de la gestión

*Constitución Nacional, 2008
Código Orgánico de Organización Territorial,
Autonomía y Descentralización, 2010*



For the impact on the field of application by the Management Plan and related urban ordinances, this mission analyzed and toured the property boundaries of the inscribed Historic Centre of Quito and its buffer zone [Chart 4].

The property boundaries surround the founding traces (superimposed on previous pre-Inca and Inca settlements), and develop along pathways that on both lateral sides are defined by significant architecture of centuries XVIII and XIX, as well as of the first stage of the XX century. Each intersection opens almost straight with a direct N-S visual, and more cuts and variables in the E-W direction.

The boundaries of the buffer zone combine in its route sections defined by architecture on both sides or only on one side, with ravines, gorges, stairs, parks and open spaces. These characteristics create a limit that allows the control on future interventions and that, due to its length and routing plus the peculiarities of the territory, not always establishes a full visual to the core, contributing to the regulation variables.

The conditions described for the proposed limits make the urban management of the inscribed property and its buffer zone feasible.

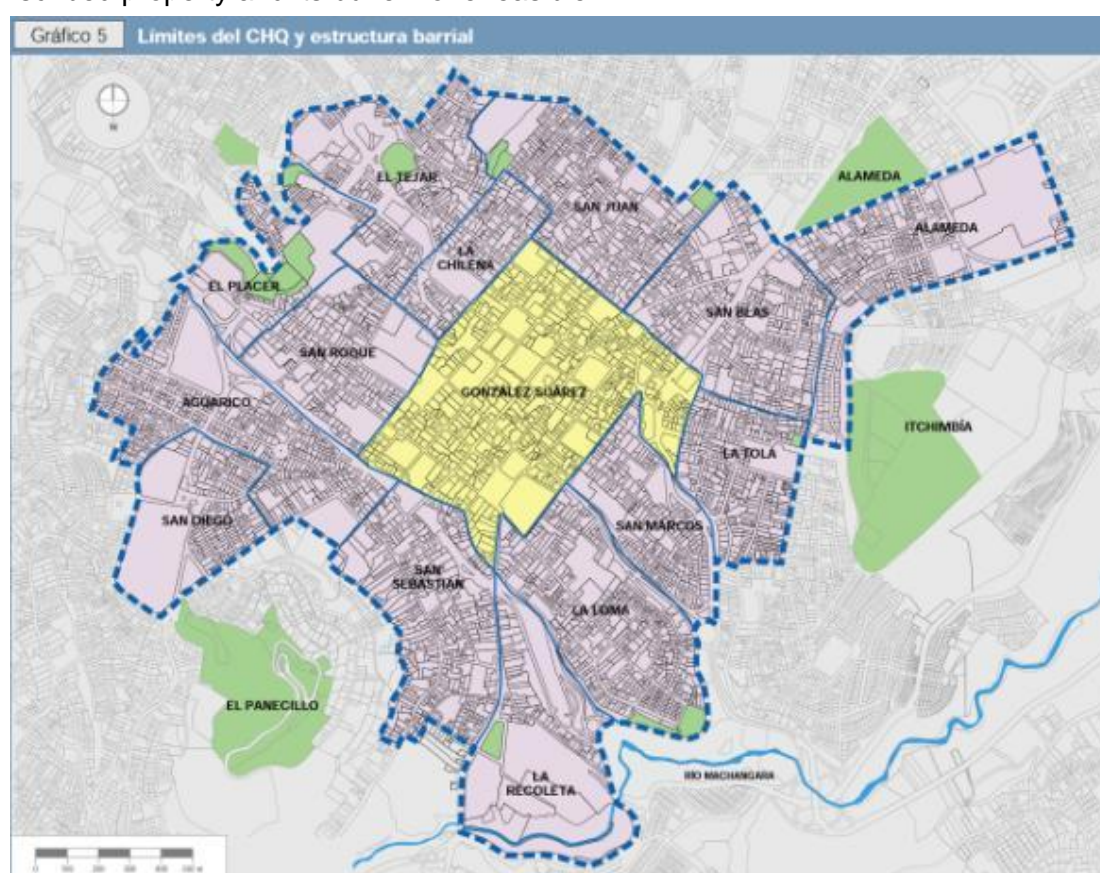


Chart 4: Inscribed property and its buffer zone

Finally **Ordinance N° 0260/0 HERITAGE AREAS**, which is in force and whose major drawbacks are the update of concepts and the definition of the enforcement authority, has a new project in writing of which the mission conducted a review together with the professional IMPQ and STHV teams to suggest, in the first instance, it's clear link to the protection of the attributes and conditions of authenticity and integrity that support the outstanding universal value of the property as well as a more direct and explicit structuring between the valuation of assets, categorization, legal protection and intervention criteria, linked to inventory data sheets. It also noted the importance of specifying and applying the concept of typology –especially in housing- in relation to the urban shape and land use.

Company of Jesus Unit Project

The unit of the Company of Jesus began to be constructed in 1605 and ended in 1765, and faced several reconstructions after the earthquakes that affected Quito, particularly in 1698, 1859, 1868 and 1987. It was intervened by the FONSAL between 1989 and 2001.

The updated project proposal reviewed by the latest conservation report was presented to this mission. This project includes the Cloistered Hotel Project + the Cultural Centre, that at the same time includes the Bell Tower and the Environmental Impact Study requested.

Following the requirements of the World Heritage Committee, the comprehensive project conform the Jesuit Unit in the Cultural Centre area, dedicated to cultural and tourist services, the residence of the Fathers, the offices of the Church Foundation of the Company of Jesus and the Cloistered Hotel itself.

The historic whole is structured through yards, two of which integrates the proposal. Passages parallel to the street contain specific activities, such as offices, classrooms and rooms, mostly unused. The crossing passages are occupied by large areas of religious and social use as the Chapel of San José, the Chapel of the Miracle in the ground level and a multipurpose room in the first floor, and the Auditorium in the first floor, and so respectively in each of the three wings [Chart 5].

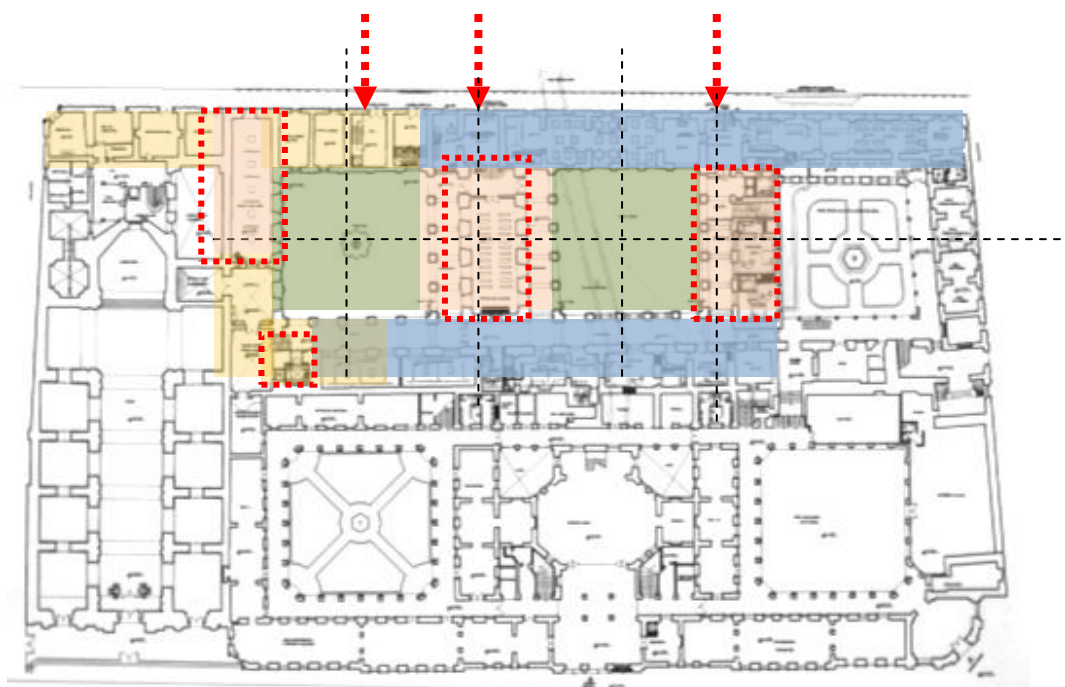


Chart 5. Analysis of significant spaces

Of private use, the Residence of the Fathers is reorganized on the corner of Sucre and Benalcázar; it has two entrances, one at the same corner and another at Benalcázar street. The Jesuit Cultural Centre will be developed in the south and west wings of the south yard, including the Bell Tower. Opening to the religious and general public for the use of the mentioned halls, the rest of the wings bordering the north yard are for the hotel use, with an entrance that corresponds to the former door of the University [Annex IV.1 and 3]

Thus, spaces communicate vertically and horizontally by the existing circulations, keeping the functionality of the original whole [Annex IV. 1 and 3].

Answering to the specific aspects of the project, the following is observed:

- Risk studies are presented: structural, geotechnical and fire safety of the whole.

- The requested Environmental Impact Study is supplied, including an Environmental Management Plan, which covers items that although compatible with the heritage approach, must be completed with the Heritage Impact Study required by this mission.
- A study of touristic feasibility has been prepared, which covers the analysis of the proposed activity.
- A variable for crowning the Bell Tower retaining its current height has been proposed. The design takes the shape of the finishing of the original tower as per the historical documentation graph [Annex IV.2]. The Bell Tower retains its original wall structure as well as the recovered paintings on its inner cover. The proposal maintains the incorporation of an elevator in a central core, of independent structure, around which the ladder does not contact the original walls. This core flow is accessible from the Cultural Centre and from the Cloistered Hotel.
- The technical file comprises the survey of the current state of the entire building, the project proposal with the alternative requested for the finishing of the Bell Tower, the drawings showing the specific interventions in the monumental building and the corresponding structural study. Interventions down in the basement have been reduced, leaving a single sublevel in the south yard, serving hotel amenities.

Regarding the current state of the building and the uses and proposed interventions, the mission notes:

- Interventions involving aggregates of intermediate floors, as in the sector adjacent to the Chapel of the Knights and the Bell Tower must be implemented with independent and reversible structural systems.
- The structural behavior of intermediate floors and metallic covers proposed in the intervention must be verified on property, properly checking their performance in relation to the original building.
- Work on the Bell Tower must continue to observe the criteria of reversibility and differentiation of new components, especially in the new crowning of the tower. It also must ensure the structural stability of the original walls and new aggregates added for the new use.
- The Heritage Impact Study must complete the necessary foundations to ensure the feasibility of the proposed new hotel use.

This mission will make available for the World Heritage Centre the documentation provided by the Foundation, and recommends that any adjustment to the project at work that is approved to keep as a guiding principle the conservation Jesuit Unit, as one of the main architectural and artistic attributes sustaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

Quito's Subway

In Quito's Municipal District and especially in its Historical Centre there are three essential problems regarding mobility:

- High traffic congestion
- Excessive loss of time in transportation
- Pollution Increase

These mobility problems are due to the structuring model and the land occupation, which is characterized by a horizontal dispersion of the urban shadow. *"This expansive phenomenon is associated with the loss of residential density in the most consolidated and served areas of the city and, what is more serious, with an unequal distribution of facilities or urban services, which are concentrated in the hyper Centre."* The growth

towards the north of the city, following the location of the valleys, forces to raise mobility in the same direction, and the historic Centre of Quito, due to its space dimensions, slopes and influx of visitors, becomes to be the Centre of the conflicts. The vehicle fleet amounts to 413 000 vehicles (2013), an increase of 8.19% (2008-2012). 76% of users of the Historic Centre of Quito access it using public transport.

The "Subway of Quito" project is nationally endorsed by the Executive Decree N° 750/12, which provides it a priority ranking, within the frame of the objectives and goals of the National Plan for Good Living 2009-2013, specifically in Objective 11: *"Establish a social, supportive and responsible economic system"*. Its feasibility study began in 2010. By Ordinance No. 0237/12, the Quito Metropolitan Council, resolved to create the "QUITO PUBLIC SUBWAY METROPOLITAN COMPANY".

"Quito's Subway will not be 'one more line'", it will be an element that articulates and orders all the public transport system by integrating the longitudinal and transverse corridors in a mesh of wide territorial coverage"

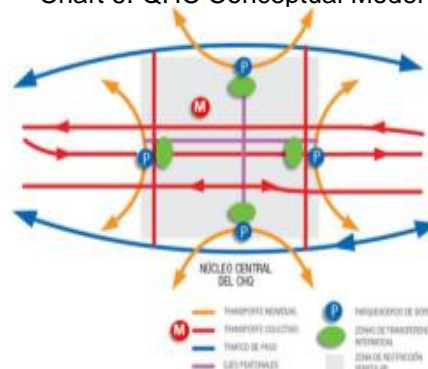
Thus, the Subway participates of the Integrated Transportation System of Quito, which is presented as a conceptual model [Chart 6] that at first meets the following objectives for mobility in the Historic Centre of Quito:

- To preserve the heritage, residential and tourism character of the Historic Centre of Quito, strategic resource for the city and the country, reducing the overall density of motorized traffic and accentuating the facilities for pedestrians and alternative modes of mobility.

The model responds to the following Mobility Principles:

- To move people, not vehicles
- Guarantee the right of the city, with equitable and inclusive access to its services
- Reduce environmental and energy Impact generated by motorized transit
- Create a new citizen culture of coexistence and transportation security

Chart 6. QHC Conceptual Model



The integrated system includes lines of buses, trolley bus, bike paths, ecotracks and the Subway, which works as a joint axis, ensuring that 93% of users in the urban area of Quito will be located less than 400 meters from a stop of the transportation system [Annex V.1]. The project was developed in cooperation with Metro of Madrid, from the creation of the UNMQ, with a shared budget by the Nation and the Municipality of USD 1,499,935. -

Support Studies submitted as part of the feasibility study, are: Cartographic Interpretation, Topography, Archaeology and Paleontology, Heritage Study, Passive Seismic, Vibration Studies, Seismic and Neo tectonic Monitoring, Hydrogeology, Building and Structures Inspection, and Public Services Affected.

From the diagnosis of feasibility studies it should be pointed out that drilling or ground surveys were performed every 300 meters along the 22 kilometers of the subway trace, at two surveys per station at a depth of up to 80 meters, to define the type of soil at the south, Centre and north of the city. On the way 70 perforations were made, in total more than 2800 meters drilled, as well as seismic resistance tests.

It is concluded that 99% of the subsoil in the tracing of Quito's subway, consists of compact soils, especially in the *cangahua*⁴ formation, and the remaining 1% is andesite rock in the vicinity of El Panecillo [Annex V. 2]. The study included a single survey of

⁴ Cangahua: volcanic soils present in hard layers named cangahua (meaning sterile ground), localized in the northern side of the inter Andean alleyway. [C.ZEBROVSKI memories, The soils with cangahua in Ecuador, in the III International Symposium on hardened volcanic soils, Quito, 1996]

the structures of the buildings along the subway trace, because ground settlement should not be discarded during the execution of the work.

For crossing through the Historic Centre of Quito, the Subway [Annex V.3] enters behind El Panecillo and then runs northbound between Cuenca and Benalcazar streets, crossing Av. 24 de Mayo. It crosses beneath Santa Clara square (through the intermediate block between the monasteries of Santa Clara and El Carmen Alto), through San Francisco (between the convents of San Francisco and The Company), keeping the same direction in the following two blocks (between the Convent of la Merced and the Monastery of Concepción), starting then a curve eastbound toward the Teatro square (passing through the northeast corner of the Monastery of Carmen Bajo). It enters diagonally in the mentioned plaza, to the north of the Theater building and starts then another curve northbound to La Alameda [Chart 7].



Chart 7. Trace of the Subway through the Historical Centre of Quito

The Archaeology and Paleontology studies indicate that the downtown area, in places where subway civil works will be located, has alterations in the potential archaeological sites due to urban development. The archaeological sensitivity is high in South and Central zones and medium in the North zone. The deposits were altered in all areas studied, although there is archaeological pre-Hispanic and colonial evidence, intermingled and fragmented, in El Ejido and San Francisco and, specifically in San Francisco, there are two possible archaeological features in situ. A thorough compliance with the monitoring measures contained in the Environmental Management Plan is expected, including further testing or excavations at the onset of debris, prescribed by the competent authority during the construction period.

The Study of Heritage shows the privileged geographical location of the city, the persistence of its "intact, whole, complete" urban layout that, together with the works of art and the architecture, gives it the exceptional and universal single value, indicating also that the first heritage that Quito has is its people. It introduces the spaces of the squares to act as sites that have confronted modifications along the time, some very recent. It is argued that the adaptation of space is necessary to the current needs of the city, extending, for example, the public space.

In short, the subway trace *crosses two squares* [Santa Clara and San Francisco] and the *edge of a convent* [Carmen Alto], and it is stated that *no attribute of the heritage asset is affected*, since, in addition, churches and heritage buildings are reinforced, a work carried out during 23 years by the municipality (verified by registration forms on the stability of buildings). However, permanent monitoring, control and maintenance is required to prevent damage to heritage assets before and during construction to avoid the deterioration of materials, structures and / or ornamentation, the architectural and urban coherence of urban space or natural environment, or the significant loss of historical authenticity.

Based on these technical backgrounds, the "*cut and cover*" method will be used for the construction of stations outside the Historic Centre of Quito, a section of the tunnel line

and a small section in El Labrador in a total area of 3600 meters, with the conventional method of digging with small machinery or by hand a total of 5500 meters in the Historic Centre of Quito and in the area of Solanda; and with a tunneling machine two sections of 3400 meters will be opened between Quitumbe and Av. 24 de Mayo and between El Labrador and El Ejido.

Even though the prefeasibility studies showed options for the location of the station to serve the Historic Centre of Quito [24 de Mayo, Santa Clara, San Francisco, and later, the Teatro], progress was made in developing the Station San Francisco adding the station of the Teatro Square as a reserve. This mission was presented with an update of the studies presented earlier, where most of the improvements analyzed are geometrical optimizations of the tunnel and the stations that allow to:

- Reduce the size of the stations
- Increase security in the construction of tunnels and stations
- Reduce the volume of the necessary field treatments

In general the following is argued, as a benefit of the update of the studies [Annex V.4]:

Section	Project variations	Improvements
TUNNEL between LA MAGDALENA and SAN FRANCISCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Trace variation in the floor to move away from El Panecillo towards West – Modification of trace on profile to cross under Av. 24 de Mayo not affecting it – Surface reduction in the pit of Av. 24 de Mayo – No construction in Santa Clara 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The risk of bumping with andesita (hard rock) during excavation of tunnels is reduced. – Affection to collector 24 de Mayo is avoided and, with that, the excavation deepness needed for the pit of 24 de Mayo is reduced
STATION 07. SAN FRANCISCO [Annex IV.5]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <u>Volume of the station is increased (from 60.000 to 72.000 m³)</u> but all is done with shield-piles – Cannons and galleries are eliminated – Santa Clara's access and the connection tunnels with the station are eliminated (excavation of 140.000 m³ and 16 escalators) – The station is excavated through the connection gallery with 24 de Mayo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The construction is eased by avoiding galleries and, moreover, almost all the station can be built from outside the square – Santa Clara access is eliminated – Direct connection between the station and interchanger 24 de Mayo – The theater is substituted by an exposition hall (a more favorable civil protection)
TUNNEL between SAN FRANCISCO and LA ALAMEDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Trace readjustment in the ground as a consequence of the design of the station of El Teatro in Reserve 5 – Deepening of the trace to enlarge terrain under buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Security is increased as there will be a major thickness of the terrain above the tunnel
TEATRO SQUARE STATION	No data	No data

As mitigation measures in the Construction Phase the following measures, among others, are proposed:

- Land extraction is performed through a gallery beneath the Cuenca street that links the square with Av 24 de Mayo, rather than through Santa Clara, so trucks will not circulate through the Historic Centre of Quito [this gallery will then be transformed into one of the entrances from Av 24 de Mayo to the San Francisco station, minimizing the presence of particulate matter, although the sealing of buildings and collections is planned.
- Piles that substantially reduce noise level and diminish the need for auxiliary facilities replace shields.

- Automated and robotic stations will be installed in the San Francisco Square with prisms to detect any vibration during construction.
- All soil improvement treatments deemed necessary would be applied to ensure its stability, as well as of the overall integrity of the historic buildings in the Historic Centre of Quito.
- Information will be gathered on trades, festivals, marketers and people linked to the squares. The diagnosis propositions to follow will be presented and a specific plan will be raised to avoid social, economic and cultural imbalances and affectations.

The presentation focuses on justifying the location of the San Francisco station at the expense of open options and implement technological advances presented to them. At this stage access Santa Clara is eliminated from the project, which is an improvement in the project. The variable related to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property do not appear in the analysis as strong as it should, and Heritage Impact Study of all options for potential stations for the Historic Centre, including Santa Clara, 24 de Mayo and Teatro Square, together with those relating to environmental impact studies, are lacking.

Although sensitive areas appear to be identified in terms of archeology and heritage in the Historic Centre of Quito, these are blurred with the progress of the analysis and are partially recovered in mitigations.

Technical improvements are shown with which Quito's Subway will contribute for the environment and the mobility in the property, they are agreed upon but they are not applied in a similar way to convincingly support the conservation of the attributes of the property. For example the station options and / or entrances in Av. 24 de Mayo and Santa Clara are not included in the archaeological studies. While it is expected that these sites have been quite intervened along time, the reports do not provide specific data, much needed as the project plans major changes to the property that should not distort the physical or other evidence provided therein.

Given the high archaeological and architectural sensitivity identified for the Centre sector, where the importance of cultural heritage is highlighted, as well as its value, conservation, vulnerability and empowerment, it should be understood that the development can be planned based on an improvement in the quality of life of the inhabitants –objective of the heritage conservation and principle of the Convention-, but should not be designed towards a modern image to attract tourists. The quality and authenticity of the property attributes have been enough to qualify it as a tourist destination.

There are no results from the Socialization Process of the Historic Centre of Quito that reflect ownership by the residents of the project in general and of Quito's Subway in the Historic Centre of Quito in particular, even when a Participatory Management System is in operation.

Regarding access to the Metro, according to the project, the core area of the Historic Centre of Quito and its buffer zone shall be intervened in three points:

- **Teatro Station.** The station proposed for the Teatro Square, reserved⁵, will be built in a next stage – with no execution date-. The intervention is conditioned to the demolition of an existing building and the subsequent redesign of the urban space. The redesign proposals will have to focus on the replacement of urban form, consistent with urban spaces. These works were originally expected to start in April 2013 for completion in late 2016. Since its

⁵ Complementary and updated information to the Report of Quito's Subway in the Historic Centre of Quito, May 2013. Ítem 2.1. Cartographic Interpretation: (...) *"in order to shorten distances between the stops of San Francisco and Alameda, Station Plaza del Teatro is considered as <Station Nº 5 in Reserve> of the preliminary trace and in the definitive trace of the first line of Quito's Subway –PLMQ, as one station of the 2 main station of the HCQ".*

construction will mitigate the impact of the flow of users by distributing the access to the Historic Centre of Quito among other proposed stations, it is essential that the State Party clarify the schedule of work and the commitment to the construction of this station.

The flow of users is reported in the following table:

Flow of people per minute leaving the station

- **Morning peak hour: 15 people / minute**
- **Plain peak hour: 7 people / minute**

Access is designed from one of the nearby buildings, which it is expected to be demolished, offering some options regarding its formal resolution and creating a new station in the area of the demolished building. The station structure involves the use of a combination of techniques to ensure the stability of the surrounding buildings. In its current total area, the Teatro Square presents almost the same proportions as the one of Santa Clara and half of San Francisco, whose free dimension is close to the demolition of part of the contiguous block. (Annex V.8]. The demolition of existing building, based on structural and functional risks, and its release as an open space affects the urban shape of the city.

- **San Francisco Station.** This station will be the first one to be built in de Historic Centre of Quito and demands hand digging of the volume needed, approximately more than 3 levels. This area, considered of high archeological and architectonic sensibility will also be connected to the interchange area of 24 de Mayo. (Annex V.6]:

The station will occupy half of the current square, doubles the Teatro Station, and access is proposed to be from the Pichincha Bank building on the south corner of Sucre and Benalcázar. In this case, the edge bays of the existing building are maintained, the intermediate mezzanines will be demolished and the connection to the station will be from the Centre of the lot [Annex V.7]. This access opens only on Sucre Street, which is pedestrian.

Regarding the flow of users, the following data is provided:

Flow of people per minute that will leave the station: Benalcázar and Sucre

- **Morning peak hour: 19 people / minute**
- **Plain peak hour: 9 people / minute**

In this case, it should be established the relationships among spaces and flows of people if it is understood that there will be 1140 people per hour leaving the station to join the 800 circulating on Benalcázar street between Rocafuerte and Espejo, for example, and with 3700 people circulating in Sucre street between García Moreno and Cuenca.

Even though the technical conditions presented guarantee the quality of the intervention the spatial development of the station itself seems excessive considering that it will share the load of users with the Teatro Station.

The intervention in the current headquarters of Pichincha Bank will also require a structural study that would ensure its stability, since the proposal eliminates the intermediate floors; and a functional study is also required to demonstrate the compatibility of the new use and its impact on cultural assessment of building and the property.

- **24 de Mayo Exchanger.** Its construction presents a greater technical complexity due to the geological characteristics and because of the existing tracks and infrastructures. In the update, it is proposed to reduce the space

affected and the use of the exit from the tunnel that will allow the soil removal from the excavation of San Francisco, and later it will be transformed into a space of interconnection of diverse transport services.

The Quito's Subway project involves changes in the Historic Centre of Quito. *"Change, mentions the Burra Charter, may be necessary to maintain the cultural significance, but is undesirable when it reduces it. The quantity of changes in a site should be guided by the cultural significance of the site and its proper interpretation"*. It is recommended to reconsider the options of Santa Clara and Teatro squares as feasible, as they have accesses that do not overlap with tracks of which values for pedestrian use will complicate even more the current mobility of the Historic Centre of Quito.

If the urban space of Quito has a recognized universal cultural value, property management must avoid the risk of turning it into a consumer product that may lead it to the loss of its authenticity, reevaluating the location, size and functionality of the stations according to the matrix proposed by the Heritage Impact Study.

New public spaces | Revitalization Program of the Historic Centre⁶

In the goal of working together the National and Local Governments to recover the Historic Centre of Quito, a workshop was held in 2012, with the aim to obtain supplies for a medium-term plan (5 years) with an emergent program of emblematic actions that allow the reposition of the Historic Centre and its management⁷.

The Revitalization Program of the Historical Centre - NATIONAL GOVERNMENT-MDMQ proposes the following as mission and vision:

Long-Term Vision

- Be an exceptional place to live, friendly and inclusive, enchanting for its beauty and rich culture.
- Be a world referent of excellence in the management of historic Centers.

Mission

- To be, until 2017, a living core of our identities and cultural and historical heritage of the world⁸.

In this context, the scope of creating public spaces that are located in relation to Shaft 2, squares and public spaces [Figure 8] was privileged, and that along with the rehabilitation of housing and rental housing are the responsibility of MIDUVI.

The shaft consists of three (possibly four) squares, which are located on the blocks of the Convent of San Agustín, the Cathedral and the Monastery of the Immaculate Conception, and the space for public use is achieved by demolition or renovation of four existing buildings. No technical files of these projects were presented.

⁶ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O5uib7jktpk>

⁷ There exist two instances for execution: one with a political character and another with a technical character. The Political Committee is composed by the Minister of Urban Development and Housing and the Metropolitan Mayor of Quito, and determines the definitions of general policy; and the Technical Committee is composed by delegates and is responsible for the operability and management of the projects to be developed. During this period of time the institutions assigned to MDMQ (IMP) and the National Government (INTERIOR MINISTRY, MIDUVI, MINISTRY OF CULTURE, MINISTRY OF DEFENSE, among others) will be the ones to run the emerging projects.

⁸ MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF QUITO, draft document, October 2012.

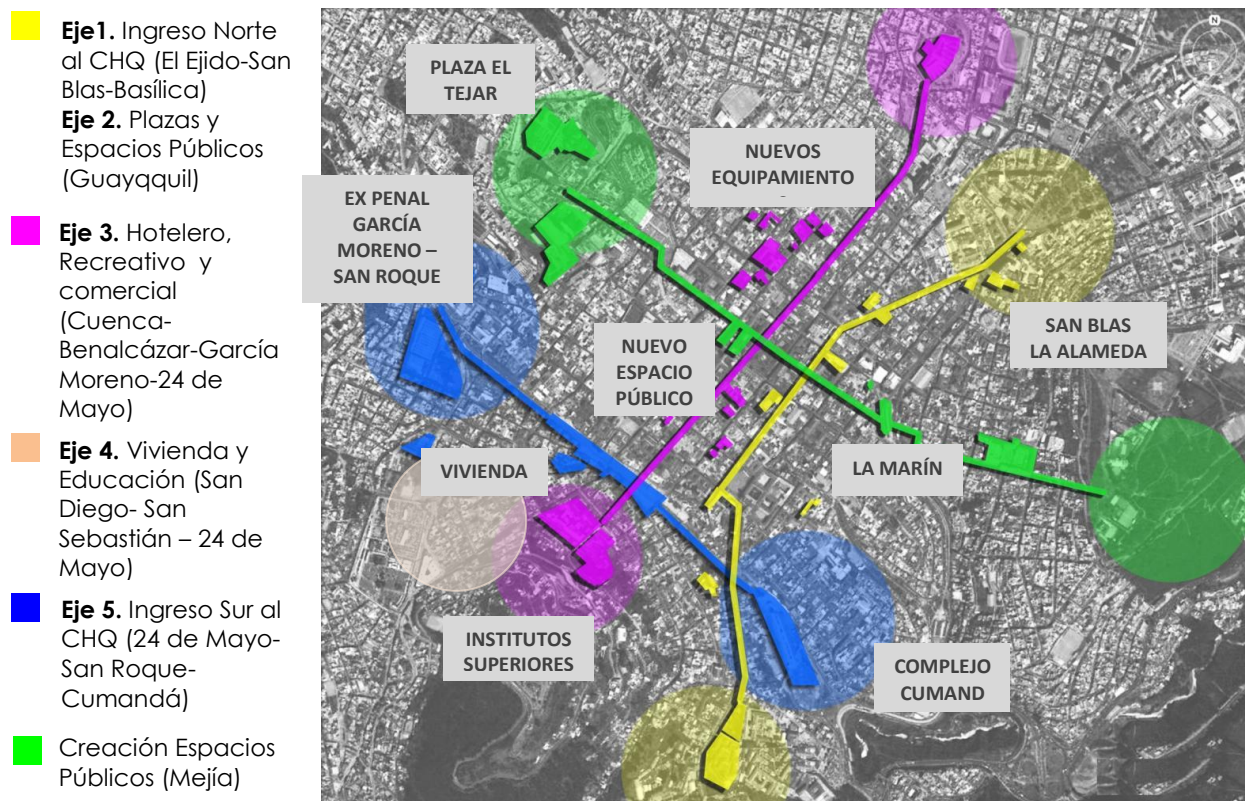


Chart 8. Interventions Proposed in QHC. Revitalization Program of the Historic Centre

On these proposals there is no evidence of a previous analysis or a clear diagnosis on the impact assessment of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as a whole (or of the buildings in particular), to ensure the conservation of the attributes and their integrity. Although the need for public spaces at the historic Centre of Quito constitute a requirement to solve, and / or selected buildings could hold or not an aesthetic value, the process requires a heritage impact assessment, because it is risky to destroy attributes that support the inscription of the City of Quito in the World Heritage List.

The Burra Charter states: *"8.1 Conservation requires the maintenance of an appropriate visual environment (e.g.: shape, scale, color, texture and materials) and other relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the site. New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes that may adversely affect the environment or related issues are not appropriate"*. That's why Heritage Impact Assessments are useful to define, for example, on how the planned interventions impact on the shape and the property design, its material and substance, its use and function, the traditions and techniques, etc., and in the artistic, historical, scientific and social dimensions.

It is feasible and essential to contemplate the adaptation of the space to the needs of the city in use, but not in shape, because in this property the urban shape is one of its most significant attributes. In the development of this report it has been consigned how the conservation of the Historic Centre of Quito along time constitutes, to all and sundry, for beginners and experts, one of its most attractive and interesting features.

This permanence has authenticity, i.e., under the Brasilia Document on Authenticity [Brazil 1995], *there is a correspondence between the material object and its meaning*. This is easily verified by comparing historical maps of Quito [Annex VI.1]: all the cited blocks do exist; they are occupied, they outwardly define the continuity of the public space, i.e. its trace. The plot and the interlacing even show singular permanence. Graphics and bibliographic documents also cite the three main squares in Quito, and

how the overlapping on to the Inca settlement determined the route of the Spanish model, modified the linearity of the streets in checkerboard. These documents demonstrate the generation and persistence of compact, multi-functionality and readability of the Historic Centre of Quito, and warn on the absence of urban historical analysis in the diagnostics.

"In buildings and sets of cultural value, warns the same Letter of Brasilia, the façade option, the merely scenographical, fragments, collage, dissections, are undesirable while producing loss of intrinsic authenticity of the property."

As for the buildings proposed to be demolished, these belong to the line of the Modern Movement, in his rationalist variant and are located in significant city blocks:

- Block of the Convent of San Agustín | San Agustín Passage in Commercial Building (Old Civil Registry) [Annex VI.2]
- Block of the Monastery of the Inmaculada Concepción | Health Directorate of the Province of Pichincha, 1950-7? Enrique and Lionel Ledesma. (Demolished) [Annex VI.3]
- Block of the Cathedral | Amador Passage, 1953, Giovanni Rota (1899-1969), Award to Ornament of the Municipality of Quito, 1956 | Loan Bank, 1962, today the National Institute for Children and Families, Ramiro Pérez Martínez, Award to Ornament of the Municipality of Quito, 1965 | [Hotel Auca] [Annex VI.4]

The genesis of its own design *-ornament is a crime*, among other consideration-, it should keep away these architectural expressions of the ornamental aesthetic research, favoring the function over the shape. Not for this it lacks of values and therefore the Madrid Document (2011)⁹ precisely warns on the indifference with which the modern heritage is observed, and requests to comparatively evaluate these goods to analyze and understand their meaning. Previously, the Istanbul Declaration¹⁰ required the need to advance on the study of the cultural and social value of the architectural heritage of the XX century, as well as to contribute to their economic viability.

The architectural heritage of the XX century is also a living heritage that is essential to adequately understand, define, interpret and manage for future generations. For example the Amador passage, built by the Italian architect-engineer Giovanni Rota (1899-1969), was awarded the Ornament Prize of the Municipality of Quito in 1956, *"for its architectural design and its remarkable functional characteristics, which has contributed to the beautification of the City"*.

In brief, it is sufficient to recall that the Venice Charter warned on that the *"restoration of a historic Centre all the contributions that define the current configuration (...) must be respected, no matter what era they belong, since unity of style is not the target of restoration"*.

The urban shape of Quito in its current status prevails in the memory of its inhabitants. It results from the contributions of 481 years of building a way of living whose physical characteristics -by proposing its inclusion on the List of World Heritage-, constitute attributes that express its outstanding universal value. To replace filled by empties means a significant alteration in the urban interlacing, to which an execution without the development of the technical and legal processes involving these decisions is added.

⁹ Document of Madrid. "Conservation Criteria of the Architectonic Heritage of the XX Century." Heritage Cientific Committee XX Century by ICOMOS International. 2011

¹⁰ Istambul Declaration. Symposium "Conservation of Architectonic and Industrial Heritage of the XX Century. ICOMOS Europe , DOCOMOMO, 2002

New projects

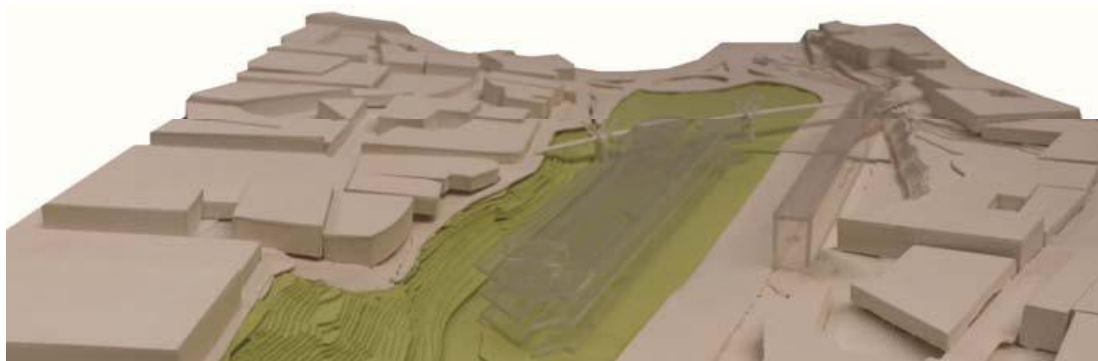
The following is a list of projects executed or in project located in the core or in the buffer zone of the Historic Centre of Quito. This mission toured some of the works quoted.

Projects by MDMQ

- **Creation of public spaces:**
 - Gran Pasaje building (demolition) – in front of Sucre Theatre
- **Urban revitalization:**
 - San Blas square and its surroundings
- **Rehabilitation:**
 - Old Terrestrial Terminal in Quito, CUMANDÁ | New Service - Cultural-Recreational Complex.

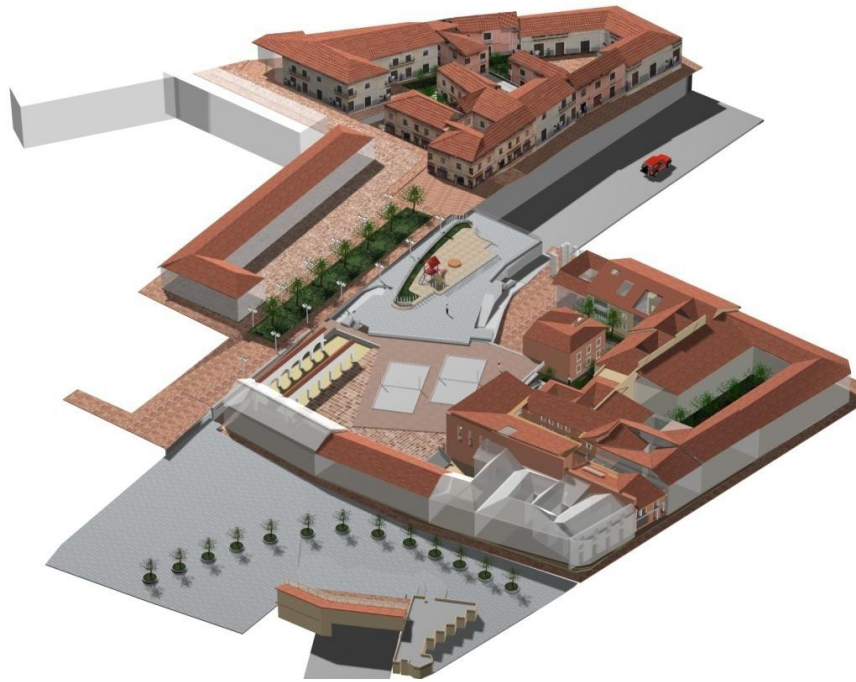
The Cumandá Old Terminal intervention proposal is part of a set of strategies of the Municipality to recover this place among those that may be mentioned:

Environmental recovery, Recovery of historical and natural heritage, public space allocation, re-functioning of the existing buildings, Optimization of financial and material resources available, Creation of a new urban reference, and all aimed to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of the city and the sector. In progress.



- San Roque market and its surroundings
- San Marcos Community Development Centre (CDC)
- San Diego Community Development Centre and platform

The San Diego CDC is a place for meeting and to exercise citizens' rights, social inclusion and intercultural dialogue, led to the formation and strengthening of participatory processes, self-management and community organization. It looks forward to the growth of individuals through a model of inclusion and responsibility that includes training programs in art, culture, information technology, communication, educational support, vocational training, physical activation and recreation. It promotes the formation of citizenship with emphasis in knowledge, and the exercise of citizens' rights, which are the basis for a social, just and harmonious life. It is linked to one of the social housing projects. Once the CDC building is finished, platform and homes will be at work.



- Carmen Alto Museum – adequacy and equipping

- **Urban infrastructure**

Construction of a Bridge to integrate de City Museum with 24 de Mayo Boulevard

- **Mobility**

- Parking edge
- Contract of studies for the Alternative Mobility System for the Historic Centre of Quito

- **Project for beggary attention**

- Construction of a new place

- **Refunctioning of La Marín**

- **Restoration and Conservation of Monumental Goods**

- San Agustín Convent: East Paneling, Capitular Hall and Easel painting by Miguel de Santiago.
- Santa Clara and the Conceptas: Belén pieces
- Monastery of Carmen Alto: Mural easel painting, sculpture and textiles
- Santo Domingo Convent: Mural painting and marquetry
- El Belén Church: Altarpiece
- Santa Bárbara Church: Altarpieces, sculpture and moisture sanitation
- Old Tumbaco church: Mural painting

In general, projects that affect existing buildings have observed correct intervention criteria, correctly resolving in some cases the provision of new services and infrastructure together with the conservation of the architectural heritage.

Those that affect the urban space vary in proportions and materials, being their location in relation to the topography of the place a decisive factor to approach the project. The IMPQ have the technical files of the works, and the mission has consulted them.

The above projects also contribute to relocate activities incompatible with the Historic Centre of Quito, and are linked with recovery projects of the urban space (roads, facades, roofs, underground wiring), and planning towards improving safety and risk prevention at the property.

Projects by MIDUVI

- Creation of public spaces
- Rehabilitation and new use
- Houses for Embassies
- Simon Bolivar School
- Ex Prison Garcia Moreno
- Housing for Rent [familiar, to university students, for embassies]
- IESS estate

No technical files of these projects were presented, of which only the demolition of a building was carried out to create one of the new public spaces.

Several of the projects relate to housing typology, trying to stabilize the population of the Historic Centre of Quito, as the diagnosis almost does not record residential housing in the core. For this item it would be interesting to recover projects that have marked the property management, as the "Tune your house", for the external recovery of houses with heritage value.

It should be noted that both the IMPQ and other municipal departments, among them the City Museums Foundation have developed an intensive program of plans and programs in the own offices of the Museums and the public space of the Historic Centre of Quito, such as "Tell me about your Quito", "Differential", "Friction Environments Complex Realities", "Quito Live Culture" (Cinema Q | Metropolitan Schools of Art and Culture | Museum District | Quito Reeds), and "Community Mediation"(Research on pedagogy stories and others: trajectory of popular education and community radio in the Andean region of Ecuador | Museums Communities: possible collaborations | ¡To the orchard! | Communitarian mediation in museums) Intensive social work, and the nifty recovery of heritage spaces to serve the community are demonstrated.

Similarly, it has been confirmed the interest for the rescue and training in skills related to cultural heritage, in the proposal created by the Coordinating Ministry of Knowledge and Human Talent, MDMQ, SENESCYT and MCYP, of the Technical and Technological Superior Institute of Tourism and Heritage, by recovering the experience of the Training Workshops in Quito and San Andrés, which will operate in three city-owned properties: The ex penitentiary Yavirac Jail, Municipal Public Baths of Yavirac, and Municipal Workshops.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Revision of the actual status of conservation of the World Heritage property

Factors affecting the property that are cited in the previous state of conservation reports are as follows:

- a. Development pressures that can affect the authenticity of the property;
- b. Weaknesses in the implementation process of making decisions concerning conservation;
- c. Interventions Bell Tower of the Company of Jesus.

The attributes defined in the retrospective statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the City of Quito mostly refer to the relationship between urban shape, the architecture and the landscape, its permanence and authenticity.

In that sense, the Management Plan should ensure the conservation of these and other attributes, overcoming the instance of isolated interventions and implementing essential tools like inventory to put order in the management of the property. Likewise, the responsibility for the management or co-management should be clearly defined at the end, because it generates actions that affect the values of the property.

Without this process actions arise that may affect the Outstanding Universal Value as the projects of new public spaces, or even complicate the resolution of projects necessary for the Historic Centre of Quito as Quito's Subway, or produce a lack of a clear intervention criteria by the authority, as noted for the project proposal for the Jesuit Unit.

This mission underlines the intention of reaching a comprehensive planning for the property, as well as the social and inclusive approach to bring closer collaboration and returns heritage to the citizens, with a sustained and increasing investment.

The coordination of projects in the Plan of Rehabilitation of the Historic Centre of Quito has a special interest for the inclusion of all stakeholders, for the recognition of a diverse heritage and of new assets in the context of a participatory management.

The recovery of goods and spaces in several cases decided their use through social participation, and it is expected that this practice will prevail, with the support of a professional and specialized technical team.

However, the development of the social dimension of the heritage should not relegate the physical and symbolic dimension. The headquarters of the Community Development Centers (CDC), and their activity are examples of how these two attitudes can go together to achieve recovery and enrich them. In this planning, with the intention to strengthen neighborhood structures, these interventions multiply in the Buffer Area and in other historic neighborhoods.

In view of the above, the following is observed and **recommended**:

Management Plan for the City of Quito

On the Management Plan project presented during the mission, it is suggested to make visible as management policy the conservation and protection of the attributes that support the Outstanding Universal Value of the inscribed property. In the preview of this document it is not yet possible to observe how in each project the negative or positive impact on the attributes of the property or on its Outstanding Universal Value is verified.

Diagnosis should deepen the analysis of the trace, the frame and the interlacing, and the typologies that conform it (*Criterion ii*), study that provides the historic urban property occupancy patterns. A declaration of principles must be incorporated to each proposed program to address the management of the topics analyzed. The principles set out in the Plan are those that frame any future intervention to -for example-, recover the importance of the architectural and urban type of the property, its authenticity and integrity, ensuring the permanence of the attributes. Similarly these principles and intervention criteria -both to formulate and to evaluate projects- are necessary, for example to recover the residential interlacing of the Historical Centre.

- The dispersion of management tools causes that overlapping of competencies and the implementation and project development with no adequate control. It is necessary to complete the drafting of the Management Plan in accordance with the criteria worked [principles and evaluations], strengthening the attributes and values of the property as guiding principles -particularly those that support the Outstanding Universal Value—.

Should it be considered to promote a management model of *"co-management and coordination of projects agreed at a political level between the nation and the city"*, it is suggested that the decision making process be reduced in instances and participants. It is reiterated that, according to the current model, decision making and responsibilities in management appear distributed among several agencies –concentrated in the IMPQ–, that for their hierarchical difference difficult the interpretation of roles.

- Decision-making is shared and the organic structures of the institutions are changed or deleted. To strengthen the governance of the property it is necessary to define the authority for the implementation of the Management Plan and the municipal bylaws governing the property, and give it a consistent hierarchy in the organizational chart.

In this context, the need for a single digitized inventory system should be enforced, as it is evidenced as one of the management tools that can achieve unification, at least in an initial instance, of the various processes of administration, management and design. Likewise, in the review of special urban regulating ordinances in force for the Historic Centre of Quito the link of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property to the protection of its attributes must be clearly established, as well as a more direct and explicit structuring among the valuation of the assets, their categorization, legal protection and intervention criteria, linked to the data in the inventory sheets. The requirements described for the proposed limits for the inscribed property and for its buffer zone make the urban management of the property viable in practice.

Also, in relation to other reference topics for this mission, it is essential to specify and implement the concept of typology –especially in housing–, in relation to the urban shape and the land use.

- It is recommended to complete the process of updating the legislation and other management instruments currently being developed at national and municipal levels, and give an end to the approval processes for its implementation.
- It is recommended that, once the Inventory development and revision are completed, to institutionalize it as the only valid inventory in order to enforce the existing regulations related to the protection of the Historic Centre of Quito, both at national and municipal level, integrating it into the urban planning scale and not only applicable to isolated property.
- The management tools that are updated and generated for the property must arise from the incorporation of the attributes that express its Outstanding Universal Value and to preserve the conditions of authenticity and integrity.

Company of Jesus Unit | Cloistered Hotel + Cultural Centre + Residency + Offices of the Company of Jesus Church

The historic unit of the Order of the Company of Jesus -one of the main architectural and artistic attributes of the property- is structured through patios, two of which make up the proposal. The bays, parallel to the street, contained the specific activities of the Order, now mostly unused. The transversals are occupied by large areas of religious and social use as the Chapel of San José, the Chapel del Milagro in the ground floor and multipurpose room in the first floor, and the Auditorium in the first floor, and respectively in each of the three wings. The project features new uses in these wings, opening the lounges mentioned for religious and social groups use. Thus these unique spaces communicate vertically and horizontally through the existing circulations, keeping the functionality of the original set.

In the development of the remainder of the project and during the execution of the work the following is required:

- Interventions involving the aggregates of intermediate floors, as in the sector adjacent to the Chapel of the Knights and the Bell Tower, must be done with independent and reversible structural systems.
- The structural behaviour of proposals mezzanines and metallic roofs proposed for the intervention should be verified at the construction property by properly checking the operation in relation to the original building.
- Work on the Bell Tower must continue to observe the criteria of reversibility and differentiation of new components, especially in the crowning of the new tower. It also must ensure the structural stability of the original walls and of the new function aggregates in the new use.
- The Heritage Impact Study must complete the necessary foundations to ensure the feasibility of the proposed new hotelier use and the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value.

Quito's Subway | Integrated Transport System of Quito

Quito's Subway is presented as a conceptual model, which in its passage through the historic Centre of Quito enters behind El Panecillo and then northbound between Cuenca and Benalcázar streets, crossing Avenue 24 de Mayo. It continues to Santa Clara square (through the intermediate block between the monasteries of Santa Clara and El Carmen Alto), along San Francisco (between the convents of San Francisco and The Company), keeping the same direction in the following two squares (between Convent de la Merced and the Monastery de la Concepción), and then starts a curve eastbound toward the Teatro square (through the northeast corner of the Monastery del Carmen Bajo). The train line enters diagonally to the mentioned square, up north of the Teatro building and goes along in another curve northbound to La Alameda.

The area is classified as High Archaeological Sensitivity in the South and Central zones and of medium sensitivity the northern zone. The deposits were altered in all areas studied. The aspects analyzed for the items of Archaeology, Paleontology and Heritage blur while analysis is in progress, and then they are partially recovered in mitigation.

- Recognizing the mobility conflict that the Historic Centre of Quito presents, Quito's Subway Project is defined as a feasible solution. Heritage Impact Assessments, following the guidelines developed ICOMOS, are required to complete all the studies of the project, from the perspective of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.
- As presentations indicate, and as required by international standards, ongoing monitoring, control and maintenance are necessary to prevent damage to the heritage property before and during construction so to prevent alteration of materials, structures and / or ornamentation, the architectural and urban coherence of urban space or the natural environment, or significant loss of historical authenticity.

The amendments presented show an update of the advanced studies presented to the World Heritage Centre-UNESCO, where most of the analyzed improvements are geometric optimizations of the tunnel and the stations that allow:

- Reduce the size of the stations
- Increase security in the construction of tunnels and stations
- Reduce the volume of necessary ground in their treatment

The presentation focuses on justifying the location of the San Francisco station at the expense of opening other options and implement technological advances presented to them, eliminating from the project the Santa Clara access. The heritage aspects and the attributes that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property do not appear as strong as they should in the analysis.

Even though the technical conditions presented guarantee the quality of the intervention, the spatial intervention of the station itself seems excessive considering that the load of users will be shared with the Teatro Station. In turn, the division of passengers flow will exist only when the Teatro square, planned at a later stage, is built. It is recommended to reconsider the options of Santa Clara and Teatro squares as feasible options, whose accesses do not overlap with paths for pedestrian use making the current mobility of the Historic Centre of Quito more complex.

If the urban area of Quito has a recognized universal cultural value, property management must avoid the risk of turning it into a consumer product that leads to the loss of its authenticity, re-evaluating the location, dimensions and functionality of the stations according to the matrix proposed by the Heritage Impact Assessment guidelines.

- It is strongly recommended to review the location of the station located in the San Francisco square, returning to the options already presented for Santa Clara and Teatro squares. This would satisfy the conservation of the outstanding universal value of the City of Quito, by prioritizing the significance of the property over technical advantages.
- Given the particular characteristics of San Francisco, its role as the iconic landmark of the property inscribed in the World Heritage List and the anticipated flow of 24 000 passengers per day, it would be important to consider the project for the Teatro Square as a main option.

Results obtained from the Socialization Process of the Historic Centre of Quito that reflect ownership of the project in general by the residents and of Quito's Subway in the Historic Centre of Quito in particular, must be added to this Heritage Impact Study from the application for this Participatory Management System project in operation.

- Understanding that there are tools to socialize the project and include participatory management, -as verified for other projects-, it would be consistent to add them to the definition of the project issues, overcoming the single technical diffusion.

The development of the property can be planned based on an improvement in the quality of life of the population – the purpose of heritage conservation and principle of the Convention-, but should not be designed towards a modern image to attract tourists. The quality and authenticity of the attributes of the property have been enough to qualify it as a tourist destination.

New public spaces | Revitalization Program of the Historical Centre

The proposed new public spaces system is located in blocks that own monumental properties and real property that match the line of the international Modern Movement, namely:

- Square block of the San Agustín Convent | Commercial Passage Building of San Augustine (Old Civil Registry)
- Square block of the Monastery of the Inmaculada Concepción | Directorate of Health of the Province of Pichincha, 1950-7? Enrique and Lionel Ledesma. (Demolished)
- Square block of the Cathedral | Passage Amador, 1953, Giovanni Rota (1899-1969), Ornato Award by the Municipality of Quito, 1956 | Loan Bank, 1962, today National Institute for Children and Families, Ramiro Pérez Martínez, Ornato Award of the Municipality of Quito, 1965 | [Hotel Auca].

In these proposals there is no evidence of a previous analysis and a clear diagnosis of the impact assessment on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as a whole, (or on the buildings in particular), to ensure the conservation of the attributes and their integrity. Although the need for public spaces at a domestic scale in the Historic Centre

of Quito constitute a requirement to be solved, and / or selected buildings can hold or not an aesthetic value, the process requires a heritage impact assessment, because destroying property attributes is a risk.

Even if it is feasible and necessary to contemplate the space adaptation to the needs of the city in its use, this should not affect its shape. In this property of urban shape is one of the most significant attributes documented through historical documents that demonstrate the generation and persistence of the compactness, multi-functionality and readability of the Historic Centre of Quito, and that also warn on the absence of urban historical analysis in the diagnosis of these projects. Replacing full by empty means a significant alteration in the urban interlacing, in addition to an execution without the development of the technical and legal processes entailed in these decisions.

- It is encouraged to reconsider the opening of new urban spaces that alter the urban shape that contributes to the Outstanding Universal Value of the City of Quito.
- It is suggested to deepen the historical analysis of the trace, the surface and the interlacing to recover land occupation patterns and infer from them the potential gains of ancient spaces, such as the blocks cores, patios, orchards, etc.
- It is warned, as well, the need to always look for administrative processes in force concerning authorizations required for new projects in the Historic Centre of Quito, in the context of the intention to move on in shared management between the Metropolitan District of Quito and National State.

The buildings proposed to be demolished belong to the line of the Modern Movement, in its rationalist variant, whose own genesis of design moves away these architectural expressions from ornamental aesthetic search, favoring function over shape

- It is requested to comparatively assess property bequeathed by the Modern Movement, so to analyze and understand their meaning, including them in the inventory.
- It is recommended to develop Heritage Impact studies for those projects to be developed within the inscribed property, and implement administrative procedures established by the World Heritage Convention and Practical Guidelines, particularly in regard to paragraph 172.

New projects

In general, projects involving existing buildings have observed correct intervention criteria, resolving rightly in some cases the provision of new services and infrastructure together with the conservation of the architectural and urban heritage. Those that affect the urban space vary on what respects to proportions and materials, being its location in relation to the topography a decisive factor to aim the project. Its incidence regarding the Outstanding Universal Value of the property must be analyzed in light of the results of applying the corresponding Heritage Impact Study.

As for projects that propose the construction of new public spaces, no technical dossiers required for them were presented. From those proposed, the building of the Health Directorate of the Province of Pichincha has been demolished, and the construction of the square is in process.

- It is recommended to inform the World Heritage Centre on projects completed and in progress, according to the administrative procedures established by the World Heritage Convention and Operational Guidelines in its paragraph 172.
- It is advised, that from now on, Heritage Impact Assessments are developed for projects relating to the World Heritage property that might affect their attributes.

"The protection and enhancement of the monumental and artistic heritage does not contravene, theoretically or practically, with a scientifically developed urban policy regulation. Far from this, it must be a complement to it. To confirm this view the following paragraph of the Weiss Report presented to the Cultural and Scientific Commission of the Council of Europe (1963) is reproduced as follows: "you can equip a country without disfiguring it: preparing and serving the future without destroying the past".

Standards of Quito, 1977. Title IV.2. The conciliatory solution

5. ANNEXES

Annex I. Itinerary and program

October 20	15:00	Arrival at Airport	IMPQ	Airport "Mariscal Sucre" in Quito	
	17:00	Check in Hotel Stubel		Guapulo	
DAY 1	TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE	PLACE	ATTENDEES
21 de octubre	8:30	Welcome	IMPQ Director,	Hotel Stubel	Arq. María Rebeca Medina/ Ana María Armijos
	9:30	Breakfast and coordination of activities, methodology, scope, targeting, and explanation of logistics to be implemented.	ICOMOS Consultant		
	10:00	Meeting with	INPC	Quito INPC	INPC: Lucia Chiriboga
	11:00	INPC authorities	IMPQ Director, ICOMOS Consultant	Headquarters, La Circasiana Palace	Olga Woolfson. Arq. María Rebeca Medina/ Ana María Armijos
	11:30	Presentation of a diagnose on the social situation and the participation of the citizens in relation to the social demand at the HCQ.	ICOMOS Consultant/ IMPQ Director/ IMPQ Management Plan Team/ Delegate to the INPC/ Technical delegate to de Subcommittee for Historical Areas (SOTHV),	IMPQ offices	IMPQ: Paulina Moreno, Yadhira Álvarez, Fabio Carrando, Franklin Cárdenas, Cecilia Campaña, María Fernanda Acosta, Director Ana María Armijos/ ICOMOS: Arch. María Rebeca Medina/ SECRETARY (SOTHV): Angélica Arias, Arch Darío Cobos
	13:30	Working lunch at the Hotel Plaza Grande	INPC Technical Team, ICOMOS Consultant, IMPQ Director, Secretariat for Territory, Habitat and Housing	Historical Centre - Hotel Plaza Grande	Same as above
	14:30	Break	ICOMOS Consultant, INPC Director, IMPQ Director, technical teams of both institutions		
	16:30				
	17:00	Presentation of progress in the programs and projects, conservation processes and management tools in relation to the historic Centre. Relevant Issues.	ICOMOS Consultant / IMPQ/ Director / IMPQ Management Plan Team/ Delegate to the INPC/ Technical delegate to de Subcommittee	IMPQ offices	Same as above
	19:00				

PART 2		for Historical Areas			
DIA 2	TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE	PLACE	ATTENDEES
October 22	09:00 12:20	Presentation of the revitalization program of the Historical Centre (NATIONAL GOVERNMENT / CITY HALL OF QUITO), Lines of action and projects. PART 3	ICOMOS Consultant / IMPQ Director/ MIDUVI Technical Team / IMPQ Management Plan Team / INPC Delegate / Technical Delegate to the Territory, Habitat and Housing Subcommittee for Historical Areas	Oficinas IMPQ	INPC: Olga Woolfson, Juan Carlos Vaca. IMPQ: Paulina Moreno, Yadhira Álvarez, Fabio Carranco, Franklin Cárdenas, Cecilia Campaña, María Fernanda Acosta, Director Ana María Armijos/ ICOMOS: Arch. María Rebeca Medina/ SECRETARY (SOTHV): Angélica Arias, Arch Darío Cobos
		Lines of action and projects	MIDUVI	IMPQ offices	MIDUVI: Minister Arch. Pedro Jaramillo, Arch. Jordi Sánchez, Arch. Soledad Anda, Arch. Pablo Jiménez, Arch. Nathalia Gandarillas/
	12:30 13:30	Meeting with the Mayor and Deputy Mayor	MDMQ	Office of Mayor	Mayor of the Metropolitan District, Dr. Augusto Barrera; Deputy Mayor of the Metropolitan District Dr. Jorge Albnán, IMPQ Director
	13:30 15:00	Lunch	MDMQ	House of Mayor	Mayor, Deputy Mayor. ICOMOS Consultant, IMP Director, Minister of Housing and Urban Development, Pedro Jaramillo, INPC Olga Woolfson, IMPQ Director
	16:00 18:00	Complex Project presentation of the Society of Jesus, according to guidelines and observations of UNESCO. Visit to analyzed spaces	ICOMOS Consultants / INPC Delegate / IMPQ Officials/ Foundation of the Church of the Company	Unit of the Company of Jesus	Unit of the Company of Jesus. Father Federico Sanfeliú, Jesuit Priest, Arch. Diego Santander and team INPC: Juan Carlos Vaca/ IMPQ: Paulina Moreno, Fabio Carrando, Cecilia Campaña, Director Ana María Armijos/ ICOMOS: Arch. María Rebeca Medina, SECRETARY (SOTHV): Angélica Arias
DAY 3	TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE	PLACE	ATTENDEES
October 23		Presentation of the District Mobility Plan. Quito Metro Project presentation. Presentation of the Metro Project	ICOMOS Consultant, INPC Delegate, IMPQ Officers, Metro of Quito, Secretary of Transportation. CPI Officer,		INPC: Olga Woolfson, Juan Carlos Vaca/Transportation Secretariat: Ing. Carlos Paez y Jacinto Arévalo/ IMPQ: Paulina Moreno, Yadhira Álvarez, Fabio Carranco, Franklin Cárdenas, Cecilia

		n of Quito / Historical Centre: Operation Plan, Optimization Plan, Social, environmental, and equity, contingency plans, / Risk mitigation. Preventive conservation plan of cultural properties related to the project.	Officers IMPQ, Metro de Quito, delegate / a of the Secretariat of Land, Habitat and Housing / Historic Areas Subcommittee		Campaña, M. Fernanda Acosta, Director Ana María Armijos/ M. Rebeca Medina, ICOMOS Consultant; METRO: Juan Pablo Alonso, General Director, Metro Project, Juan Casero, Technical Director, Metro Project, Elena Nicolás, Environmental and Patrimony Supervisor of the Metro Project: Patricio Romero EPMMQ, Infrastructure Manager, Diego Araujo, Equipment Manager in charge, Freddy Cáceres, Director for the Social and Environmental Responsibility, Edmundo Moreno, Patrimony Coordinator, Carlos Flores, Social Responsibility Coordinator / TERRITORY SECRETARIAT: Angélica Arias, ArCH. Darío Cobos; OTHERS: Francisco Jijón
	14:00 15:00	Lunch		City Museum	Same as above
	15:00 18:00	Visit to places proposed for QHC stations	ICOMOS Consultant, IMPQ, INPC, Metro of Quito, Transportation Secretariat/ IMPQ Officers	Av. 24 de Mayo, Las Claras Square, San Francisco Square, Theater Square	Same as above
	19:00	Official Dinner	MDMQ	Museum Del Alabado	MDMQ Authorities, National Government, Inhabitants of the Historical Centre, Cultural and patrimonial promoters.
DAY 4	TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE	PLACE	ATTENDEES
October 24	09:00 10:15	Meeting with officials from the Ministry of Coordination of Knowledge and Human Resource	IMPQ Director, ICOMOS Consultant and officers of the mentioned ministries	MCCTH Offices	ICOMOS: Arch. María Rebeca Medina/IMP: Director Ana María Armijos/MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES: Deputy Minister María Belén Moncayo Benalcázar
	10:40 11:00	Meeting with the Ministry of Foreign affairs	IMPQ Director, ICOMOS Consultant and officers of the mentioned ministries	Ministry of Foreign Affairs offices	ICOMOS: Arch. María Rebeca Medina/IMP: Director Ana María Armijos/MINISTRY: Mr. Pablo Castañeda
	11:15	Meeting with the	ICOMOS	Contemporary	ICOMOS: Arch. María

	12:40	City Museums Foundation	Consultant, IMPQ Director, Director of the City Museums Foundation	Arts Centre of Quito	Rebeca Medina/IMP: Director Ana María Armijos/CITY MUSEUMS FOUNDATION: Ana Rodríguez
	17:00 18:00	Meeting with ICOMOS Ecuador	ICOMOS Consultants	Campus Guápulo – Third Floor, School of Architecture	Arch. Oswaldo Páez Barrera, ICOMOS Ecuador President Arch. Andres Peñaherrera, Arch. Wilson Herdoiza, Arch. Antonela Fustillos
	19:00		ICOMOS Consultant Architect Diego Santander	Hotel Stubel	ICOMOS: Arch. María Rebeca Medina, Foundation Church of the Company: Arq. Diego Santander
DAY 5	TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE	PLACE	ATTENDEES
October 25	08:00 14:00	Visit to works related to strategic action of the CHQ Management: 08:00 to 09:00 Panecillo 09:15 to 10:00 San Diego 10:20 to 11:00; El Carmen (refreshment) 11:20 to 12:00 Cumandá	ICOMOS Consultant, IMPQ Director, INPC Delegate, IMPQ Officers. Tour with academic experts.	CHQ	INPC: Juan Carlos Vaca/ IMPQ: Paulina Moreno, Yadhira Álvarez, Fabio Carranco, Franklin Cárdenas, Cecilia Campaña, Pablo Viteri Director Ana María Armijos/ ICOMOS: Arch. María Rebeca Medina/ EL CARMEN: Silvia Benítez y Juan Mullo
	14:00 15:30	Lunch	Cuchara de San Marcos (San Marcos Spoon)	San Marcos	Same as above. CENTRAL AREA: Jenny Jaramillo and delegate
	15:30 16:30	San Marcos	San Marcos	San Marcos	Same as above
	16:30 17:00	Visit to San Blas	ICOMOS Consultant, IMPQ Director, INPC Delegate, IMPQ Officers.	San Blas (discontinued)	INPC: Juan Carlos Vaca/ IMPQ: Paulina Moreno, Yadhira Álvarez, Fabio Carranco, Franklin Cárdenas, Cecilia Campaña, Director Ana María Armijos/ ICOMOS: Arch. María Rebeca Medina
	17:00 19:30	Meeting for Final Evaluation – Management Plan and ordinance revision	ICOMOS Consultant, INPC Directora, IMPQ Directora.	IMPQ offices	IMPQ: Paulina Moreno, Yadhira Álvarez, Franklin Cárdenas, Directora Ana María Armijos/ ICOMOS: Ach. María Rebeca Medina/ SECRETARY (SOTHV): Angélica Arias
DAY 6	TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE	PLACE	ATTENDEES
October 26	08:00 09:00	Visit to the perimeter of the buffer zone	ICOMOS Consultant, IMPQ Director, IMPQ Officers.	QHC	IMPQ: Paulina Moreno, Franklin Cárdenas, Cecilia Campaña, Director Ana María Armijos/ ICOMOS: Arch. María Rebeca Medina
	09:00 11:00	Visit to the Santa Clara Monastery			
	11:00 14:00	Visit to the perimeter of the QHC core			
	14:00 15:30	Lunch			
	15:30	Visit to the areas			

	18:30	for the generation of new public spaces in the QHC, including San Blas. End to the visit to the perimeter of the buffer zone. Visit to churches San Francisco and of Belén			
DAY 7	TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE	PLACE	ATTENDEES
October 27	12:00	Lunch at the UNESCO Office in Quito	UNESCO Office in Quito and representation for Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela	Hotel Stubel	Alcira Sandoval Ruiz, Cultural Area; Jorge Ellis, Natural Ciencias Program / ICOMOS: Arch. María Rebeca Medina
	17.00	Transfer to Airport	IMPQ	Airport "Mariscal Sucre" in Quito	

Annex II. Analysis of the current Legal Frame

a. International legal frame

The Republic of Ecuador has ratified the World Cultural and Natural Heritage Convention of 1972, under which the nation has sought and achieved inclusion of four properties on the World Heritage List: City of San Francisco de Quito [Reg N° 2, 1978], Galapagos Islands [Reg N° 1 bis, 1978-2001], Sangay National Park [Reg N° 260, 1983], and the Historic Centre of Santa Ana de los Cuatro Ríos in Cuenca [Reg N° 863, 1999].

The Convention sets out the principles and processes that allow safeguarding properties of Outstanding Universal Value, ensuring its permanence in time. In its implementation, the Convention and the Operational Guidelines [Disposition N° 172] claim to the State Party that any interventions at the property that may affect the values that underpin their registration to be notified to the World Heritage Committee.

Ecuador has also ratified: the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of armed conflict, 1954; the Convention against illicit trafficking of cultural goods, 1979; the Convention on the Underwater Heritage, 2001; and the Convention for the protection and promotion of diversity on cultural expressions, 2005.

The National Institute for Cultural Heritage, created by Supreme Decree N° 2600 in 1978, is the focal point of the Convention in Ecuador, delegating to the Mayor of Quito the management of the property.

b. National legal framework

The Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, 2008 establishes a republican governance, governed in a decentralized manner. Its text, the Code of Land Management, Autonomy and Decentralization [hereinafter COOTAD], and the Law and Cultural Heritage Regulations contain specific provisions on the protection of cultural heritage. Also, the National Plan for Good Living collects constitutional provisions and must be abided by local Governments. The provisions of this legislation for cultural heritage are synthesized as follows:

▪ Constitution of the Republic, 2008:

Fundamental Principles, Article 3.7. **Overriding duty of the State:** *"To protect the natural and cultural heritage".*

Rights of Good Living, Article 21: *"People are entitled to (...) know the historical memory of their cultures and have access to their cultural heritage"...*

Article 83.13. **Duties and responsibilities** of Ecuadorians: *"To preserve cultural and natural heritage of the country, and care and maintain public property".*

Competencies, Article 264.8. **Exclusive competency of the municipalities:** *"Preserve, maintain and broadcast the architectural, cultural and natural heritage of the county and build public spaces for these purposes".*

Development Regime, Article 276.7. The development regime [organized unit, sustainable and dynamic of economic, political, socio- cultural and environmental systems, that ensure the realization of the good living, of *sumak kawsay*] have the following objectives: (...) *To protect and promote cultural diversity and respect their reproduction and exchange spaces; recover, preserve and enhance social memory and cultural heritage.*

Culture, Article 377. The national system of culture is intended to strengthen national identity, protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions; encourage free artistic creation and production, broadcast, distribution and enjoyment of cultural goods and services; and safeguarding the social memory and the cultural heritage. The full exercise of cultural rights is guaranteed.

Article 380.1: State responsibilities will be: Ensure, through permanent policies, the identification, protection, defense, conservation, preservation, restoration, broadcasting and enhancement of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, of the historical, artistic,

linguistic and archaeological richness, collective memory and set of values and events that conform the multinational, multicultural and multiethnic identity of Ecuador.

▪ **National Development Plan [Art 260 CN]: National Plan for Good Living 2009 | 2013.**

It proposes new challenges facing the changes to allow the construction of a plurinational and intercultural State. Among the Objectives of the National Plan that apply to the Cultural Heritage and to the Mobility the following may be mentioned:

"Objective 3: Improve the quality of life of the population", for which the political and strategic guidelines contemplate to guarantee the comprehensive preservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage and of the citizens against hazards and risks of natural or anthropogenic origin, incorporating for example comprehensive, preventive and sustainable management of risks in the planning and ordering processes on national and local territory.

"Objective 7: Restore and expand public and common meeting spaces", meaning that "the public space - physical, media and symbolic – conformed by clear incentives for participation, dialogue, deliberation, respect and diverse expression, is the site in which a culture of democratic, intercultural and creative coexistence can be built between free subjects who recognize and respect each other as equals (art. 23)".

"Objective 8: To assert national identity and strengthen the diverse identities and multiculturalism", implementing policies to promote and support preservation processes, assessment, strengthening, control and broadcasting of collective and individual memory and the cultural and natural heritage of the country, in all its richness and diversity.

▪ **Organic Code of Land Management, Autonomy and Decentralization, COOTAD. D.E. 1577/09**

The COOTAD implements the contents of the Constitution in the territory, articulating the public policy management and public investment, as follow:

Article 4: Objectives of decentralized autonomous governments: Within their respective territorial jurisdictions the objectives of the decentralized autonomous governments are:

e) *"The protection and promotion of cultural diversity and the respect to their generation and exchange spaces, the recovery, preservation and development of social memory and cultural heritage"...*

Article 55: Exclusive competence of municipal decentralized autonomous government: Municipal decentralized autonomous governments shall have the following exclusive competence notwithstanding any other prescribed by law:

f) *"Plan, regulate and control traffic and terrestrial transportation within their county constituency"*

h) *"To preserve, maintain and broadcast the architectural, cultural and natural heritage of the county and build public spaces for these purposes."*

Article 144: Exercise of competence to preserve, maintain and disseminate cultural heritage: "It corresponds to the local autonomous governments to formulate, approve, implement and evaluate plans, programs and projects aimed to the preservation, maintenance and broadcast of architectural, cultural and natural heritage of their constituency and build public spaces for these purposes.

For this purpose, the heritage asset will be considered in reference to all its tangible and intangible expressions. The preservation cover the set of actions that allow their conservation along time; and broadcast will ensure the permanent propagation in society and the values it represents " (...) " It is the responsibility of the central government to issue national policies, safeguard the social memory and the cultural

and natural heritage, for what it corresponds to declare and oversee the national heritage and the tangible and intangible assets "(...) " which will be managed in a concurrently and decentralized manner . "(...) "Property declared as cultural and natural world heritage will be subject to international instruments" (i.e. to the World Heritage Convention, 1972).

▪ **Law Nº. 3501/79: Cultural Heritage of Ecuador. Regulation**

The Cultural Heritage Law is in force since 1978 and codified since 2004. The enforcement authority of the Law is the National Institute of Cultural Heritage that is responsible for the declaration of assets, their supervision and the technical control of Heritage at a national level. Other instruments such as the Penal Code and Local Ordinances, among others, complement this law.

Among its regulation it provides:

Article 14: Municipalities and other public sector bodies cannot order or authorize demolitions, restorations or repairs on properties belonging to the State Cultural Heritage with no previous permission by the Institute, being so responsible for the offense the officer who gave the order or extended the authorization, who shall be punished with a fine stipulated by law.

Article 15: The municipalities of the cities that have Historical Centers, urban complexes or isolated buildings whose architectural features are worthy of preservation shall issue ordinances or regulations to protect them and which have previously obtained the approval by the Institute of Cultural Heritage. If the regulating plans approved by the municipalities to violate these characteristics, the Institute will demand its reform and seek compliance with this article.

Its Regulation indicates the procedure for the inventory of cultural property, as well as the penalties for those who make repairs, restorations or modifications to property belonging to the Cultural Patrimony of the Nation without authorization by the Institute (Articles 77 and 78).

▪ **Executive Decree Nº 816/07: State of Emergency on Cultural Heritage.**

The Government declared a state of emergency in the field of Cultural Heritage at a national level. It was its objective to establish measures and mechanisms for the control, use, and actions aimed to the conservation and preservation of heritage assets of the Ecuadorian State. In this context, inventory 142 212 for cultural property was developed, and was executed by the Heritage Coordinator Ministry (2007-8).

▪ **Modus Vivendi and the Additional Agreement between the Republic of Ecuador and the Holy See, 1937.**

Regarding cultural heritage property of the Catholic Church the following is agreed:

"Article VIII. - In each diocese the ordinary form a Commission for the conservation of churches and ecclesiastical properties that were declared by the State art monuments, and for the care of antiques, paintings, books and documents belonging to the Church of their possession artistic that are of historical value. Such objects may not be sold or exported from the country. The Commission, together with a representative of the Government, shall prepare an inventory of the goods concerned".

In its Additional Agreement it adds: "Article III. If the government, for reasons of public necessity, desires to occupy some monastery, it will provide a suitable location to the respective religious community, preferably outside the city Centre, previously agreeing to do so with the Apostolic Nuncio. The facility must have the amenities needed for the purpose for which it is intended [according to the number of religious nuns] and the contemplative life they lead".

▪ **Law Nº 37/99: Environmental Management**

This Law contains, among other conditions of identification, prevention, mitigation and management of environmental impact, the provisions relating to cultural heritage. As a

complement to the Cultural Heritage Law, any infrastructure project in the country shall be carried out unless it has studies and the release of areas in relation to the archaeological heritage by the National Institute of Cultural Heritage for the implementation of new structures, as indicated:

Chapter II: About Environmental Impact Assessment and of Environmental Control, Article 23. "The environmental impact assessment shall include: (...)

c) The incidence of the project, work or activity will be on the elements of the historic, scenic and cultural heritage".

c. Local legal framework

The Municipality of Quito, since 1975, has legal provisions to preserve its historic Centre and other significant urban areas. Ordinances of 1975, 1984 and 2008 (in force), establish provisions regarding the regulation of the components of urban shape and its special areas, implementing the recommendations of the Standards of Quito.

▪ Ordinance N° 0260/0: HERITAGE AREAS

Defines the core encompassed by the boundaries between properties that conform the parameters and the urban surroundings of the streets: Chimborazo, Mires, Olmedo, Imbabura Manabi, Flores, Pereira, Montúfar, Rocafuerte, Paredes, Morales, intersection of avenue 24 de Mayo, until joining up again with Chimborazo, even its scope extends to the boundaries of the Metropolitan District of Quito.

Its Article 1 understands as Heritage Areas "those territorial areas containing a set of components and socio- cultural value expressions that are part of the process of formation and development of human settlements. Areas and assets with patrimonial nature, constitute an entirety in its whole, from the environment where they are located up to most of the produced social goods and, fundamentally, spaces organized or constructed by those who lived historically in them and that have acquired such cultural significance are located that make them representative of its time and of human creativity".

It establishes the classification process, inventory and cataloging of real estate [Typology Value, Meaning, status of the buildings, Relationship with the environment], as well as the development of the Archaeological Map of DMQ (Art. 10). It contains provisions on housing rehabilitation in the HC, land use in general and public space in particular, as well as administrative procedures, incentives and sanctions.

It reminds, in its Article 13, the rights of the State over the historic monuments, objects of archaeological and paleontological interest, to monitor all types of objects in the case of mineral exploration, earthworks for buildings, for roads or other constructions, as well as in the demolition of buildings.

In its Article 17 acknowledges the following as planning tools for the conservation and development of heritage to areas: Cultural Heritage Law and its General Regulations; General Territory Development Plan [PGDT] and its complementary instruments; Comprehensive Rehabilitation Master Plan for the Historic Areas of Quito, Special Plan for the Historic Centre of Quito, and the ordinance being analyzed.

This Ordinance is incorporated as Title II, Book II of the Municipal Code for the Metropolitan District of Quito, in effect.

Quito enters the World Heritage List in 1984 and was declared as State Cultural Heritage. In its preamble it notes that "its historic Centre is the most consistent and the best preserved of the Spanish American Capitals", and in its Article 1 provides for the delimitation of the area of First Order and its buffer zone, while Art 2 indicates the delegation of the monitoring and enforcement attributions and the accomplishment of the National Law to the Commission of the Historical Centre of the Illustrious Municipality of Quito.

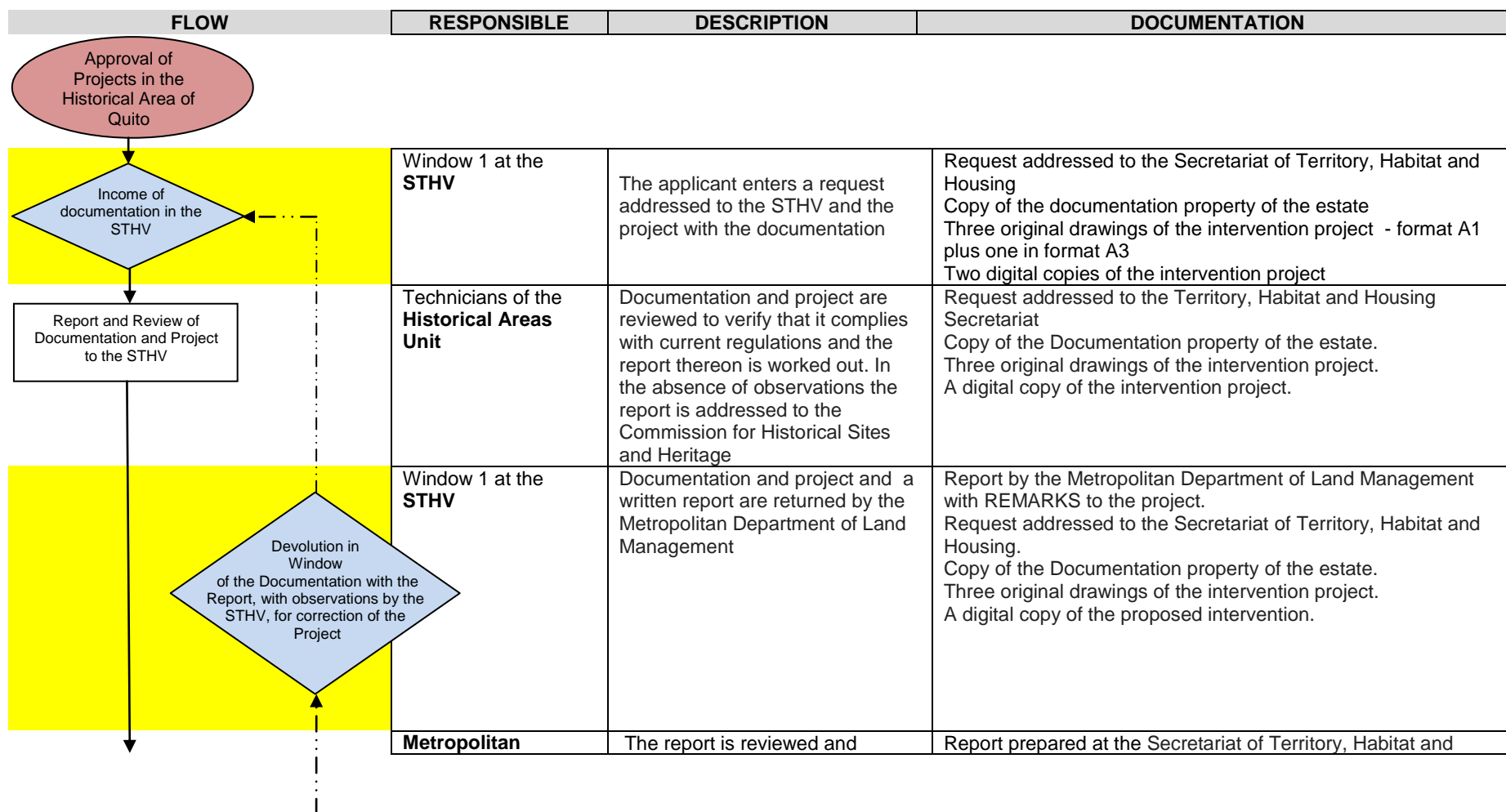
In response to the 1987 earthquake a Fund for the Rescue of Cultural Heritage [FONSAL] was established by laws N° 82/87 and 129/91. Since FONSAL was based on tax pre-allocations that were eliminated by law, the municipality substituted the

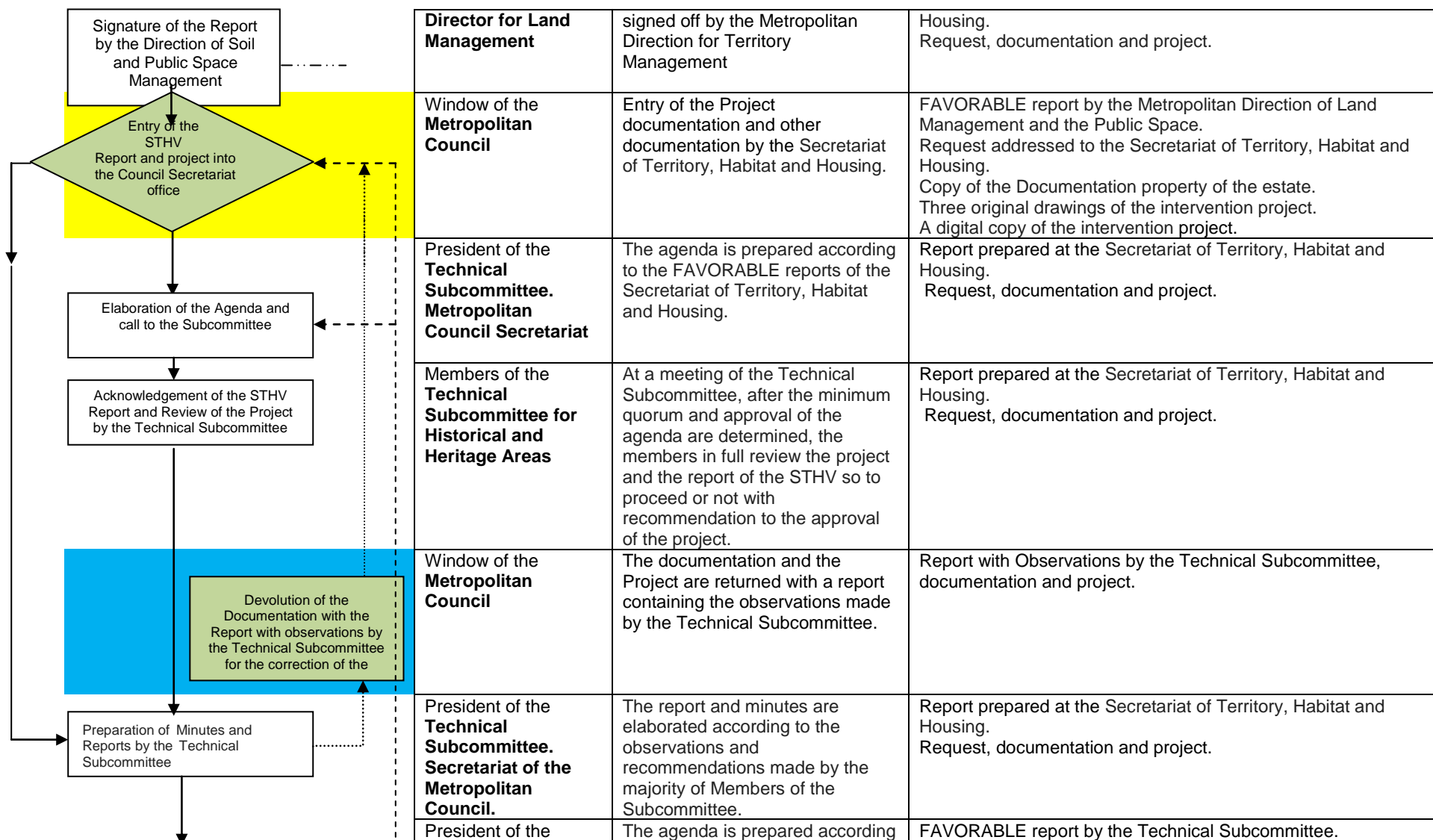
FONSAL by a new institution inscribed within the municipal structure and assigned to it resources within the municipal budget.

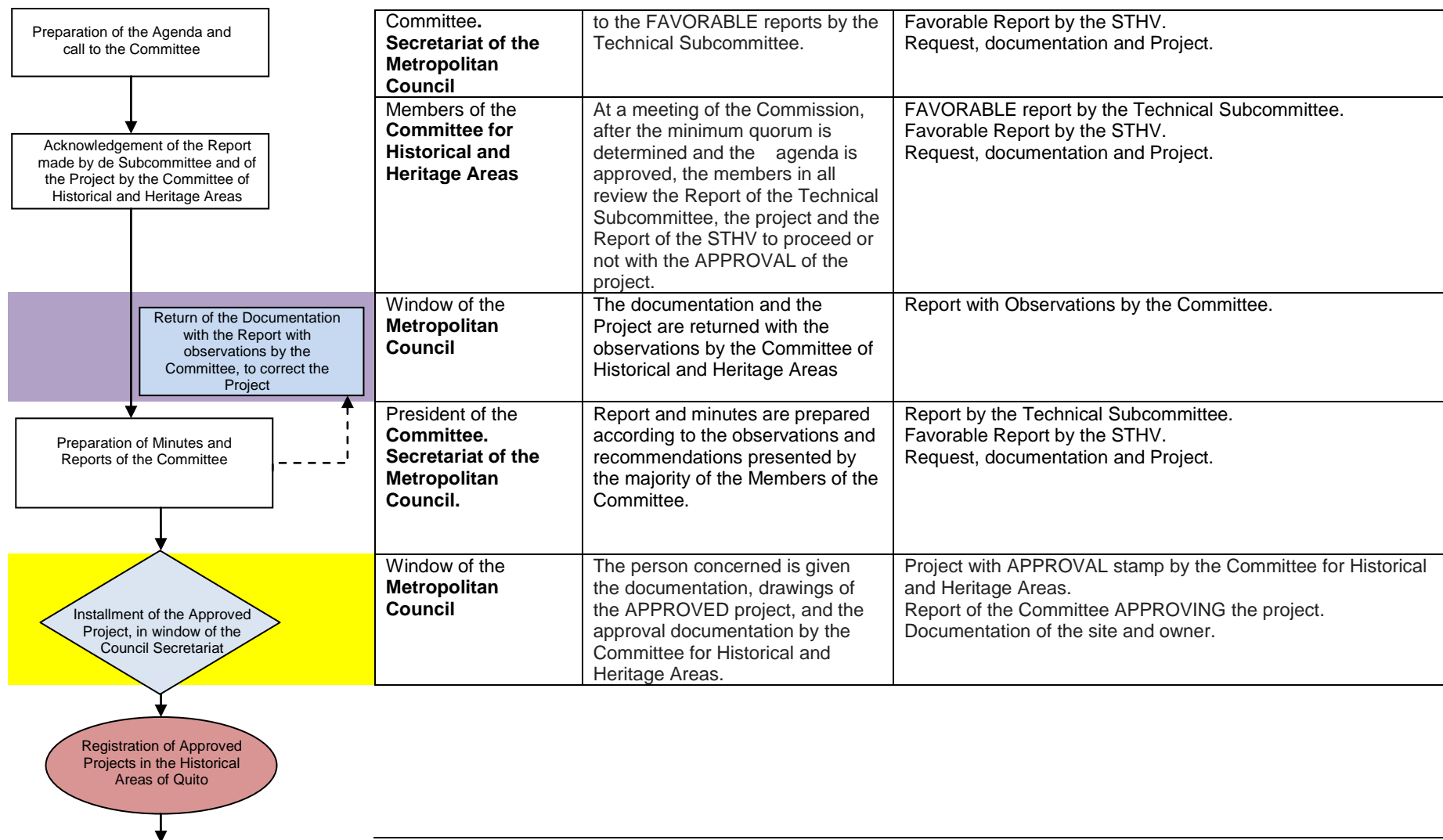
On December 28, 2010 the Municipality of the Metropolitan District of Quito issued Administrative Mayoral Resolution N° A 0040, by which it creates the Metropolitan Institute of Heritage [IMPQ], as a *"special unit added within the organizational structure of the Municipality of the Metropolitan District of Quito, with administrative and financial autonomy, attached to the Ministry of Territory, Housing and Habitat, which should also work in coordination with other Departments of the Metropolitan Municipality of Quito, legal successor of FONSAL."* It establishes as its purpose to assume competences and attributions belonging to the municipality of QMD *"in the register, inventory, maintenance, intervention and management of urban and architectural archaeological heritage of Quito, as well as the management and conservation of intangible heritage"*.

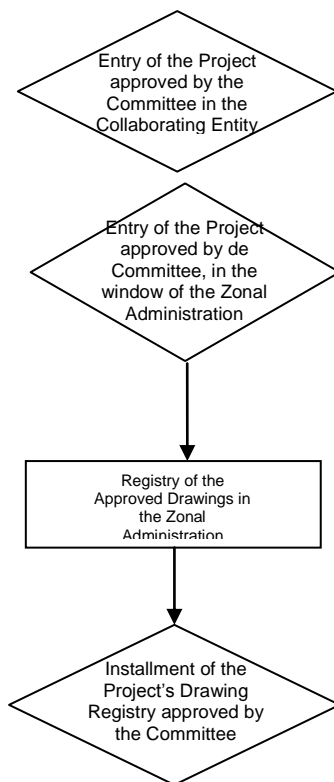
¹¹ Heritage Metropolitan Institute. MANAGEMENT POLICIES (Preliminary version in revision) Quito, April 2013

▪ **Annex III. Management Plan for the City of Quito. Administrative Flow for the approval of projects in the HCQ**





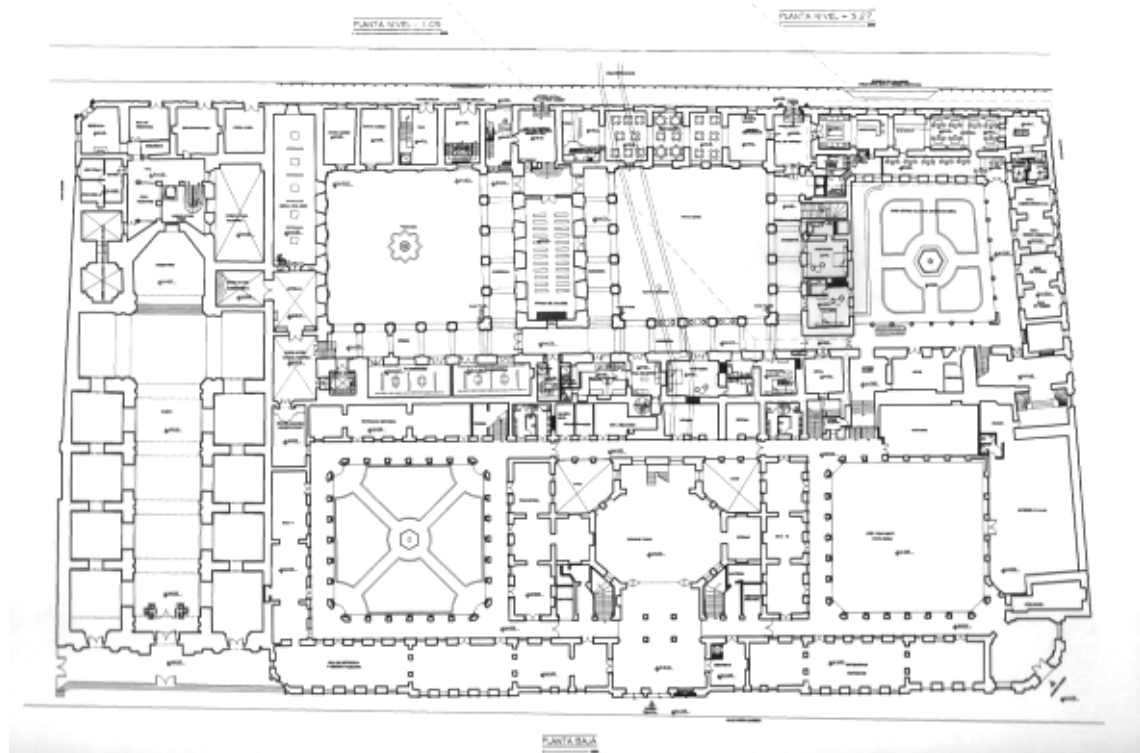
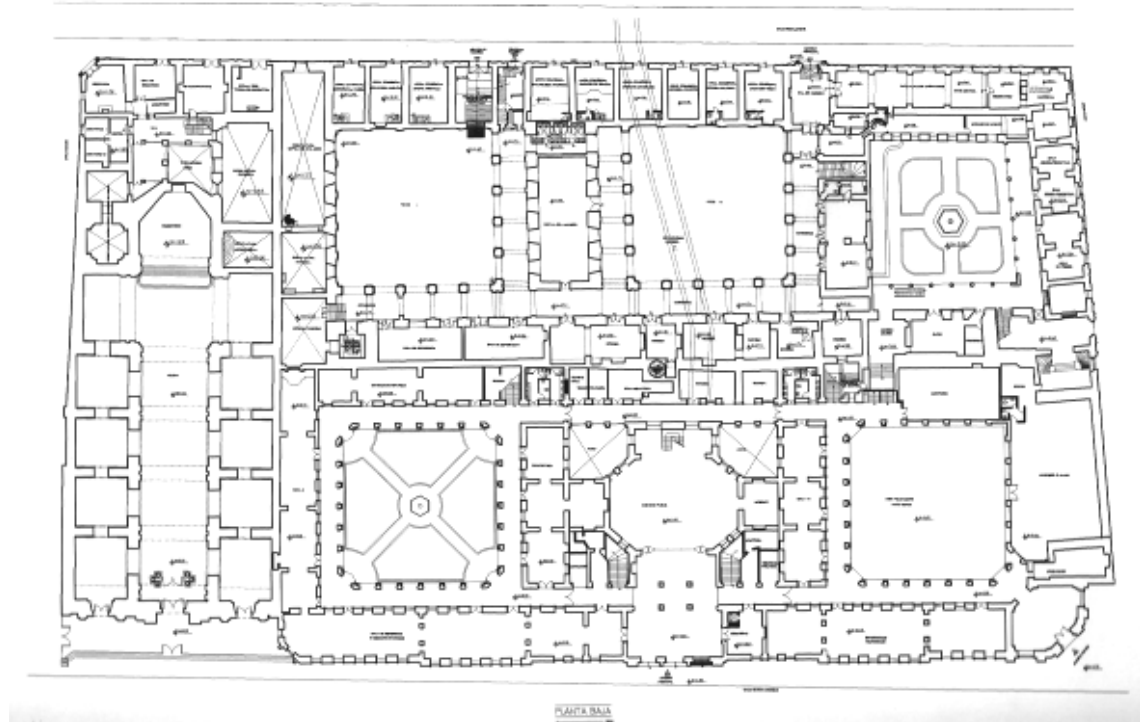




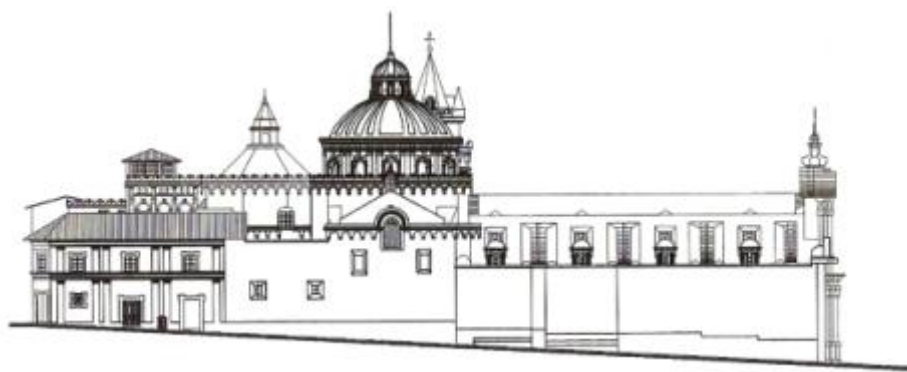
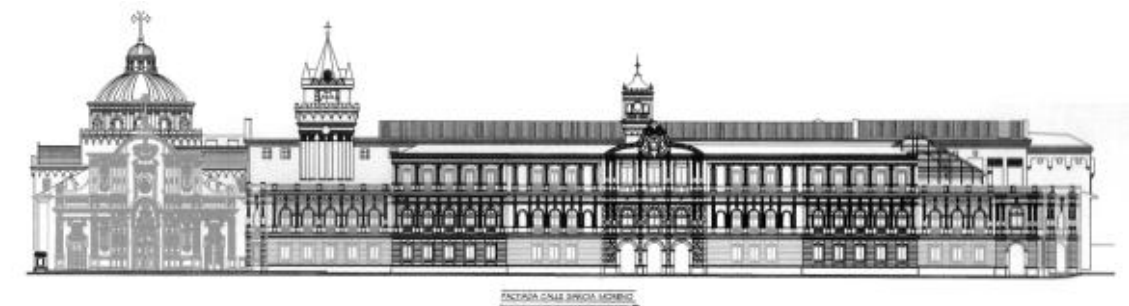
Window of the College of Architects	The person concerned delivers the documentation, drawings of the APPROVED project, and the approval documentation by the Committee for Historical and Heritage Areas.	Project with APPROVAL stamp by the Committee for Historical and Heritage Areas. Report of the Committee APPROVING the project. Documentation of the site and owner.
Window of the corresponding Zonal Administration	The person concerned enters, through the window of the corresponding Zonal Administration, the documentation with the drawings of the project approved by the Committee of Historical and Heritage Areas and the favorable report by the Collaborating Entity.	APPROVAL report by the Committee and the Collaborating Entity. Approved documentation and project.
Technician or the corresponding Zonal Administration	The technician of the zonal administration reviews the documentation and the Project approval to verify that they comply with the legal requirements, and proceeds to register the project.	APPROVAL report by the Committee and th Collaborating Entity.
Window of the corresponding Zonal Administration.	Previous to the payment of the approval and the registry of the drawings the person concerned may retire the project approved and registered.	Project APPROVED AND REGISTERED.

Annex IV. Unit of the Company of Jesus

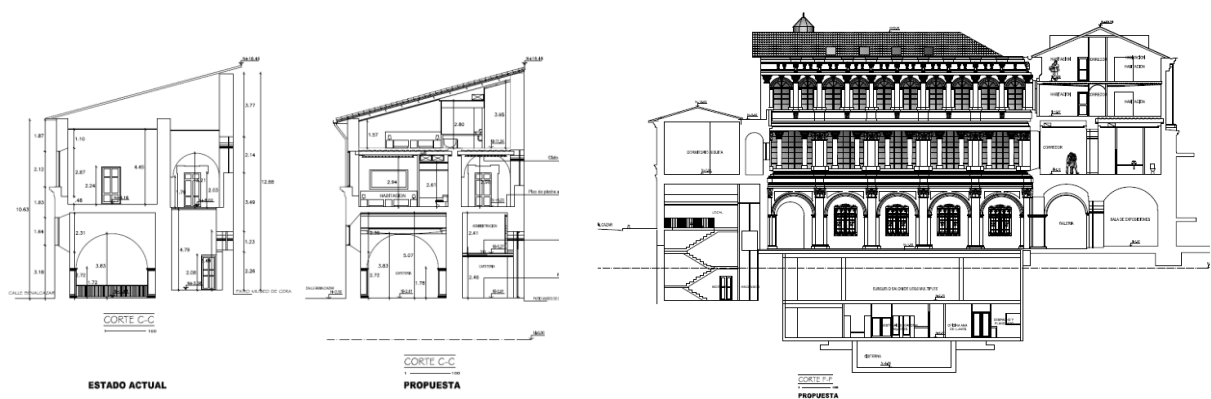
IV. 1. Unit: Current and project Low Flat



IV. 2. Facades on Moreno and Sucre with the option proposed for the Bell Tower.

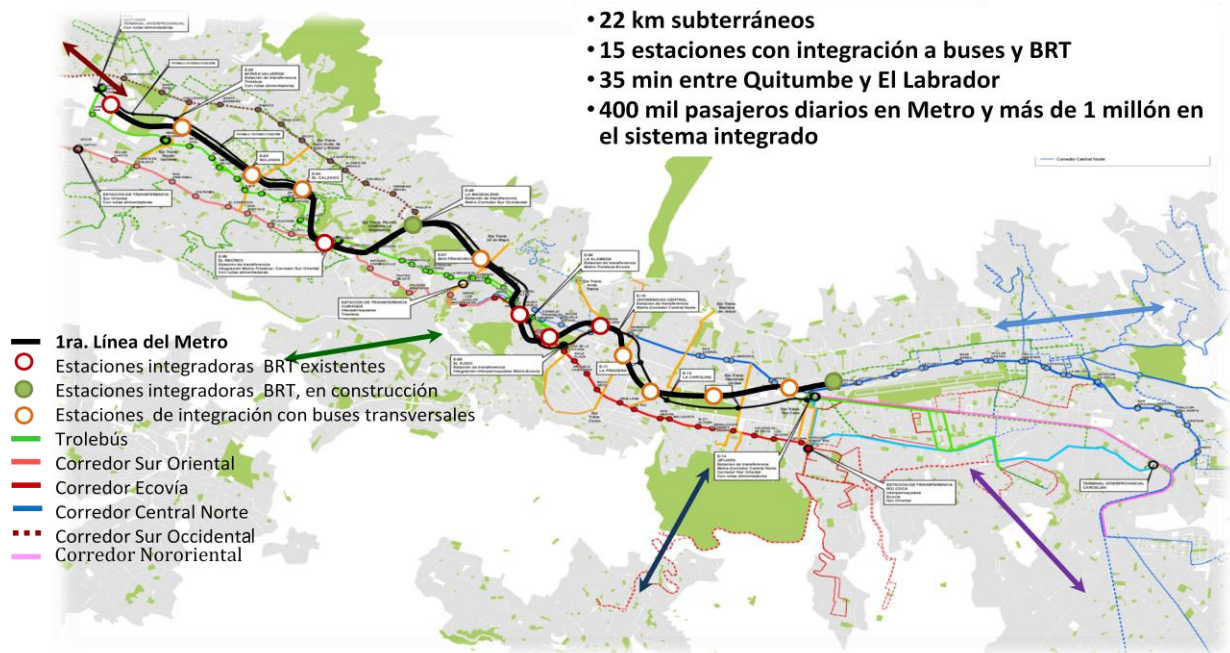


IV. 3. Cutting through the Northern and Southern yards with religious and social spaces

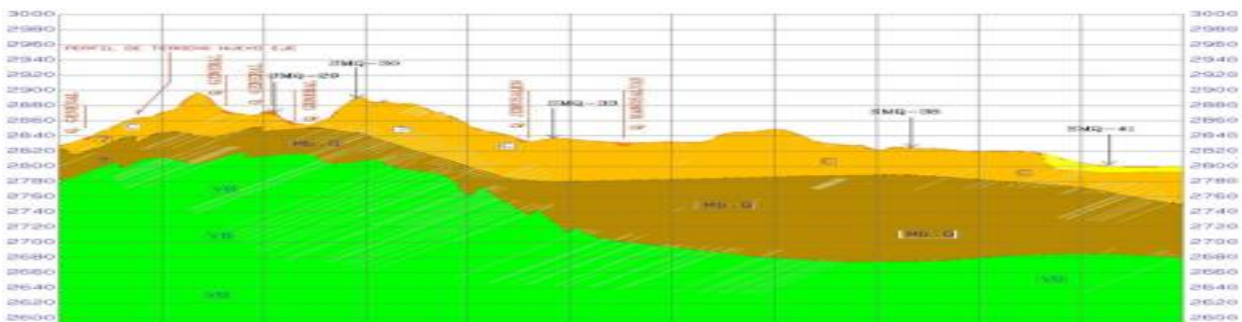


Annex V. Quito's Subway

V. 1. Trace of Line 1 Quito's Subway



V.2. Geological profile in Line 1 Quito's Subway



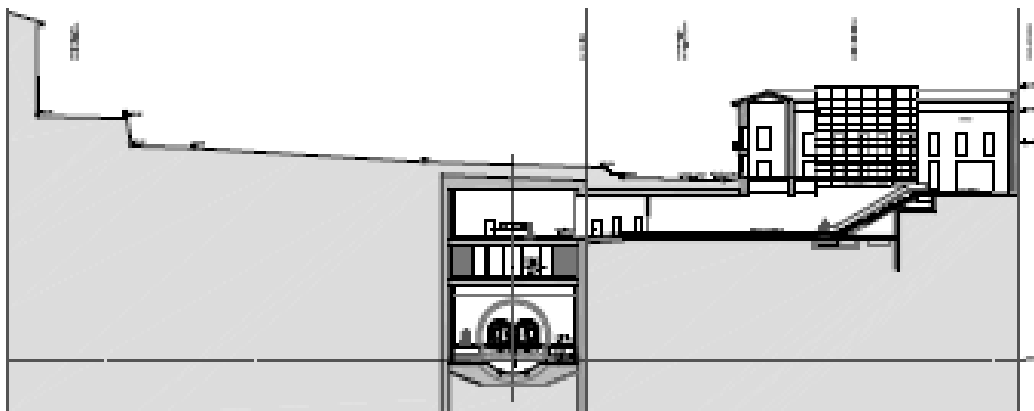
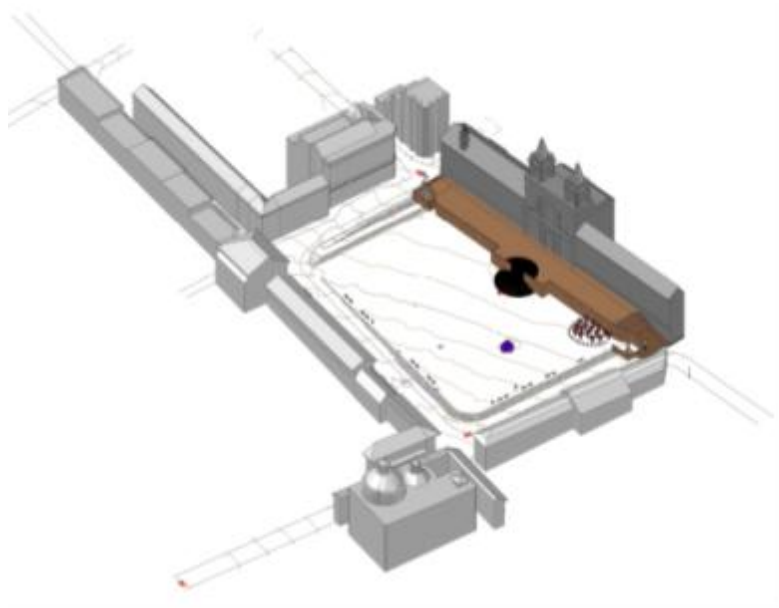
V.3. Trace of Line 1 Quito's Subway in the HCQ



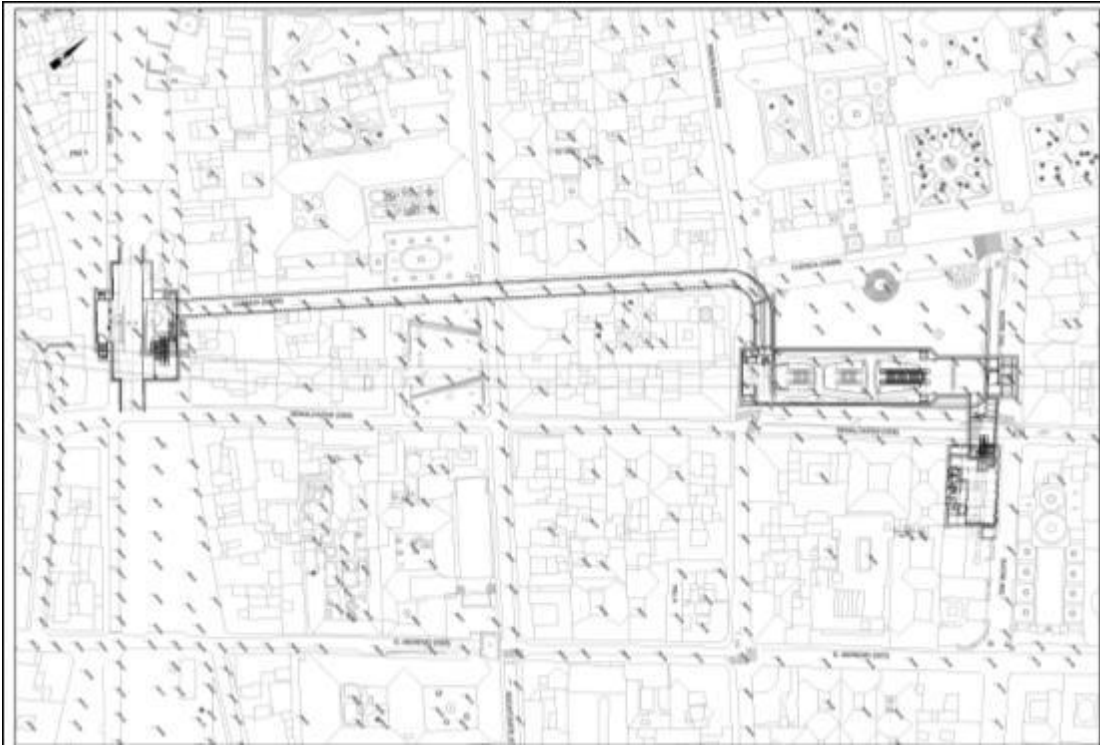
IV.4. Exchangers in 24 de Mayo and San Francisco Station



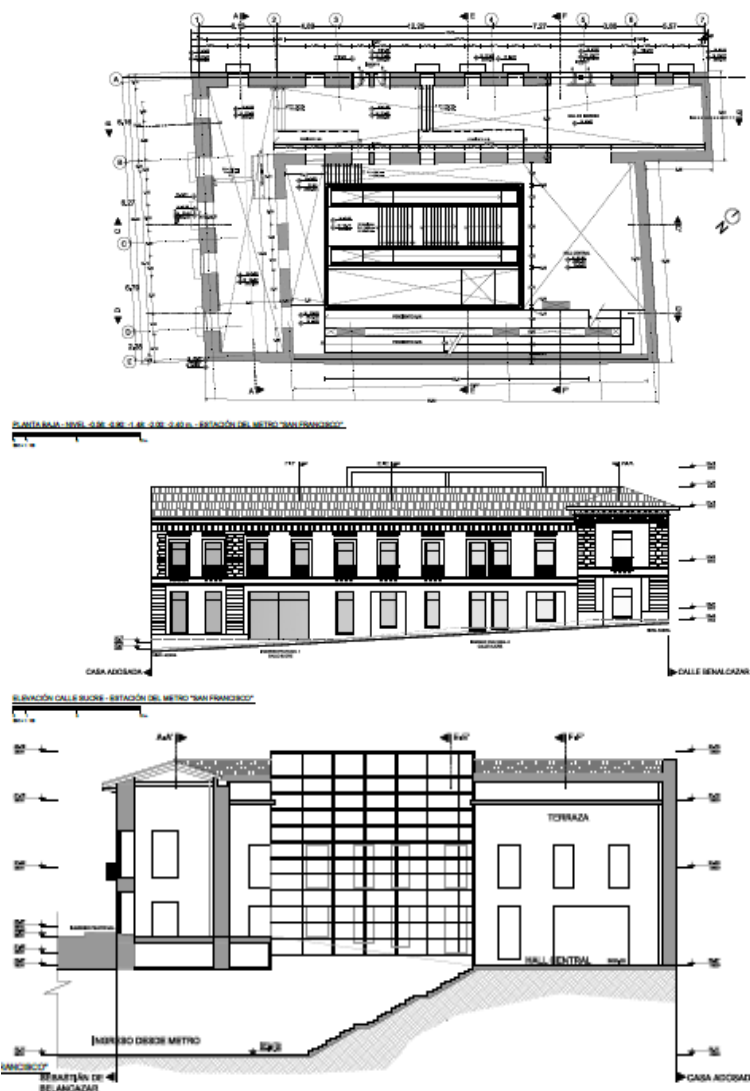
V.5. San Francisco Square



V.6. San Francisco Station



V.7. Access to San Francisco Station



[illegible]



1734. Plano de la Ciudad de Quito, por Dionisio Alcedo y Herrera, Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla



1736. Plano de Quito. Academia de Ciencias de París.



1784. Plano de Quito de De la Harpe, hacia 1754; Plan de Quito, Jorge Juan y Antonio de Ulloa, Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla, 1784;



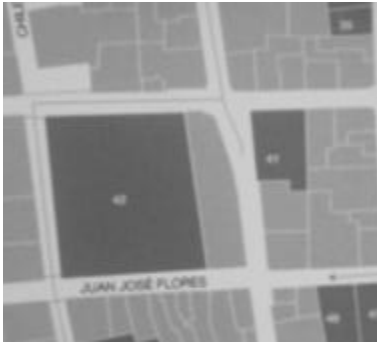
1754. Plano de Quito de De la Harpe, hacia 1754;



1810. Plano de Quito, Autor anónimo (atribuido a Juan Pío Montufar).



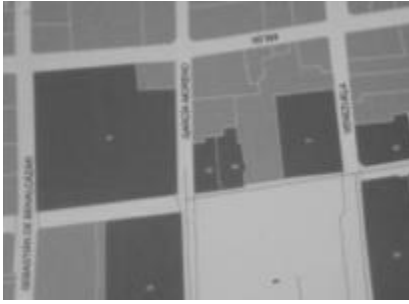
1945. Plano de la Ciudad de Quito, Servicio Geográfico Militar



VI. 2. San Agustín Convent Block

San Agustín Commercial Passageway Building
(Old Civil Registry)





VI. 3. Block of the Monastery of the Inmaculada Concepción

Health Directorate of Pichincha Province, 1950-7?,
Enrique and Lionel Ledesma.
(Demolished)





VI. 4. Cathedral block

Amador Passageway, 1953
 Giovanni Rota (1899-1969),
 Ornato Prize by the Municipality of Quito, 1956
 Loan Bank, 1962
 Today National Institute for Children and Family
 Ramiro Pérez Martínez
 Ornato Prize by the Municipality of Quito, 1965
 [Hotel Auca]

