



Office of the Adviser to
His Majesty the Sultan for Cultural Affairs

ICOMOS OMAN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARKS AND SITES

DHO FAR UNIVERSITY, SALALAH, SULTANATE OF OMAN
23RD - 25TH FEBRUARY, 2015



The Land of Frankincense Sites

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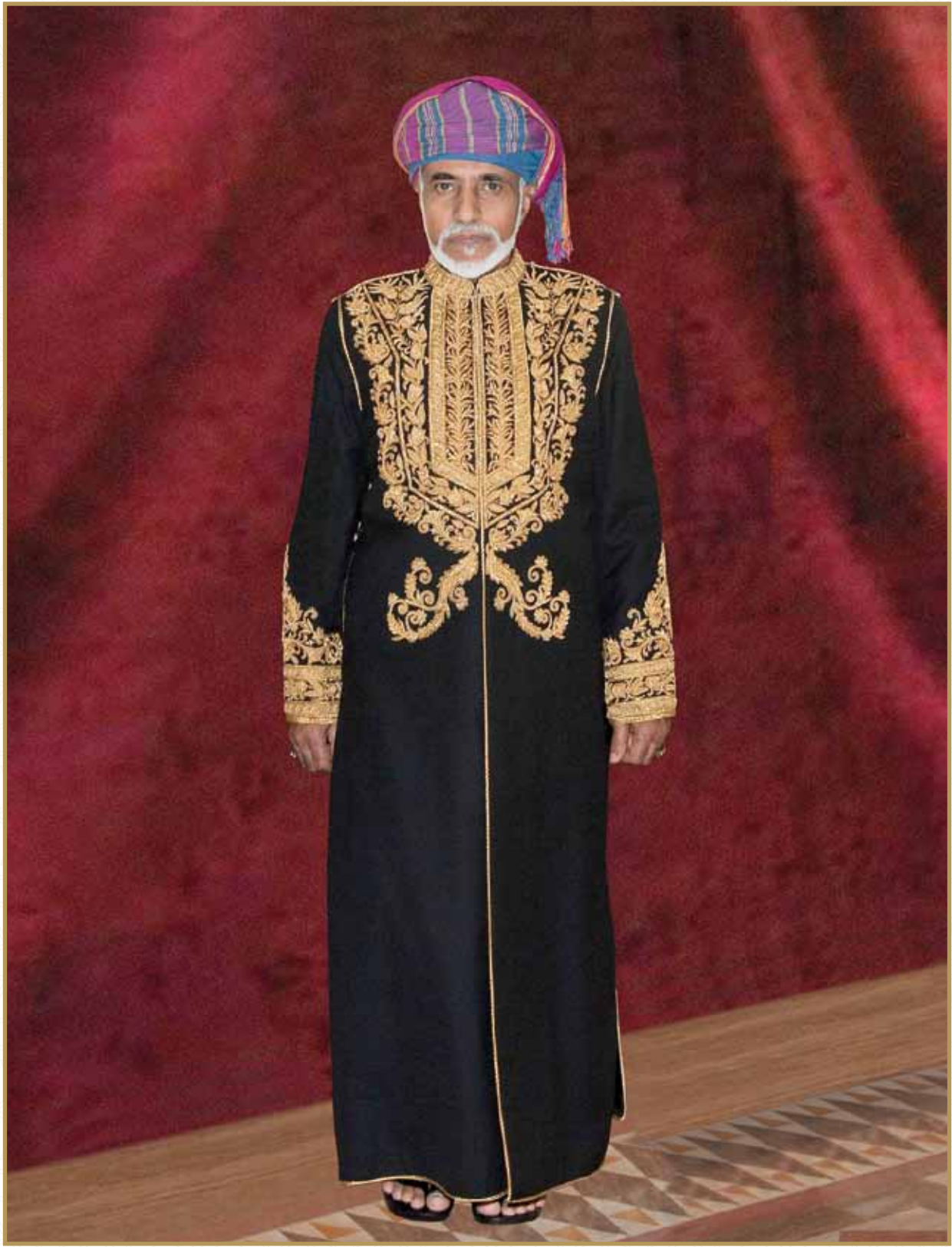
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His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said

«In The Name of Allah, The Most Beneficent, The Most Merciful»

First of all, I would like to welcome our distinguished guests, some of whom have travelled great distances to participate with us in this “Archaeological Parks and Sites” conference, hosted by ICOMOS Oman.

Piece by piece, and with ever increasing clarity, the story of our ancestors is being revealed to us. It is a narrative colourfully illustrated by the wealth of knowledge harvested from archaeological sites. Wherever there has been human settlement, where intricate cultures and social systems have evolved, these sites offer subtle and concrete evidence to enquiring minds, so that today we know a great deal about how our ancestors lived, what tools they used, what aspirations they held sacred.

This narrative would not have unfolded were it not for the informed, and sustained, efforts of scientists, researchers and scholars, generations of who dedicated their gifts and their time to this endeavor. It is thanks to them that we understand as much as we do about the life of early man and how that life developed and became more complex over time.

Everyone here today shares a sense of having contributed in some unique way to what we now know about the human heritage of Oman. We also share the certainty that without the enthusiastic patronage of His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said, may God protect him, without the Renaissance that bestowed value on the search for our links with the past, Oman’s heritage would not have earned the support of UNESCO. We would not today have four sites acknowledged and protected by their presence on the UNESCO Heritage List. Most importantly, the Omani people would have been denied the secure and confident identity that comes from connecting with their ancestral roots.

I would like to make a particular request to all participants in this international conference on “Archaeological Parks and Sites”. I would ask you to bear in mind at all times all laws and regulations relevant to your important work, to welcome opportunities for greater interaction with the hosting communities in the vicinity of heritage sites, and to enjoy the mutual benefits that emerge from such positive interaction.

Our experience at Sumhram, at Al-Baleed Archaeological Park, the Frankincense Trees Reserve in Wadi Dawkah and at the Wubar Archaeological Site, which in 2000 were combined in a single World Heritage

listing as the “Land of Frankincense”, has confirmed beyond all doubt that the thread of human connection has been a powerful and constant presence at these sites. This living connection is the link that makes history meaningful and ensures its continuity and value to humanity.

I am reminded here of the first initiative to register Bahla Fort on the World Heritage List in 1987; of what the Fort represents in terms of Oman’s architectural development and of the political evolution the country experienced over time. The addition of the aflaj system to the World Heritage List in 2006 honoured the creativity of generations of Omani artisans. It celebrated the ingenuity with which they adapted to the harsh geographical terrains where they lived and found a means to channel the waters of rock water springs to broader expanses of habitation. From a narrow life-giving source they spread a green and lush abundance, where humans, animal and plants could thrive. Praise be to God.

Bat, Al-Khutm and Al-Ain graves which were added to the World Heritage List in 1988, all represent unique aspects of Omani civilization, demonstrating their investment in concepts of the hereafter. When they constructed these cemeteries in the highlands, they were expressing an orientation and a yearning that sought to bring them closer to the sky and to their skyward ascension in the life beyond death.

The importance of all these sites and monuments has been fully recognized internationally. Each in its own way offers significant information that adds brightness to the emerging picture of our past. Each is a crucial piece of the jigsaw of human heritage. As a country with a long history, Oman still has many, many sites to uncover, to be rehabilitated, to take their place on-stage in the next chapter of the living story of mankind.

In conclusion, may I wish all our dear guests much success in achieving their hopes for this conference and may I wish you a pleasant stay in Oman. Also, we would like to congratulate all members of ICOMOS on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of this Council.

Thank you.

H.E. Abdulaziz Bin Mohammed Al Rowas
Adviser to His Majesty the Sultan for Cultural Affairs
Chairman, ICOMOS Oman

ICOMOS Oman Scientific Board Introduction

It is a great pleasure for ICOMOS Oman in cooperation with ICOMOS International (Paris) to invite colleagues to an International Conference on 'Archaeological Parks and Sites' from 23rd to 25th February 2015 to Salalah, province of Dhofar, Sultanate of Oman.

It is also a great pleasure to welcome many honorable dignitaries from abroad and from the Sultanate itself. In a rare combination of scientists, managers and practitioners, we hope, during the conference, to design and inspire further directions on how to deal with our national and international cultural and archaeological heritage and its presentation to the public by means of archaeological parks.

Being aware of the enormously rich potential of archaeology, often yet unexcavated, it will be a challenge for the future to transfer and synthesize this knowledge for future generations and communities.

While archaeological excavations are always specialist's work, 'archaeological parks' adds value to this as a cultural site which has been specifically designed to be visited by the public including youth.

What is traditionally achieved from excavations are technical reports and, for the public interest, movable objects hosted and displayed in museums. The sites themselves have often been neglected once excavations were closed.

While this was the case for unexcavated monuments, standing ruins had been often integrated into the living context and environment, and can be studied in many places all over the world.

Among the early examples of excavations being made accessible to the public may have been the Roman sites of Pompeii and Herculaneum near the city of Naples, Italy. Since their discovery in the late 18th century they underwent different phases of 'excavation', starting with treasure hunting in the early 19th century and continuing today with highest standards of scientific approaches and technology.

They may be regarded as 'archaeological parks' though this term was not in use in those days; it derives from more recent reflections to protect excavations and their non movable settings and archaeological surfaces.

Archaeological parks are probably best seen as archaeological landscapes or large scale sites. Unexcavated archaeological sites form an important part of landscapes that were occupied by humans in the past, and each can contribute something special to the history and understanding of these human groups. To realize the potential value of each, however, they must be carefully protected against unscientific digging and destruction from the surface. Interestingly enough the term 'archaeological park' appears neither in the terminology of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, nor in any ICOMOS guidance texts, recommendations or charters. Several World Heritage sites like the 'Land of Frankincense', Oman; 'Borobudur', Indonesia; 'Petra', Jordan etc. are hosting such parks within their boundaries.

It was therefore seen necessary to hold this international conference under the auspices of ICOMOS International to order to establish appropriate guidelines and guidance.

'Archaeological Park' can be termed as a definable area, distinguished by heritage resources and land related to such resource, has potential to become an interpretive, educational and recreational resource for the public. This is a way of protecting heritage resources that also ensures protection for underground structures until the resources are found to excavate them. The integrity and authenticity of the site rests within the entirety of the park itself, which is yet to be rediscovered. Though the first priority is the built and archaeological heritage, ecological and landscape aspects are not excluded.' (Thakur, Nalini. *Archaeological Park as Project*. Architexturez. New Delhi: Architexturez Imprints, 2010).

This conference deals with three major topics: 1. Presentation of case studies; 2. Presentations of different technical, philosophical and ethical ideas; 3. Panel discussions.

Besides the presentations of case studies the topics to be discussed are:

Excavation

In archaeological parks primarily excavated areas should be accessible to the public. Consequently the following parameters have to be taken into consideration:

Securing access for the visitors and ensuring the security of the visitors themselves (including children and handicapped people), as well as protection of archaeological remains from damage that may be done by visitors. Paths available for wheelchair use and the provision of a visitor and technical infrastructure should lead to secured excavated areas.

Excavations should be minimal according to international ethical standards but also understandable and well interpreted for visitors. Visualization of the boundaries and bufferzones of the whole archaeological setting should be clearly demonstrated.

Excavation and conservation should be executed in a way that provides adequate and guaranteed protection of the archaeological remains in situ and well interoperated to the visitors. Furthermore, visualization of the outer limits of the complete archaeological setting should be clearly demonstrated.

Conservation of the remains should be in harmony with the authenticity and the integrity of the archaeological site as primary source of scientific information for future studies.

Conjectural reconstruction outside the archaeological area is feasible provided that it is clearly legible, well documented and honest in its presentation.

Didactics

As a bridge between technical science and public information, the transfer of knowledge and information plays a central role in archaeological parks.

Archaeological sites could be provided with site museums to host the movable heritage of the site. Here all available visualization programs may be established to additionally serve as a didactic communication platform for the visitor. Information systems at the excavations themselves and in the park are a pre- requisite.

Site management and protection

Effective archaeological park management begins with the capacity to identify the personnel, facilities, equipment, and technologies necessary for 1) the protection of the cultural and natural resources in an archaeological landscape, 2) the protection of the health and safety of visitors, and 3) the provision of an experience to the visitor that is enjoyable and educational. Having identified the required assets, a management organization must be developed that is able to obtain, maintain, and deploy them in the programs and activities that are necessary to objectives 1-3. Sensitive continuation of research programs is essential for the enhancement of knowledge and interpretation.

Two directions of management activities may be identified:

Activities primarily dealing with the general management like:

- ❖ Communication and coordination with essential stakeholders at the national, international, and local (e.g., communities, businesses), typically the responsibility of an Office of Management
- ❖ Personnel acquisition and training, finance and budget, technological services, often the responsibility of an Administration and Financial Affairs Division.

Activities primarily dealing with internal management like:

- ❖ Research and monitoring, preservation of structures, subsurface sites, and artifacts, conservation of natural resources, often the responsibility of a Research/ Resource Management Division.
- ❖ Emergency medical services, search and rescue, law enforcement, visitor center, interpretation, education, maintenance, often the responsibility of a Visitor Services Division.

Management of an archaeological park must attend to the entire region surrounding the park, as development nearby can adversely affect cultural and natural resources in the park. Conversely, if park management is effective, surrounding communities become allies in preservation in conservation, and can realize economic and social benefit that will serve to bolster the alliance with park management.

Conservation

The aim in archaeological parks should be consistent with international standards for the management of archaeological sites and the conduct of archaeological research. At an archaeological park, these must be adequate to the additional demand of preservation of archaeological sites and materials in situ, and intended for public scrutiny.

The primary aim of conservation is to protect the exposed structures as a primary source for present and future science and this can be achieved for most immovable monuments but also through the retention of some, well protected moveable objects remaining in situ in order to put them into a context to improve the visitor experience.

It is possible to move suitable objects from museum displays into the original archaeological context for special limited time exhibitions.

A frequent question is about the appropriateness of reconstruction. There are three possible types of reconstruction, (replacing a part of original fabric for the education of visitors) .

Anastylosis: where a fallen element remains as it fell and its original form and position is obvious. A column would be a typical candidate for this technique. Anastylosis is a precise science and there are many tools including computer modelling to make this activity possible.

Consolidation: where new or historic material are replaced within a structure in order to return the structure to a stable and safe condition. Here the

addition of new material must be clearly marked.

Reconstruction: necessary when parts of a structure are missing or robbed out and some replacement is needed to indicate the original form. This should always be done using contrasting modern materials. Reconstruction should never be done using historic materials, likely to misguide the viewer .

In general conservation must respect the authenticity and integrity of all historic survivals remaining on display for scientific and public information. Reconstruction should not occur without first hand evidence of the original construction, paintings, drawings written descriptions, photographs etc.

Landscaping

A primary must for cultural landscaping is to protect unexcavated archaeological surfaces as primary scientific information systems.

Where parts of the archaeology are to remain unexcavated, or where excavated sections are to be backfilled, it is often useful to carefully landscape the ground around the revealed archaeology in order to create viewscales and viewing points.

In general, viewsheds are essential elements of the archaeological landscape and should be carefully analyzed and replicated where this will increase the interpretability of the landscape, and is not destructive of archaeological materials or misleading to the visitor.

Landscaping and the use of careful planting can provide valuable information for the visitor.

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Archaeological Parks, The International Perspective

Prof. Michael Jansen

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‘The archaeological heritage constitutes the basis record of past human activities. Its protection and proper management is therefore essential to enable archaeologists and other scholars to study and interpret it on behalf of and for the benefit of present and future generations’ (Charter of Lausanne 1989, Introduction)

Protecting archaeological sites after excavation, recording and after having removed the mobile artefacts had not since recent been the standard in archaeology. In most cases sponsors of excavations denied to cover costs of post excavation conservation. The owners of the sites in most cases were left alone with this problem. A simple covering with protective separators (such as geo textiles) of the non mobile remains would have saved them and precious information for future research,

At least in Italy monumental ruins of past civilizations have been admired and also copied latest since the renaissance times of the 15th century

The archaeological site of Pompei may have been something like the earliest ‘archaeological park’ since its first ‘excavations’ in the late 18th century. Since then archaeology passed through different phases from treasure hunting since the Renaissance times of the 15th century up to today where archaeology is a scientific discipline. The same accounts for conservation of cultural property.

Here UNESCO and ICOMOS have been playing a vital role in their ‘scientification’ based on the principles of ‘authenticity’ and ‘integrity’ The primary rule for all conservation work remains the

same: ‘Protection of a historic source as primary information system for future science.’

With the conception of ‘archaeological park’ further dimensions besides ‘conservation’ are included which can be listed as: landscape integration, visualisation, information, site management, regional management etc.

Definitely we can refer to many examples all over the world, some of which will be represented on this conference. One of them are the archaeological sites of the ‘Land of Frankincense’ where we are here.

Looking at the ‘Operation Manual’ for World Heritage Sites, we find the definition of ‘cultural landscape’ but we are missing the definition of ‘archaeological park’.

We are here today to discuss the matters, to look into examples and, perhaps, to pass recommendations how to deal with them in principle.

Some aspects are already clearly to be understood: The protection of the historic source has to remain the primary aim of all activities; an archaeological park should be integrated into the wider cultural landscape; the archaeological park should be didactically informing the visitor about its cultural/ natural values; the archaeological park should be well managed to fulfil the above aims. The attractiveness of an archaeological site should be well balanced against the protection of the primary archaeological/ historic sources.

Still the Latin saying is valid ‘DOCET ET DELECTAT’
- It enjoys and teaches.

Al Baleed Archaeological Park

Dr. Krista Lewis

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Al Baleed Archaeological Park
The Land of Frankincense
Office of the Adviser to His Majesty the Sultan for Cultural Affairs - Sultanate of Oman

Al Baleed was a mercantile and administrative center, an international port city with a local heart. Strategically located in the center of the western Indian Ocean trade circuits, al Baleed is well-known for having exported the regional specialties frankincense and Arabian horses, but its value to global cultural heritage only begins with those commodities. A wide array of goods, ideas, and peoples from throughout the Indian Ocean region passed through its gates.

Although prehistoric artifacts from the Bronze Age have been recovered at al Baleed, the earliest evidence for structural remains and the founding of the city date back to around the sixth century AD. From modest pre-Islamic origins the town grew into a thriving city, experiencing a series of political and economic developments and phases of reorganization, reconstruction, and expansion over more than a thousand years.

Al Baleed provides us a window into how our contemporary globalized world came into being. Its history stretches from the late antique period to the early modern and its transformations throughout that time have much to teach us about international commercial transactions and the cultural interconnections that generated and sustained them.

This paper will discuss al Baleed from the historical and archaeological records, outline the history of research at the site, highlight the goals of current excavations, and situate al Baleed in its contemporary context as an international archaeological park in southern Oman.

Keywords: frankincense, urbanism, economy, trade, southern Arabia

Sumhuram Archaeological Park

Dr. Alexia Pavan

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Mr. Said al Mashani

Sumhuram Archaeological Park

The Land of Frankincense

Office of the Adviser to His Majesty the Sultan for Cultural Affairs

Listed in 2000 by UNESCO among the World Heritage sites, Sumhuram is one of the most visited archeological sites in Oman. Founded in the 3rd century BC and abandoned in the 5th century AD, the port of Sumhuram was, from its foundation, an important and active site in the Indian Ocean trade. Its natural harbor offering easy docking, its position along the coast, the availability of fresh water in the territory, made Sumhuram the ideal place for a busy and wealthy town along the route between the Mediterranean and India. Located close to the Nejd, the pre-desert area where the finest quality of frankincense grows, Sumhuram was the harbor of frankincense which was stored in the bins of the city before being sailed off towards India or the Mediterranean. Sumhuram, however, was not just a commercial outpost, but a real city with temples, workshops, private houses. The different activities performed inside the city left traces in the objects discovered during excavations, making it possible to reconstruct the daily life of a south Arabian city two thousand years ago.

The Italian Mission (IMTO), directed by Alessandra Avanzini and the Office of the Adviser to HM the Sultan for Cultural Affairs developed a multi-disciplinary programme where archaeological activities are flanked by scientific analysis and studies of the materials, the environment, and historical background. In 2004 an ambitious project of consolidation and restoration of the masonry

structures has been started with the aim of preserving the ancient structures and of recreating the original impressive lay-out of the site. Tools for a complete enhancement of the site and its territory (panels, tourist guide, paths outside and inside the city wall) have been created as well, together with the set-up of an Archeological Gallery where visitors will be able to enjoy an exhibition of selected items from the excavations and panels focused on the site and on the region of Dhofar.

Keywords: Sumhuram, Indian Ocean trade, frankincense, restoration, archaeological park

The Archaeological Area of Pompeii in the Gulf of Naples (Italy)

Dr. Stefano De Caro

Director-General
ICCROM (the International Centre for the Study of the
Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property)

“The archaeological area of Pompeii in the Gulf of Naples (Italy) is one of the oldest examples of modern archaeological research. In fact, the excavations began in 1748, under the lead of the Spanish Bourbon dynasty and ten years after the very first excavations undertaken in the nearby Herculaneum. While we know that previous excavations were carried out in many places and throughout time with the aim of finding ancient items, statues, coins, and gems, the above example was actually the first one whereby excavations were undertaken with the goal to reveal and study entire cities.

Of course, these were very exceptional cities -the famous ones buried by the volcano Vesuvius when it erupted in 79 A.D. in a way that (almost) froze the inhabitants' life thus impeding the usual settlement cycle of destruction and reconstruction.

Given the circumstances, the excavations revealed, since the very beginning, an extraordinary well preserved wealth of statues, wall paintings, jewels, everyday life tools and furniture, etc. thus providing fresh and unexpected information on all aspects of the life of such ancient communities.

Consequently, some writers wrote that the visit to Pompeii was like seeing Antiquity face to face, and that the Royal Museum of Portici where the movable objects were kept, was the alpha and omega (the beginning and the end) of all the antiquities' collections.

Evidently, throughout time the research, conservation, and valorization methods have changed. Pompeii is thus a valid witness of the history of archaeology and of the conservation of cultural heritage also in view of all the problems that a plain air site (over 200 years) entails and of the fact that it welcomes more than 2 million visitors per year.”

Management of Angkor World Heritage Site

HANG Peou, P.Eng., PhD., Hydraulics and Hydrology

Deputy Director General

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Angkor is living World heritage Site that covers more than 40,000 hectares with 112 villages. In the inscription Angkor complex was recognized as architect buildings but also hydraulic engineering systems from the Khmer period with hydraulic structures like Baray (ancient reservoir), canals, dikes and basins that some of them still use up today. The hydraulic system is built not only for daily life or agriculture purpose but also to assure the stability of the temples that built on artificial sand layer which need ground water.

After inscription of Angkor in the World Heritage Site List in 1992, the Siem Reap/Angkor region has become the greatest tourism site in the country and a powerhouse of tourism development. Tourism has become one of the main pillars of economic growth and the majority of tourism is cultural. Nowadays the income from tourism is more than 16% of GDP for Cambodia. But it can also generate irreparable destructions of the tangible as well as intangible cultural heritage.

Due to the increasing number of tourists every year and the rapidly growing population of the whole region, the demand for water also increased dramatically. Water management for the Siem Reap-Angkor area is the most critical issue for safeguarding the monuments and for sustainable development, the challenge is to satisfy the needs of water for daily use, while assuring the stability of Angkor temples, which have a sand foundation and are linked to the groundwater. The government is developing approaches to assure the development of the region without spoiling the Culture heritage, and has been supported in this endeavor through Official Development Assistance (ODA) from donor

countries. To assure this giant task, the government with the assistance of UNESCO has established a strategy and vision for Management of Angkor.

The Petra Archaeological Park: excavations, management, conservation

Dr. A.Paolini, G. Cesaro

Director

UNESCO Representative in the Arab States of the Gulf and Yemen

UNESCO Doha office

Petra is a caravan city, known as the capital of the Nabatean kingdom since the sixth century BC. Located at an important crossroads between Arabia, Egypt and Syria-Phoenicia and situated in the vicinity of both the Red Sea and the Dead Sea, the city has acquired a dominant position since early times. Nowadays, Petra is one of the most famous archaeological sites in the world thanks to its peculiar architecture including structures half-built and half-carved into the rock, and its setting among Umm-Ishrin sandstone mountains. Its outstanding archaeological heritage and the combination of monumental, natural, bio-ecological and landscape treasures led to its inscription in the UNESCO World Heritage list in 1985, according to the first, third and fourth criterion of OUV. Despite its status as a World Heritage property and its nomination as one of the New Seven Wonders of the World in 2007, Petra is currently threatened by natural (water and wind inducing degradation of the sandstone which comprises the monuments) and anthropogenic (due to touristic development and limited control over human activities within the property) agents that progressively affect its physical integrity and pose risks of different kinds and levels to the property and its values. Consequently, Petra has become a very fragile property and not surprisingly has appeared on the list of the most endangered sites in the world by the World Monuments Fund for four consecutive years (1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002). One of the major causes of risks to the monuments is increased tourism. A second major issue is the lack of a comprehensive management system and sustainable visitor management despite several attempts from UNESCO, US Park Service and ICOMOS but the adoption of ad hoc initiatives that the presentation will examine.

In this framework, the UNESCO Amman Office has

been coordinating a series of initiatives in the field of risk assessment and research within the Petra Archaeological Park geared towards mitigation of risks and protection of the values of the property. This entailed on the one hand the identification of risks within the property from defining the boundaries and outlining preliminary guidelines for the buffer zone, to proposing a methodology for risk management at the PAP in the framework of a project coordinated by UNESCO Amman in partnership with the Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation and in cooperation with the Petra Development and Tourism Regional Authority and the Department of Antiquities of Jordan. On the other hand, since 2009 landslide risk assessment and mitigation activities have been concentrated in the area of the Siq, a 1,2 km naturally formed gorge in the sandstone mountains serving as the main touristic entrance to the site, and yet a very hazardous area exposed to landslides and flashfloods due to its high slopes and the narrow path. In order to ensure the protection of the Siq, a project aiming at identifying slope instability through the implementation of an integrated system of monitoring techniques and developing guidelines for landslide risk mitigation in the Siq has been ongoing since 2012 and it is due to continue providing in situ mitigation measures.

As a comprehensive approach towards risk assessment and mitigation at sites with similar complexities, from tourism management to site preservation and community involvement remains a quite unique experience. The paper will explore the issue of excavation and conservation at the site, the site interpretation and presentation to different audiences and ultimately will outline challenges and potentials of the site in term on management including management of risks as outlined above.

On excavation: the Pattanam site (India) as a potential World Archaeological Park

Prof. P. J. Cherian

Director KCHR-India

Excavation is a core activity in archaeological research, especially in sites where the natural or cultural processes of site-formation have buried the remote past as relics. Archaeological sites or mounds are miracles of nature that store the footprints of bygone generations in the depositional accretions, to reappear and critically rewrite history.

Archaeological evidence provides a critical dimension to written evidence, which for various subjective reasons can be skewed. Artefacts provide more trustworthy information on the material culture of their times.

Humanity should dedicate its finest intellectual resources to study and illuminate the life encrypted on excavated materials in well designed Archaeological Parks (Site Imaginariums). A comprehensive approach is critical in times when natural and historical landscapes are facing irrevocable despoliation.

Excavations play a crucial role in defining and refining the cultural legacy of existing and emerging archaeological sites.

The entire edifice of archaeological studies on archaeological sites is built on scientific excavations and the material evidence retrieved in the process. The archaeological record of any site unless translated into authentic and accessible information would remain lifeless and futile.

Archaeological research strongly emphasises the

`materiality' of material finds – right from identifying an object to the complexities of its production, technology used and the social processes involved in its use and exchanges.

Excavation is not a stand-alone activity

Excavation is one of the core activities in the long chain of complex, multi and trans-disciplinary procedures like surface and aerial explorations, geo-morphological and geo-physical surveys, multi-disciplinary excavations, systematic documentation, in situ maintenance, archaeo-science studies, publications, interpretative centres, community archaeology, conservation of sites.

In fact, this diversity or multiplicity of tasks demands a long term vision for all archaeology projects.

Excavations at Pattanam

Pattanam is a globally significant site excavated in the 21st century. It offers opportunity and challenge to humanity - academia in particular - to study and conserve the site employing the best traditions of advanced collaborative research.

The discussion points would be the Pattanam mound - the grass root level challenges due to its location in a densely inhabited coastal village, the excavation and documentation methods, the archaeological data, archaeo-science initiatives and academic collaborations and Green Archaeology / Community archaeology initiative

The Indian Ocean - a trade lake

The archaeological records from Pattanam and its various contemporary port sites across the Indian Ocean littoral give indications of global connectivities that began much before what the Euro-centric perspectives hail as the beginning of “globalization” i.e. the voyages of Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama in the last decade of the 15th century. The network involving three continents- Asia, Africa and Europe- during the Early Historic period through the “silk”, “spice” and “incense” routes was foundational for the first phase of global maritime interfaces on earth.

Prospects of a World Archaeology Park at Pattanam

The impressive range of evidence on the maritime exchanges across the Indian Ocean, Red Sea and Mediterranean littoral strengthen the hypothesis that Pattanam could be the Muziris port or Muciri Pattinam mentioned in the classical Latin, Greek and Tamil sources.

The paper would share the conservation strategies at Pattanam and would submit the need for inclusive and pro-people approaches in conservation of historical sites.

The protection miracle of Daming Palace Ruins, National Heritage Park, China

Prof. Gong Guoqiang

Institute of Archaeology

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Conservation and Renovation of Xi 'an Tang Dynasty
National Heritage Park: A Successful Model

Daming Palace was the political nerve center of Tang Dynasty (618-907). The palace site located in Xi 'an of Shaanxi Province, covers an area of 3.5 square kilometers. In 1961 it was selected for protection as one of China's first batch of key National Cultural Relics. Recently it was awarded the status of a world cultural heritage site.

Due to historical reasons, the location of the palace site had gradually become a city center area. The two-thirds area of the site has been tied up by dwellings, factories and other buildings. Site protection was in jeopardy. The contradiction between site protection and social development became a serious issue to be tackled.

So how to protect the Palace ruins became a point of debate. The difficulties were formidable and with no ready-made solutions nor models to draw lessons on site protection from a similar big site.

In 2007-2010, with the support from the central and provincial governments, Xi 'an municipal government invested 12 billion Yuan (about US \$ 2 billion) towards protecting the site. In a massive heritage protection operation the municipal government moved more than 27000 merchants, more than 100000 residents, 7 urban villages, more than 80 factories, and a total of about 5 million square meters of buildings from the site.

Simultaneously with the demolition and cleaning

work archaeology researchers conducted extensive verification and exploration of the archaeological wealth of the area based on the archaeological work in previous decades. They involved in the whole process of the design and construction of the park and played an important role in guiding the project. Employing total station and other scientific equipments they could precisely locate the archaeological relics and provide relevant data for the design and construction of the Park. Archaeologists also engaged in the cleaning, conservation and documentation of the archaeological relics during the construction period.

In October 2010, the Daming Palace National Heritage Park was opened. Since then, the park has gradually become the hot spot of cultural tourism, city card, urban green lungs, public leisure facilities, and also become the engine of economic and cultural development of northern Xi 'an.

To sum up the experiences of Daming Palace Protection mode - the: government was leading the heritage mission with a vision, In the Heritage Protection strategy resettlement was the first priority followed by demolition. Site protection should combine urban transformation and improvement of people's livelihood.

The protection mode of Daming Palace ruins is a model for protecting archaeological ruins in urban areas.

Archaeological studies and tourism development at Qalhât site

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The aim of this paper is to present the results of recent archaeological surveys and excavations, as well as of complementary activities of documentation, conservation and restoration carried out at the historical city of Qalhât, in order to promote the site for tourism. Qalhât is one of the most prominent and impressive archaeological sites of the Sultanate of Oman. The port of Qalhat was founded around 1100 AD and it has been for centuries the second city of the kingdom of Hormuz and a very important trade center that controlled the maritime trade routes towards Southeast Asia, China, India, Africa and the Persian Empire. The decline of Qalhat in favor of Muscat started in 1507 when it was seized by the Portuguese fleet.

Qalhât was visited by several famous merchants and travelers, including the Italian merchant Marco Polo and also by Ibn Battutah, who described its magnificent new mosque. Both praise its prosperity and the quality of its constructions. One of the principal and most profitable exports from Qalhât were horses that were shipped annually by thousands to India. Islamic navigator Ahmad bin Majid noted that ships can travel as many as five times in one year from Qalhât to Makran and Gujarat, indicating the intensive scale of trade exchanges across the Arabian Sea. Qalhât was also a hub for commerce with more far distant regions. The wealth of Chinese and Southeast Asian artifacts found at Qalhât testify both the geographical extent of its trade connections and its prosperity.

Today, the ruins occupy a large area of about 35 hectares north of the city of Sûr in the al-Sharqiya Province. The mausoleum of Bibi Maryam still stands as an important and renowned landmark. This Mausoleum was built by Bibi Maryam, the wife of Baha al-Din Ayaz, successor of Mahmud b. Ahmad al-Qusi al-Qalhati the founder of the Hormuz empire which flourished in the 8-14th century. From the end of the twentieth century, an important number of archaeological surveys, extensive excavations and detailed architectural documentation have been carried out at Qalhât in collaboration with local and international teams. In 2012, basing on the results of these studies the Ministry of Heritage and Culture - in cooperation with French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) and the Company Eveha for Archaeological and Heritage Solutions - has started a five-year research plan to further develop the scientific and touristic potentials of this important site. Moreover, the Ministry has also started a collaboration with the World Monuments Fund to restore all excavated monuments and to eventually create an open-air archaeological park at Qalhât.

Invisible World Heritage Sites and their Valorization : Waterlogged Prehistoric Pile-dwellings at the Latenium Archaeology Park and Museum (Switzerland)

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In 2011, the prehistoric pile-dwellings around the Alps have been recognized as UNESCO World Heritage (www.palafittes.org) – as a serial which comprises a selection of 111 out of the circa thousand such sites known and documented in six countries around the Alps (Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Slovenia (Suter & Schlichtherle 2009).

Due to the exceptional conservation conditions for organic remains (such as wood, textiles, plant remains, or bones), these prehistoric wetland settlements dating from ca. 5000 to 500 BC offer a precise and detailed perception of the world of the early farmers in Europe, and allow a realistic reconstitution of the everyday life and the economy of these communities. Moreover, the dendrochronological dating of the remains of wooden architectural elements allow to detail the spatial development of the villages, thus offering a unique understanding of the social dynamics at stake between the Middle Neolithic and the dawn of the Iron Age (Pétrequin 2005).

First discovered in 1854 and subject of long-standing and in-depth archaeological research for more than 150 years now, these pile-dwelling sites have reached a considerable popularity and social recognition among the general public (Kaeser 2008). However, their valorization faces two significant problems. As a matter of fact, these 111 sites, which present a strong variety, are scattered in six different countries ; moreover, these quite fragile sites located underwater or covered by layers of sediment on

dried land remain « invisible » and therefore difficult to highlight for the general public and for tourists.

Our contribution shall therefore present the different means and media which have been set up for the public valorization of pile-dwellings, with a special focus on the Archaeology Park and Museum of the Latenium – the main archaeology museum in Switzerland, which has been honored by the Museum Prize of the Council of Europe.

As we shall see, the successful valorization of this difficult World Heritage serial site depends on the diversity and complementarity of the media called upon. Obviously, architectural reconstitutions are essential in the process ; but their adequate conveying require other means, both scientific and museographic, as well as human, logistic, and technical, whose combining can prove extremely enriching – both for the general public and the archaeologists.

Keywords: Pile-dwellings, Public valorization, Latenium, World Heritage, European Protohistory

Development of Conservation Methods for The Sandstones of Nemrut Mount Monument

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Nemrut Mount Monument was made a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987, it is an ancient wonder and draws thousands of tourists each year. The Monument is an artificial hill with a temple built for king Antiochus I Theos of Commagene. Commagene was an independent kingdom in what is now the south-eastern part of Turkey. Antiochus had tried to keep his Greek kingdom independent and it is he whose death caused the building of the temple at Mount Nemrut. The sanctuary has exquisitely carved reliefs (dexiosis) of sandstone that trace Antiochus' family.

This paper is mainly focused on the developing conservation methods particularly for monumental sandstones of Nemrut Mount Monument to help their survival in open air conditions. The main conservation approach of the study was holistic as well as aiming at minimum intervention targeted to the problem areas. The studies began with the mapping of visual weathering forms. The most important weathering forms of Nemrut Sandstones were determined as material loss due to loss of scales and granular disintegration as well as detachments by scales, back weathering due to loss of scales, cracking, granular disintegration, rounding/notching and discoloration / biological deposition.

Deterioration mechanisms of sandstones were studied on deteriorated and relatively sound sandstones by nondestructive methods of UPV and QIRT, and by microstructural analyses using thin section, XRD and SEM-EDX analyses. In addition, the changes in physical and physcomechanical

properties such as, color, bulk density, effective porosity, hydric, hygric and thermal dilatation and CEC of clays were determined.

Sandstone deterioration was caused by swelling of clay minerals distributed in their matrix and clay accumulations between the detaching scales. Considerable thermal dilatation characteristics was also an important decay factor. Iron oxides caused discoloration at the surfaces.

The use of surfactant DAA, to control clay swelling was found to decrease the hydric dilatation by 40%. The consolidation treatments with nanosilica and silicate dispersions namely Funcosil KSE500STE, SytonX3, KSE300 and KSE100 have improved physcomechanical properties as followed by UPV measurements and decreased hydric dilatation.

Keywords: Nemrut Mount Monument, sandstone deterioration, clay swelling, dilatation, surfactants, nanodispersive silica solutions.

Restoration and Consolidation : e.g. The Ancient Castle of Salut and the Archaeological Site of Wubar

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The two sites, we are now presenting, are to be considered as samples of a practical, well established, way which tends primarily to preserve the ancient ruins, maintaining the structural characteristics and materials and, secondly, to make the ruins available and, above all, understandable to a wider and less specialized audience. The sites are located in Oman and testify a continuity of a considerable use over the time (Salut from the Bronze Age to the Islamic period and Wubar from the Iron Age to the 16th century AD). The need of adopting this type of approach is increasingly felt in a world where the search for archaeological and architectural restoration are increasingly linked to the interest aroused in a non-specialist audience, which requires to understand, as well as admire the ruins.

The climate that distinguishes these two sites has taken extreme. In some periods of the year reaches, extremely high temperatures and the range temperature during the day, is also considerable. This results in a strong and fast degradation of the materials that make up the structures (mortars, building stones, mud bricks). These conditions have made the study of issues related to indispensable conservation, hand in hand, with the progress of the archaeological research. Moreover, the uniqueness of these sites immediately raised the question of how to make them usable and understandable. Hence, the decision to make, for the most part, conservative restorations in order to restore degraded materials and in some cases to proceed with partial reconstructions aimed at making the site readable. This is the case of Wubar, but also in a large part of the historic/archaeological site of Salut.

We are now presenting the conservative choices and the partial reconstructions performed in both sites, emphasizing the importance of the reversibility and the differentiation of the new from the old.

Keywords: Wubar, Ubar, Salut, restoration, archaeological site.

The LVR-Archaeological Park Xanten in Germany – Its strategies on the way to successful monument protection

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LVR-Archaeological Park Xanten

LVR-Roman Museum

The LVR-Archaeological Park Xanten (APX) with its Roman Museum was founded in 1973 to lastingly protect the Roman city Colonia Ulpia Traiana, which was threatened by overbuilding, from destruction. The idea was to create an archaeological preserve, in which visitors can see the reconstructed Roman buildings within an enclosed area and can get information about the culture of the Romans. At the same time archaeological excavations on the site of the Roman town should be performed, whose research results are then presented in turn by appropriate education offers to the visitors.

Before the opening of the Archaeological Park Xanten in 1977 first basic excavations were carried out in order to understand the infrastructure of the Roman town. In the following years, the ascertained Roman road profiles were created by gravel paving and tree-lined avenues, symbolizing the porticos, the amphitheater partially and parts of the 3.4 km long ancient city walls with town wall, towers and trenches were reconstructed. Large parts of this fortification are marked by hedge plants. Step by step additional reconstructions or partial reconstructions were added: a Roman hostel with fully functional baths, a large town gate, a monumental temple and different protective buildings, in which the original findings can be visited. Important 'milestones' for further expansion of the archaeological park were the construction of a new Roman museum in which the most significant finds of the excavations are shown since 2008 and the dismantling of a national highway, which intersected the Roman town for some decades. The most recent project is the reconstruction of three Craftsman houses with two

floors which were built in ancient technique with rammed earth.

All reconstructions are subject to strict standards and may each be executed only after the vote of international forums. Those scientists and museum educators of APX, who are involved with the project, cause permanent discussions, how new excavation results will be presented and communicated: Presentation of the original findings under protective buildings, partial reconstructions or full reconstructions, by simple markings of the terrain with plantings or by the reconstruction of foundations with just a few layers of stone showing the floor plan. Always a strict principle applies: It is built only on the original site and then only if the function of the building can be detected and the reconstruction is coherent. The construction of a 'theatrical backdrop' is an absolute taboo!

A large part of the visitors are school classes, mainly from Germany and the neighboring Netherlands, who visit the APX during school excursions or with their teachers of history and Latin to complete certain programs. An important side aspect for these groups and for families is – apart from education – the leisure value. So there are on the site of the park different playgrounds, cafés, a restaurant and museum shops. Guided tours on various subjects are offered as well as weekend events with 'live-excavation' and Roman craftsmen. This includes special programs for people with disabilities, such as Tastgalerien or sign language videos on electronic video guides.

Keywords: Monument Protection, reconstruction, Roman town, museum education, leisure value.

Management of Archaeological Parks and Sites

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The World Heritage Committee is paying, since its establishment, a great attention to the presentation of an appropriate management plan for each nominated property with the aim of preserving its Outstanding Universal Value and ensuring its effective protection for present and future generations.

In the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention it is stated that « An effective management system depends on the type, characteristics and needs of a nominated property and its cultural and natural context ».

In recognizing the diversity of the situations for « Archaeological Parks and sites » that will be presented in this Workshop taking place in one of the most reputed sites of the Sultanate of Oman, « Al Baleed Archaeological Park », and which will address the « Management » theme, there are a number of common elements that are identified for an effective management system.

We should first refer to the ICOMOS International Charter for the Management of the Archaeological Heritage prepared by ICAHM and adopted at the 9th General Assembly in Lausanne in 1990 which formulated a definition of « the archaeological heritage » including underwater heritage, subject of the UNESCO 2001 Convention, and proposed standards and best practices for both research and cultural resource management.

In different regions of the world, this topic is subject to a number of specialized meetings and we can mention for the year 2014 some important contributions, like for example the new project launched in Rome (Italy) on the 1st of April

this year by 11 public and private actors in the Cultural Sector, called « Archeomedsites » for the enhancement of management of archaeological sites in the Mediterranean area and which aims at implementing during the next two years action plan for governance and conservation of archaeological sites and reinforcement of human capacity building and resources in the field of management.

Training in the field of archaeological sites management is a real need everywhere for planning, monitoring and assessing the impacts and trends which are affecting archaeological sites inside and in their buffer zones.

There are a number of pressing issues that UNESCO and ICOMOS are regularly discussed in particular for archaeological sites in danger in Iraq, Syria, Libya and Yemen in the wake of civil unrest and armed conflicts in these countries. They are faced with a very dramatic challenge for all aspects of Cultural Heritage suffering irreversible destruction. It is important to mobilize the international community for an exceptional efforts towards fighting the illicit digging of archaeological sites and the illegal building encroachments in these sites.

Good practices for management of archaeological sites should also address in peaceful areas the negative impact of uncontrolled mass tourism. An international Conference foreseen in Siem Reap (Cambodia) in 2015 and which will be organized by both UNESCO and UNWTO will have to address among other matters this important challenge for the sake of preserving the World archaeological heritage which is fragile by definition.

Landscape Analysis and Interpretation at Cape Coast Castle

Dr. Douglas C. Comer

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The philosopher Max Black argues that humans communicate largely in one of two ways: by the use of models and by the use of metaphors. Of the two, metaphors are typically more engaging, they appeal to emotions. When used in a manipulative way, they can be regarded as a statement of what is natural and normal, stifling further reflection, but if thoughtfully produced, can generate further thought. Effective interpretation of archaeological and historical sites, indeed any landscape that attracts visitors, depends upon the skillful use of metaphor. Models serve a more analytical purpose. They can be quantified, as in mathematical or engineering models. Here we look at the production of a landscape interpretation model for the World Heritage Site of Cape Coast Castle, in Ghana. The model is based upon the spatial patterning of:

Environmental Parameters (e.g., topography, hydrology, vegetative cover)

Infrastructure (e.g., roads, utilities)

Historic and archaeological sites, districts, landscapes, and features

Traditional use areas

Complementary Experiences (dining, hiking, performances, public places, museums)

We will describe how data pertinent to each model feature were collected, how they were integrated into a GIS, and how the GIS was employed to generate a framework for interpretation informed by the model.

Keywords: GIS, landscape analysis, Cape Coast Castle, World Heritage, heritage management

Underwater Archaeological Park Management: Sharing Heritage with the Public

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In many locations, submerged archaeological sites like historic shipwrecks and ancient ports are part of a common national heritage and identity. While archaeologists may argue for site protection which may prohibit access, resource managers often have a responsibility to share this heritage with the public when they can do so in a manner that does not threaten these sites. Protected areas like underwater archaeological trails and parks can be an effective way to enhance the overall preservation of submerged cultural heritage and grant public access at the same time, even though these two objectives may initially seem contradictory. Furthermore, there is a definite range of socio-economic benefits associated with promoting this type of heritage tourism.

Managing underwater trails or parks involves a set of specific “best management practices” which have proven successful in a variety of different locations. A complete inventory or non-invasive survey of the area provides the baseline information needed to assess the nature and significance of the underwater sites and features. This establishes the site’s original condition. Not all locations are suitable for public access; some may be too sensitive in terms of their fragile nature or archaeological /monetary value. This preliminary inventory also provides an assessment of the environment. Are conditions (visibility, depth etc.) suitable for the public to have a positive heritage experience? Next, understanding the types of threats to the resource, in addition to its significance, allows managers to design measures that may mitigate potential impacts. Should some or

all of the high-value or fragile artifacts be recovered (partial excavation) and conserved prior to public access? Then, in order to implement visitation, local capacity for managing access must be established. This includes site signage, site diving regulations or protocols, and may rely on underwater guides and/or interpretive materials enhancing the preservation approach. Are local marine enforcement patrols aware of the regulations within the underwater park? Do they know what violations of preservation laws in the marine environment look like? Finally, a site monitoring program must be implemented in order to measure the impacts to the non-renewable underwater resource and the archaeological information the site retains. There is likely to be some level of impact to the site by increased public visitation; how much is too much?

Underwater parks and trails are tools for outreach, and when properly managed can engage the public in the active preservation of their own heritage resources. The positive experience of diving these parks and trails raises public awareness and can influence visitors to become better stewards of underwater archaeological resources. Responsible heritage tourism, actively mitigating negative impacts to the non-renewable underwater archaeological sites, creates opportunities for sport diving clubs and local educational institutions to become more directly involved in pursuit of their own history and archaeology.

Keywords: underwater, archaeology, management, public, tourism.

Conservation, management and development of an archaeological park at the World Heritage site of Qusayr `Amra (Jordan)

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Program Specialist for Archaeology and the Middle East (WMF)

Qusayr `Amra, in Jordan, is an Umayyad site consisting of a bathhouse exhibiting a complex decorative program, and of several other structures over an area of approximately one square kilometer. Presently, tourists only visit the bathhouse building. A comprehensive conservation project carried out since 2010 has not only revealed new and more detailed figurative representations on the walls of the site, but has also allowed better understanding of the extent and complexity of the archaeological site.

As part of the conservation project, World Monuments Fund (WMF) and the Department of Antiquities of Jordan have developed a site management plan based on community participation, which calls for the development of an archaeological park including the many features which are presently ignored or at risk. The development of an archaeological park will allow visitors to better understand the various functions and relationships between the structures found at the site, the reasons behind its presence in this remote location, while at the same time easing the pressure of visitors on the main building. The paper will illustrate the methodology adopted for the development of the site management plan and the solutions suggested for the development of the archaeological park.

Keywords: Jordan, Umayyad, wall paintings, archaeological park, site management.

Challenges of an Archaeological Park and Interpretation Centre to be established at the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Bat, al-Khutm and al-Ayn

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This paper presents the different activities recently patronized and organized by the Ministry of Heritage and Culture, Sultanate of Oman, for the creation of an open-air archeological park including a multimedial interpretation center at the UNESCO World Heritage site of Bat, al-Khutm and al-Ayn. The archaeological complex of Bat, al-Khutm and al-Ayn is protected by the law for National Heritage Protection of the Sultanate of Oman (1980), and they are studied and preserved under the control of the Ministry of Heritage & Culture and its Department of Excavations and Archaeological Studies.

The present environmental and topographical features will be featured to connect the different monumental areas in a comprehensive cognitive network that allows the visitors to properly understand the sites in its unique archaeological dimension, to illustrate the social and political complexity it had reached at the beginning of the 3rd millennium BC. The public will have a vast array of information, channeled in a network of nodal hubs of in situ presentations. The plan is to offered a balanced set of presentations of both Death and Life, Rituality and Economy, for an Ancient that equaled in complexity the great urban centers of the Near East.

The UNESCO World Heritage site of Bat, al-Khutm and al-Ayn is located in the Wadi Sharsah, approximately 24 km east of the modern city of Ibri in the Sultanate of Oman. This protohistoric archaeological complex represents one of the most complete and preserved compound of settlements and necropolises from the 3rd millennium BC Magan Civilization, and it will be targeted as a leading presentation of the early oases of Oman, a landmark of Arabian contribution to the progress of Mankind. Together, monumental towers, rural settlements and the intersecting waterworks for irrigation and necropolises form a unique example of cultural relics in an exceptional state of preservation. The planning and design of an archaeological park with multiple interpretation centers at the UNESCO

World Heritage site of Bat, al-Khutm and al-Ayn had to first consider the exceptional historical and topographic features of this unique archaeological complex, which is not a continuous, uninterrupted ensemble of archaeological evidence, but includes instead different areas with diversified characters.

The archaeological complex of Bat is divided in three main areas, the northern hills, the so-called 'settlement slope' and the flat plain to the south. The northern hills are filled with monumental stone cairns dating to Early Bronze Age, and articulated into two main periods: the Hafit (ca. 3200-2700 BCE) and Umm an-Nar periods (ca. 2700-2000 BCE). One of the historically most critical challenges will be to ensure that the public will be informed of the environmental configurations pre-dating and accompanying the development of oasis economy and its political integration in the course of the 3rd millennium BC, keeping most evident the cultural and social characters that distinguished the Magan Civilization from other centers across the Near East and in India.

The scatter distribution of the monuments, interspaced with living and active components of the present population, presents the most direct challenge to planners, in order to present a continuous and integrated picture of the Magan Civilization. The main effort will be to ensure an effective cooperation and contribution of the local communities and citizens to use the best means and ensure best presentation of the site.

The Master Plan of the Archaeological Park at Bat, al-Khutm and al-Ayn will represent a new paradigm in the creation of structured areas encompassing different environmental and historical features for the promotion of cultural heritage in a new comprehensive perspective.

Keywords: World Heritage List, Bat, Archeological Parks, Ancient Oases, Multimedia Presentations.

The Ancient Castle of Salut: A Proposed World Heritage Site

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The comprehensive investigations focussed on Salut and its surrounding cultural landscape, conducted by the Office of His Excellency the Adviser to His Majesty the Sultan for Cultural Affairs and the Italian Mission To Oman, directed by Prof. Alessandra Avanzini, present a coherent picture of almost 3000 years of Oman's early history – for much of the Bronze Age (c. 3000 to 1300 BC) and the following Iron Age (c. 1300 to 300 BC).

The excavation of a Bronze Age settlement and nearby tombs reveals a unique adaptation to the landscape that can be compared and contrasted with other sites in Oman. In addition, the recovery of a wide range of artefacts indicates contacts with other regions of Arabia and beyond, which extend from Mesopotamia to the Indus Valley. The centrally located site of Husn Salut illustrates continued occupation of the area from the second to first millennium BC. This has become a key site for defining the chronology and periodization of the Iron Age in South East Arabia and the monumental buildings uncovered suggest that it probably functioned as a communal centre for the surrounding constellation of relatively smaller Iron Age sites.

Salut is exceptional for another important reason; it bears testimony to the surviving oral and historical traditions of the Sultanate of Oman. According to this tradition the site was visited by Suleiman bin Dawud who subsequently ordered the building of 1000 aflaj (underground irrigation channels) and it was later the site of a great battle between Malik bin Fahm and the Persians. The latter episode is considered a major episode in the coming of the Azd tribes to Oman.

Now one of the most extensively excavated archaeological sites in Oman, Salut and adjacent sites, make a significant contribution to an understanding of the Bronze and Iron Age periods in Arabia and neighbouring regions. The significance

of the site is further enhanced by its place in Oman's historical traditions that provide a link between past and present and, therefore, make it an ideal candidate for World Heritage status.

A landscape approach in the management of large scale archaeological sites

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Over time cultural heritage protection evolved from the preservation of single monuments to ensembles and more recently to large scale sites. With this development, landscape, ecology and environmental considerations have come to the forefront. Improved heritage conservation and management of archaeological landscapes is also evident in many recent policies and national reports on the state of the environment.

To assist in the holistic and integrated management of such heritage resources, a landscape approach is recommended at several levels:

- (1) in the identification of the heritage delimiting cultural environments and increasing our understanding of contexts of archaeological sites;
- (2) in the preparation of management plans and their regular updates including risk preparedness;
- (3) in the interpretation, awareness raising and benefits for visitors and local communities;

Human interaction with the physical environment has increasingly transformed landscapes and on the other hand, climatic conditions and other processes of environmental change have affected societies throughout history. It is necessary to understand these changes and the diverse human responses to environmental change to fully understand, manage and transmit archaeological sites.

UNESCO has a long tradition in taking such aspects into account. As early as 1962 the first global Recommendation on Landscape in the UN system was adopted by UNESCO's General Conference: the "Recommendation on the Beauty

and Character of Landscapes and Sites". Over time, and especially in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention which embodies the protection of cultural and natural values in one legal framework, the landscape approach was broadly promoted and led to broad international recognition. It focusses on the analysis of relationships between the material culture, the physical evidence, the human creation of landscapes, and the natural environment.

The paper reviews selected case studies from the more than 300 archaeological properties included in the World Heritage List from 1978 to 2014, with a high number in the Mediterranean and the Arab region. It also highlights key threats identified at these sites including management, infrastructure development, climatic conditions and water, land conversion, illicit traffic of cultural objects from the sites, and community issues. Furthermore increased synergies with other legal instruments such as the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property and the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage which covers submerged archaeological sites and landscapes will be explored.

The paper will also highlight that the fact that archaeological sites and heritage places provide for an important resource to meet human needs while preserving both culture and the environment. They offer invaluable information on the past of humankind and support not only present but also future generations contributing to long-term sustainable development.

Keywords: World Heritage, large-scale archaeological sites, environment, landscape, conservation and management

Nature and Culture in Archaeological Heritage Management

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Neither archaeology nor natural heritage are well-represented on the World Heritage list but moves are afoot to increase the successful nomination of both. At the same time, the World Heritage Advisory Bodies ICOMOS and IUCN have begun exploring ways of working in a more genuinely integrated way on the development and assessment of World Heritage nominations and the management of World Heritage sites. The objective, as IUCN Director of World Heritage Tim Badman (pers. comm.) puts it, is to deal with World Heritage properties as “whole sites”, rather than cultural sites somehow shorn of their natural dimensions or vice versa. One concrete result of this co-operation between ICOMOS and IUCN is the “Connected Practice” Project, which “aims to explore, learn and create new methods of recognition and support for the interconnected character of the natural, cultural and social value of highly significant land and seascapes and affiliated biocultural practices” (https://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/wcpa_worldheritage/about_world_heritage/linking_culture_nature/).

While this work concerns World Heritage properties, it has an impact on how we should think about managing all heritage sites, including archaeological sites, whether they are World Heritage or not. As Willems (2014: 109-110) reminds us, the World Heritage Convention is

important for the management of all archaeological sites in the territory of States Parties. This is because the Convention has Article 5, which...says that a State Party that signs the Convention should also develop and implement a policy for heritage management.

How is all this relevant to archaeological parks in particular? The answer depends to some extent on

one's definition or conception of an archaeological park (e.g. McManus 1999), but at the very least it means that the management of archaeological parks needs to encompass the environmental setting of the archaeological remains in question. At a more sophisticated level, it means that the area of the park should be conceived of and managed as a cultural landscape, even if it is not formally recorded or registered as such. Further questions then arise. The current environmental or landscape settings of most if not all archaeological sites are unlikely to bear much resemblance to those settings at the time the sites were occupied. Managers obviously need to account for modern conditions in their management policies and processes. However they also need to consider how they might also manage the site so as to preserve and convey to the public important information about past environmental conditions that may have affected why the site was built where it was, how it was built, how its original occupants sustained themselves and so on. Aspects of managing modern conditions may conflict with work concerning past conditions and vice versa, in both cases impacting negatively on the integrity and authenticity of the archaeological remains. Clearly, any complexities in “connected practice” concerning non-archaeological heritage sites are made even more complicated when archaeology is brought into the picture. This paper considers how we might move forward with such matters.



Tourism, development and communities at world Heritage sites

A Case study of the Aflaj Irrigation Systems of Oman

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This paper explores the relationship between world heritage sites and socio-economic development for local communities. Heritage sites act as the main drive for tourism and hence for local socio-economic development in any locality, especially if such sites exist in rural or desert areas with limited other development options. Linking world heritage sites to the overall national development objectives should contribute to the social and economic wellbeing of the local population. The paper will primarily examine the paradigm of socio-economic development in the context of world heritage sites. A socio-anthropological study was conducted at the village of Birkat al Mauz home to one of the five irrigation channels “falaj Al Khatmein” will be discussed highlighting the community knowledge and reaction to having a world heritage site in their village, as well as their readiness to tourism economy. The paper will then draw on primary data collected to suggest ways of maximizing socio-economic development via employment, crafts, guided tours etc, SMEs, farm tourism etc. Such initiatives will also maximize tourists satisfaction, meeting the educational and communication requirement stipulated by the WH convention. In conclusion; an assessment of whether repackaging the Aflaj system of Oman from an archeological park rather an archeological site framework will assist in establishing a closer link between world heritage site and sustainable development.

Visions for Site Design – Creative approaches to the problem of presenting archaeological parks

Prof. Leo Schmidt FSA

Brandenburg University of Technology in
Cottbus - Germany

Communicating archaeological sites to visitors has always been a challenge. For European eyes, the ruinous remnants of grand buildings – such as ancient temples or medieval castles – may have intrinsic emotional and aesthetic qualities. However, untreated ruins and long-deserted settlements are rarely appealing, nor are their respective structure and significance easily understood. In dealing with this problem, archaeologists tend to shape the site they have been exploring in ways that tourists have come to expect and to take for granted: elements of anastylosis, or more or less developed reconstructions are to be found in practically all the archaeological sites where tourists are expected to visit, and they usually provide the main photo opportunities. However, this task of Site Design is not usually given the amount and depth of planning and thought it deserves, nor is the potential it holds fully understood. All too often, it just happens – piecemeal and at random – as an afterthought to excavation, and is conceived and executed by archaeologists, although it would be better to recognize Site Design as a task that requires interdisciplinary collaboration between archaeologists, architects, landscape designers and even artists. Some successful examples should be presented and discussed to explore the potential of these approaches.

Friday 20/2/2015	
Arrival to Salalah + Registration	
Saturday 21/02/2015	
Visiting Albaleed Archaeological Park : introduction by Ghanim Alshanfri The Museum of the Frankincense Land : introduction by Ali Alkathiri	11:00 – 14:00
Visiting Sumhuran Archaeological Park : Introduction by Said Almashani	16:30 – 18:30
Sunday 22/02/2015	
Visiting the Archaeological site of Wubar by Mohammed Aljahfali	12:00 – 15:30
Visiting Wadi Dawkah : introduction by Ahmed Alawaid The Inauguration of The Frankincense Festival	16:30 – 19:30

MONDAY 23/02/2015

Welcoming Addresses	Speaker	Time
ICOMOS Oman	Dr. Said Alsalmi Director General of the Office of the Adviser to his Majesty the Sultan for Cultural Affairs	09:00 –10:00
Oman National Commission for Education, Culture and Science	H.E. Dr. Madiha AlShaibaniya Minister of Education Chairperson	
UNESCO	Dr. Mechtild Rossler Deputy Director, Heritage Division	
ICOMOS	Prof. Douglas C. Comer Co-President, International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM)	
Italian Mission to Oman University of Pisa	Prof. Alessandra Avanzini Director	
Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH) – Bahrain	Dr. Mounir Bouchenaki Director	
39 th World Heritage Committee	H. E. Mr. Michael Worbs Ambassador, Permanent Delegate to UNESCO	
Coffee Break		10:00 – 10:30
Archaeological Parks (International Perspective)	Prof. Michael Jansen	10:30 – 11:00
Archaeological Parks (National Perspective): The Land of Frankincense	Prof. Ahmed Alharassi Mr. Hassan Aljabri	11:00 – 11:30
Albaleed Archaeological Park	Dr. Krista Lewis Mr. Mohammed Aljahfali	11:30 – 12:00
Sumhuram Archaeological Park	Dr. Alexia Pavan Mr. Said Almashani	12:30 -13:00
Bahla Fort and the Oasis	Mr. Ahmed Al-Tamimi	13:00 – 13:30
Lunch		13:30 –15:00
The archaeological area of Pompeii in the Gulf of Naples (Italy)	Dr. Stefano De Caro	15:00 – 15:30
Management of Angkor World Heritage Site	Dr. Peou Hang	15:30 – 16:00
The Petra Archaeological Park: excavations, management, conservation	Dr. Anna Paolini	16:00 -16:30
Coffee Break		16:30 – 17:00
Discussion		17:00 -17:30

TUESDAY 24/02/2015

Archaeological Park : Excavation

Topic	Speaker	Time
Main Speaker	Prof. P.J. Cherian	09:00 -09:30
1. The Ancient Castle of Salut : a Proposed World Heritage Site.	Prof. Carl Phillips	09:30 – 09:50
2. The protection miracle of Daming Palace Ruins, National Heritage Park, China	Prof. Gong Guoqiang	09:50 – 10:10
3. Archaeological studies and tourism development at Qalhât site	Mr. Sultan Saif Nasser Albakri	10:10 – 10:30
Discussion		10:30 – 11:00

Archaeological Park : Conservation

Main Speaker	Dr. Nasser Aljahwari	11:00 -11:30
1. Invisible World Heritage Sites and their Valorization : Waterlogged Prehistoric Pile-dwellings at the Latenium Archaeology Park and Museum	Dr. Marc-Antoine Kaeser	11:30 – 11:50
2. Development of Conservation Methods for The Sandstones of Nemrut Mount Monument	Dr. Goze Akuglu	11:50 – 12:10
3. “Restoration and Consolidation” : e.g. The Ancient Castle of Salut, and The Archaeological Site of Wubar ”	Mr. Valter Filatondi Mr. Waleed Almuzaini	12:10 – 12:30
Discussion		12:30 – 13:00
Lunch		13:00 – 14:30

Archaeological Park : Communication

Main Speaker	H.E. Dr. Isam Al Rowas	14:30 -15:00
1. The LVR-Archaeological Park Xanten in Germany – Its strategies on the way to successful monument protection.	Dr. Norbert Zieling	15:00 – 15:20
2. Landscape Analysis and Interpretation at Cape Coast Castle	Dr. Douglas Comer	15:20 – 15:40
3. Museums and Heritage	Mr. Jamal Almoosawi	15:40 – 16:00
Discussion		16:00 – 16:30
Coffee Break		16:30 – 17:00

TUESDAY 24/02/2015

Archaeological Park : Site Management		
Topic	Speaker	Time
Main Speaker	Dr. Mounir Bouchenaki	17:00 -17:30
1. Underwater Archaeological Park Management: Sharing Heritage with the Public	Dr. Hans K. Van Tilburg	17:30 – 17:50
2. Conservation, management and development of an archaeological park at the World Heritage site of Qusayr `Amra (Jordan)	Dr. Gaetano Palumbo Dr. Alessandra Peruzzetto	17:50 – 18:10
3. Challenges of an Archaeological Park and Interpretation Centre to be established at the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Bat, al-Khutm and al-Ayn	Mr. Hassan Mohammed Ali Alwati	18:10 – 18:30
Discussion		18:30 – 19:00

WEDNESDAY 25/02/2015

Archaeological Park (Landscape and Environment) “Panel Discussion ”	Time
1. Dr. Mechtild Rossler - Main Speaker A landscape approach in the management of large scale archaeological sites	09:00-10:30
2. Prof. Ian Lilley Nature and Culture in Archaeological Heritage Management	
3. Mr. Nasser Alrawahi Aflaj Irrigation System	
Coffee Break	10:30-11:00
Archaeological Park and Communities “ Panel Discussion ”	11:00-12:30
1. Prof. Heba Aziz - Main Speaker Tourism, development and communities at world Heritage sites A Case study of the Aflaj Irrigation Systems of Oman	
2. Prof. Leo Schmidt FSA Visions for Site Design – Creative approaches to the problem of presenting archaeological parks	
3. Mr. Ali Alkathiri The Museum of the Frankincense Land	13:00 – 15:00
Lunch	
Discussion of declaration of Salalah	15:00 – 16:00

THURSDAY 26/02/2015

Departure from Salalah	All day
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United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World Heritage
Convention

CONVENTION CONCERNING
THE PROTECTION OF
THE WORLD CULTURAL
AND NATURAL HERITAGE

*The World Heritage Committee
has inscribed*

Aflaj Irrigation Systems of Oman
on the World Heritage List

*Inscription on this List confirms the outstanding
universal value of a cultural or
natural property which requires protection for
the benefit of all humanity*

DATE OF INSCRIPTION

16 July 2006

DIRECTOR-GENERAL
OF UNESCO



UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING
THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL
HERITAGE

*The World Heritage Committee
has inscribed*

The Land of Frankincense

on the World Heritage List

*Inscription on this List confirms the exceptional
and universal value of a cultural or
natural site which requires protection for the benefit
of all humanity*

DATE OF INSCRIPTION

2 December 2000

DIRECTOR-GENERAL
OF UNESCO



UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING
THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL
HERITAGE

The World Heritage Committee

has inscribed

*the archaeological sites of Bat,
Al-Khutm and Al-Ayn
on the World Heritage List*

*Inscription on this List confirms the exceptional
and universal value of a cultural or
natural site which requires protection for the benefit
of all humanity*

DATE OF INSCRIPTION

9 December 1988

DIRECTOR-GENERAL
OF UNESCO



UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING
THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL
HERITAGE

*The World Heritage Committee
has inscribed*

the Bahla Fort

on the World Heritage List

*Inscription on this List confirms the exceptional
and universal value of a cultural or
natural site which requires protection for the benefit
of all humanity*

DATE OF INSCRIPTION
11 December 1987

DIRECTOR-GENERAL
OF UNESCO

الثلاثاء ٢٤/٠٢/٢٠١٥

المنتزهات الأثرية - إدارة الموقع		
الموضوع	المتحدث	الوقت
متحدث رئيسي	الدكتور / منير بوشناق	١٧:٣٠ - ١٧:٠٠
١. إدارة المنتزه الأثري تحت الماء - مشاركة التراث مع الجمهور	الدكتور / هانز كيه. فان تيلبورغ	١٧:٥٠ - ١٧:٣٠
٢. حفظ وإدارة وتطوير المنتزه الأثري "قيصر عمره" أحد مواقع التراث العالمي (الأردن)	الدكتور / غايتانو بالومبو الدكتورة / اليساندرا بيروزيو	١٨:١٠ - ١٧:٥٠
٣. تحديات المنتزه الأثري في موقع بات والخطم والعين أحد مواقع التراث العالمي	الفاضل / حسن بن محمد بن علي اللواتي	١٨:٣٠ - ١٨:١٠
مناقشة		
١٩:٠٠ - ١٨:٣٠		

الأربعاء ٢٥/٠٢/٢٠١٥

الوقت	المنتزهات الأثرية (المناظر الطبيعية والبيئة) “ جلسة نقاشية “
١٠:٣٠-٠٩:٠٠	١. الدكتورة / متشال روزلر- المتحدث الرئيسي
	٢. البروفيسور / إيان يللي
	٣. الفاضل / ناصر الرواحي
١١:٠٠-١٠:٣٠	استراحة
الوقت	المنتزهات الأثرية والمجتمعات “ جلسة نقاشية “
١٢:٣٠-١١:٠٠	١. البروفيسورة / هبة عزيز- المتحدث الرئيسي
	٢. البروفيسور / ليوشميدت
	٣. الفاضل / علي الكثيري
١٥:٠٠ – ١٣:٠٠	الفداء
١٦:٠٠ – ١٥:٠٠	مناقشة (إعلان صلاته)

الخميس ٢٦/٠٢/٢٠١٥

مغادرة المشاركين من صلالة	طوال اليوم
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المنتزهات الأثرية - الحفريات

الموضوع	المتحدث	الوقت
متحدث رئيسي	البروفيسور / بي جيه. شيريان	٠٩:٣٠ - ٠٩:٠٠
١. حصن سلّوت الأثري - أحد المواقع المدرجة ضمن القائمة التمهيدية لمواقع التراث العالمي	البروفيسور / كارل فيليبس	٠٩:٥٠ - ٠٩:٣٠
٢. معجزة حماية اطلال قصر دا مينغ ، منتزه التراث الوطني، الصين	البروفيسور / جونج تشيانغ	١٠:٥٠ - ١٠:١٠
٣. الدراسات الأثرية وتطوير السياحة في موقع قلعات	الفاضل / سلطان سيف ناصر البكري	١٠:٣٠ - ١٠:١٠
مناقشة		١١:٣٠ - ١١:٠٠
المنتزهات الأثرية - الترميم		
متحدث رئيسي	الدكتور / ناصر الجهوري	١١:٣٠ - ١١:٠٠
١. مواقع التراث العالمي غير المرئية وتأمينها: مساكن بابل-ما قبل التاريخ التي غمرتها المياه في منتزه ومتحف لاتينيوم الأثري	الدكتور / مارك أنطوان كاسر	١١:٥٠ - ١١:٣٠
٢. تطوير أساليب الترميم لنصب جبل نمرود من الحجر الرملي	الدكتورة / جوز أكوجلو	١٢:١٠ - ١١:٥٠
٣. "الترميم والتدعيم" : حصن سلّوت الأثري وموقع وبار الأثري	الفاضل / فالتر فيلاتوندي الفاضل / وليد المزييني	١٢:٣٠ - ١٢:١٠
مناقشة		١٣:٣٠ - ١٢:٣٠
تناول الغداء		١٤:٣٠ - ١٣:٠٠
المنتزهات الأثرية - التواصل		
متحدث رئيسي	سعادة الدكتور / عصام بن علي الرواس	١٤:٣٠ - ١٥:٠٠
١. المنتزه الأثري LVR في ألمانيا - الاستراتيجيات للطرق الناجحة لحماية المعالم الأثرية	الدكتور / نوربرت زيلينج	١٥:٢٠ - ١٥:٠٠
٢. تحليل وتفسير المناظر الطبيعية في قلعة كيب كوست	الدكتور / دوغلاس كومر	١٥:٤٠ - ١٥:٢٠
٣. المتاحف والتراث: وسائل التواصل المجتمعي في المتحف الوطني نموذجاً	الفاضل / جمال الموسوي	١٦:٠٠ - ١٥:٤٠
مناقشة		١٦:٣٠ - ١٦:٠٠
استراحة		١٧:٠٠ - ١٦:٣٠

الوقت	المتحدث	الكلمة الترحيبية
٠٩:٠٠ - ١٠:٠٠	الدكتور / سعيد بن ناصر بن علي السالمي مدير عام مكتب مستشار جلالة السلطان للشؤون الثقافية	المجلس الدولي للمعالم والمواقع في سلطنة عُمان
	معالي الدكتورة / مديحة بنت أحمد الشيبانية وزيرة التربية والتعليم رئيسة اللجنة	اللجنة الوطنية العمانية للتربية والثقافة والعلوم
	الدكتورة / متشдал روزلر نائب مدير قطاع التراث	منظمة اليونسكو
	البروفيسور / دوغلاس سي . كومر الرئيس المشارك، اللجنة العلمية الدولية لإدارة التراث الأثري	المجلس الدولي للمعالم والمواقع
	البروفيسورة / اليساندرا أفانزيني رئيسة البعثة	البعثة الإيطالية في عمان جامعة بيزا
	الدكتور / منير بوشناق مدير المركز	المركز العربي الإقليمي للتراث العالمي - البحرين
	سعادة السفير / ميشائيل فوريس المندوب الدائم لألمانيا لدى اليونسكو	الدورة التاسعة والثلاثين للجنة التراث العالمي
١٠:٣٠ - ١٠:٠٠	استراحة	
١١:٠٠ - ١٠:٣٠	البروفيسور / مايكل يانسن	المنتزهات الأثرية (الأبعاد الدولية)
١١:٣٠ - ١١:٠٠	البروفيسور / أحمد الحراسي الفاضل / حسن الجابري	المنتزهات الأثرية (الأبعاد الوطنية) أرض اللبان
١٢:٠٠ - ١١:٣٠	الدكتورة / كريستا لويس الفاضل / محمد الجعفلي	منتزة البليد الأثري
١٣:٠٠ - ١٢:٣٠	الدكتورة / الكسيا بافان الفاضل / سعيد المعشني	منتزة سمهرم الأثري
١٣:٣٠ - ١٣:٠٠	الفاضل / أحمد التميمي	قلعة وواحة بهلا
١٥:٠٠ - ١٣:٣٠	تناول الغداء	
١٥:٣٠ - ١٥:٠٠	الدكتور / ستيفانودي كارو	المنطقة الأثرية في بومباي في خليج نابولي (إيطاليا)
١٦:٠٠ - ١٥:٣٠	الدكتور / بيوهانج	إدارة موقع أنكور - أحد مواقع التراث العالمي
١٦:٣٠ - ١٦:٠٠	الدكتورة / آنا باوليني	منتزه آثار البترا : الحضريات، والإدارة، والترميم
١٧:٠٠ - ١٦:٣٠	استراحة	
١٧:٣٠ - ١٧:٠٠	مناقشة	

الجمعة

٢٠١٥/٢/٢٠

الوصول إلى صلاله + تسجيل المشاركين

السبت

٢٠١٥/٠٢/٢١

١٤:٠٠ – ١١:٠٠
زيارة منتزه البليد الأثري ، تقديم الفاضل / غانم الشنفرى
زيارة متحف أرض اللبان ، تقديم الفاضل / علي الكثيري

١٨:٣٠ – ١٦:٣٠
زيارة منتزه سمهرم الأثري ، تقديم الفاضل / سعيد المعشني

الأحد

٢٠١٥/٠٢/٢٢

١٥:٣٠ – ١٢:٠٠
زيارة موقع وبار الأثري ، تقديم الفاضل / محمد الجحفلي

١٩:٣٠ – ١٦:٣٠
زيارة محمية أشجار اللبان بوادي دوكه ، تقديم الفاضل / أحمد العوائد
حفل إفتتاح مهرجان حصاد اللبان

المنتزهات الأثرية والتواصل الإنساني

سعادة الدكتور / عصام بن علي بن أحمد الرواس

نائب رئيس الهيئة العامة للصناعات الحرفية - سلطنة عُمان

عالمنا اليوم - بدأ يتجه إلى المواقع الأثرية المفتوحة لتطويرها لتصبح مزاراً يقضي فيه الإنسان وقتاً للترفيه والمتعة والتغيير والثقيف، وهناك منتزهات كبرى في العالم معروفة أصبحت مقصداً لكل البشرية وليست مقصورة على سكان هذه المناطق بل أن المنتزهات ميزت نفسها بإنها مصدر جذب للزائرين من الخارج أكثر من القاطنين في الداخل.

هذا التواصل للعقل الجمعي لكل ما هو قديم يستحق منا دائماً الاهتمام بتنمية فن التذوق للمنجز الإنساني الغابر الذي لولاه ما وصلت الإنسانية إلى هذا التقدم المذهل ولا يتصوره حتى الخيال لأولئك الراقيين في ترب الأرض وفي المقابر الأثرية والذين خلدوا أنفسهم في عالم قديم مليء بالتحديات الفردية، والبيئية، والأمنية وصنعوا معجزة التاريخ والحضارة.

لم يعد يخفى على أحد الانجاز الذي تحقق للثقافة ومفرداتها وللحضارات وإنجازاتها وذلك التواصل الموسوم بالنظرة الفاحصة والتركيز الدقيق على مقتنيات الإنسان الذي سبقنا وعملية التحول في استثمار الجهد والوقت وتقديم صورة متنافسة لأماكن جذب الإنسان وذلك باستثمار الكنوز الأثرية القائمة منها والمدفونة وتحويل مساحات أثرية شاسعة ذات قيمة مادية وكنوز أثرية وخصوصاً تلك التي تقع وسط المدن وعلى ضفاف الأنهر، وعلى سواحل البحار في مواقع الموانئ القديمة.

ففي المنتزهات الأثرية يتواصل الإنسان مع الإنسان من خلال مع ما أبقى لنا الإنسان القديم من فنونه وعماراته وأدواته ونمط حياته، ولغته التي تناولت أفكاره وعقائده ومجتمعة.

إن عملية الجذب باتت اليوم فن وصناعة فلم تعد متاحف هي الوجهة الوحيدة لمن يرغب في إكتشاف أنماط منجزات العصور التي سبقتنا، ومن إيماني بأن إنجاز الإنسان الحضاري هو إنجاز لكل البشرية بالرغم من تعدد ثقافات، وتنوع مسرح جغرافيتها وتباعده المسافات فيما بينها إلا إنها في الأخير جهد إنساني مشترك ينم عن إبداعات الإنسان وإنجازاته في حدود ما توافر له من إمكانات في محيط بيئته وينم عن مدى تأثره باتصالاته القديمة التي فرضت عليه مبدأ الأخذ والعطاء والتأثير والتأثر.

المتاحف والتراث: وسائل التواصل المجتمعي في المتحف الوطني نموذجاً

الفاضل / جمال بن حسن الموسوي

مدير المتحف الوطني

وزارة التراث والثقافة - سلطنة عُمان

وسائل التفسير المتحفي

أهداف المتحف

- يهدف المتحف الوطني في تحقيق رسالته الثقافية والإنسانية إلى الارتقاء بالوعي العام، وترسيخ القيم العُمانية النبيلة، وتفعيل انتماء المواطن والمقيم والزائر لعمان وتاريخها وثقافتها، وتنمية قدراتهم الإبداعية والفكرية.

مركز التعليم

- المنظومات الرقمية ومنها: المنظومات التفاعلية (شاشات تعمل باللمس)، ومنظومات سمعية، ومنظومات بصرية، ومنظومة حسية، ومنظومة العرض السينمائي الفائقة الدقة بتقنية (UHD).
- المنظومات التفاعلية للأطفال ومنها: أركان الاستكشاف للأطفال.
- المتحف الوطني بوجود مركز تعليمي يحوي مرافق دراسية متكاملة تشمل فصولاً دراسية، ومرافق متعددة الاستخدامات، وقاعة محاضرات تتسع لثمانين شخصاً وأرشيف مرجعي.
- وعند اكتماله سيقوم المركز بتوفير الخدمات التعليمية المتحفية وتنفيذ البرنامج التعليمي بإعتبار أن التعليم يمثل جزءاً أساسياً من الأهداف العامة للمتحف.

مرافق فئات ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة

تتوفر مجموعة من المرافق والخدمات التخصصية المساعدة لفئات ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة وذوي الإعاقة البصرية.

نظام الأفلاج في سلطنة عُمان

المهندس / ناصر بن منصور الرواحي

رئيس قسم الافلاج المدرجة بالتراث العالمي
وزارة البلديات الاقليمية وموارد المياه - سلطنة عُمان

هدفت الورقة إلى تقديم نبذة ببعض التفاصيل عن الأفلاج في سلطنة عمان وبيان تاريخها و أثرها الحضاري والثقافي في حياة الإنسان العماني، وكيف يمكن الاستفادة من هذا الموروث الحضاري في إثراء السياحة المحلية والعالمية بالسلطنة.

حيث تطرقت الورقة إلى عرض عدة محاور؛ تمثلت في تعريف الفلج وشرح مكوناته، وبيان تصنيف الأفلاج ومصادرها. كما قدمت الورقة نبذة مختصرة عن تاريخ الأفلاج ومنشأها، كما أشارت الورقة إلى بعض الإحصائيات المتعلقة بعدد الأفلاج وتصنيفاتها ومدى انتشارها في محافظات السلطنة.

أيضا ركزت الورقة على أهمية استثمار الأفلاج بمكوناتها وأنظمتها المتنوعة كمنتزهات أثرية ثقافية، حيث تركز الحديث حول الأفلاج المدرجة بالتراث العالمي والتي تمثلت في خمسة أفلاج؛ وهي: (فلج دارس؛ فلج الملكي؛ فلج الخطمين؛ فلج الميسر؛ فلج الجيلة)، ومن أجل إثراء الموضوع تم دعمه ببعض الصور والإحصائيات المتعلقة بها. وقد خلصت الورقة إلى بيان تأكيد أهمية ما تمثله الأفلاج في سلطنة عمان من بُعد ثقافي واقتصادي وسياحي يمكن استثماره وتطويره سياحيا والخطط التي تتخذها الوزارة لبناء متطلبات السياحة في هذه المواقع الأمر الذي سيسهم في بقائها وتوجيه الجهود للاهتمام بها والحفاظ عليها كموروث حضاري قيّم.

الكلمات الدلالية :

الافلاج ، التراث ، السياحة ، منتزه ، ثقافي.

متحف أرض اللبان

الفاضل / علي بن سالم الكثيري

مدير دائرة متحف أرض اللبان

مكتب مستشار جلالة السلطان للشؤون الثقافية - سلطنة عُمان

يشكل متحف أرض اللبان إطلالة شاملة على عُمان بمختلف مناطقها عبر الأزمنة، حيث يقدم المتحف موجزاً لتاريخ عُمان، وذلك من خلال قاعتي المتحف (قاعة التاريخ) ويُعرض فيها نماذج من الشواهد الأثرية والحضارية عبر عصور وفترات تاريخية مختلفة، و(القاعة البحرية) وتعرض نماذج للسفن العُمانية التقليدية وموجزاً لعلاقة العُمانيين بالبحر.

وقد أصبح المتحف منذ افتتاحه في ٢٣ يوليو ٢٠٠٧ م من أهم البوابات الثقافية للسلطنة بشكل عام ولحفاظة ظفار ومواقع أرض اللبان بشكل خاص، حيث يوفر المتحف للزائرين والباحثين ملخصاً لمسيرة عُمان عبر تاريخها الطويل، ويقف متحف أرض اللبان اليوم كأحد النماذج المميزة للمتاحف الموجودة في المواقع الأثرية المسجلة في قائمة التراث العالمي، وقد ساهم في ذلك التميز العديد من المقومات والخصائص منها مقومات خاصة بموقع المتحف وأخرى خاصة بالمتحف ذاته، بالإضافة إلى وسائل وأدوات التواصل الظاهرية التي تستخدمها إدارة الموقع للتواصل مع الجمهور. وسوف نوضح من خلال هذه الورقة تلك المقومات والخصائص ووسائل وأساليب التواصل الظاهرية بين متحف أرض اللبان والزوار، كما سنستعرض بعض الوسائل والأساليب التي تستخدمها المتاحف لخلق التواصل الدائم مع الزوار.

الكلمات الدلالية :

سلطنة عُمان، متحف أرض اللبان، المجتمع، المنتزهات الأثرية، الاتصالات.

قلعة وواحة بهلا

الفاضل / أحمد محمد التميمي

مدير التراث والثقافة بمحافظة الداخلية
وزارة التراث والثقافة - سلطنة عُمان

تعتبر قلعة وواحة بهلا الواقعة في المدينة المسورة في داخلية عُمان، أول المواقع العُمانية التي أدرجت في سجل التراث العالمي، كان ذلك في عام ١٩٨٧ م، وقد مثل الوضع المتهالك الذي كان عليه الموقع تحديا كبيرا أمام القائمين في الحكومة على شان هذا المبنى في سبيل إخراجه من قائمة المواقع المهددة بالخطر بعد أن تم إدراجه في هذه القائمة في العام التالي لتسجيله الى حين أن تكثرت الجهود بإخراجه من وضع الخطر عام ٢٠٠٤م.

تقدم هذه الورقة تلخيصا للجهود التي بذلت على مدى عشرين عاما لعمليات الترميم والصيانة التي نفذت للقلعة من قبل فريق الترميم والخبراء والمتخصصين الذين تعاقبوا على ترميمها ومنحوها عناية فائقة ورعاية خاصة في ظل تحديات جمه.

كما تتطرق الورقة الى إشارات للمحيط المعماري وعناصر النشاط البشري والبيئي التي تشكل كيانا متجانسا ومميزا لموقع التراث العالمي.

أرض اللبان

البروفسور / أحمد بن سليمان الحراصي

عميد عمادة البحث العلمي في جامعة نزوى - سلطنة عُمان

الفاضل / حسن بن عبد الله الجابري

خبير الآثار والمتاحف المكلف بمهام مدير إدارة المواقع الأثرية

مكتب مستشار جلالة السلطان للشؤون الثقافية - سلطنة عُمان

وبار في جنوب الربع الخالي وسمهرم والبليد على المحيط الهندي إضافة إلى مواقع أخرى ذكرت في خطوط التجارة البحرية والبرية وخاصة تجارة اللبان، وتم التعرف على عدد من المواقع الأثرية العمانية منذ مطلع القرن التاسع عشر الميلادي من قبل الرحالة والباحثين، وفي منتصف القرن العشرين قامت بعثات أثرية بتنفيذ دراسات أثرية وحفريات محدودة في بعض هذه المواقع الأثرية، وفي بدايات عصر النهضة العمانية الحديثة عام ١٩٧٠م عندما تولى حضرة صاحب الجلالة السلطان قابوس المعظم حفظه الله تعالى مقاليد الحكم في عمان فتحت عمان أبوابها لدراسة تراثها الثقافي بأشكاله وأنواعه المختلفة من قبل الباحثين والمتخصصين من المؤسسات العلمية المختلفة، والبعثات العلمية الأثرية من جامعات متعددة، وتم اكتشاف أعداد كبيرة من المواقع الأثرية في عمان، كما سجلت بعض هذه المواقع في قائمة التراث العالمي اعترافاً من منظمة اليونسكو بأهميتها كتراث ثقافي للإنسانية كقلعة بهلاء، و بات والعين والخطم، وأرض اللبان، ونظام الافلاج في عمان .

أرض اللبان وما تشتمل عليه من منتزهات أثرية كمنتزه البليد الأثري، ومنتزه سمهرم الأثري وموقع وبار الأثري ومحمية أشجار اللبان بوادي دوكة وما تم انجازه من تأهيل وتنمية وتطوير وصيانة في هذه المواقع لتمثل نموذج للأبعاد والأهداف الوطنية للمنتزهات الأثرية ومواقع جذب للزوار والسياح للتعرف على التراث الثقافي العماني وقيمه الحضارية والإنسانية.

شكل موقع عمان الجغرافي والطبيعي أهمية بالغة في التواصل الحضاري وتوثيق الصلات التجارية والثقافية بين مراكز الحضارات في العالم القديم، وتتوعد مراكز الاستيطان في عمان عبر العصور المختلفة، وبرز نشاط العمانيين التجاري فأقاموا شبكة من العلاقات التجارية المنتظمة مع مناطق المحيط الهندي وجنوب شرق آسيا والصين والساحل الشرقي لإفريقيا وشبه الجزيرة العربية والخليج وبلاد حوض البحر المتوسط، وتؤكد الروايات التاريخية والأدلة الأثرية تلك الروابط الحضارية منذ الألفية السادسة قبل الميلاد، كما تميزت الملاحة العمانية القديمة عن غيرها بكثرة سفنها ونوعيتها ونشاطها التجاري البحري الواسع من الموانئ العمانية إلى مراكز الحضارات القديمة، وأصبحت عمان تعرف بأرض النحاس "مجان" وأرض "قاد" و "أرض اللبان" وفي العصور الكلاسيكية عرفت عمان بأمة رواد البحار العظماء المشهورين، كما نشطت طرق التجارة البرية من عمان، وكانت القوافل تعبر صحراء الربع الخالي محملة باللبان والبضائع الأخرى إلى مناطق الجزيرة العربية ومنها إلى مراكز الحضارات القديمة.

كانت أرض اللبان (ظفار) تتميز بنشاطها التجاري البحري والبري عبر العصور المختلفة، وذكرتها نصوص المسند العربي الجنوبي باسم "سكلهن" وتعني أرض غداء إله القمر "سين" أي (أرض اللبان)، كما إنها في المصادر التاريخية تعرف بشجر عمان، وسمى الإغريق ساحلها عمانا، وعرفها التجار الصينيين والهنود والفرس بمسمى شاطئ البخور واللبان، وتميزت في عصورها التاريخية المختلفة بمستوطنات بشرية قديمة كمنطقة

أعضاء اللجنة العلمية للمؤتمر

١. **سعادة / حبيب بن محمد بن الشيخ سعيد الريامي**
أمين عام مركز السلطان قابوس العالي للثقافة والعلوم، سلطنة عُمان
٢. **الدكتور / سعيد بن ناصر بن علي السالمي**
مدير عام مكتب مستشار جلالة السلطان للشؤون الثقافية
نائب رئيس فرع المجلس الدولي للمعالم والمواقع في سلطنة عُمان
٣. **الدكتور / منير بوشناق**
مدير المركز العربي الإقليمي للتراث العالمي، البحرين
٤. **الدكتور / جون هارد**
رئيس اللجنة العلمية بالمجلس الدولي للمعالم والمواقع
٥. **الدكتور / دوغلاس سي. كומר**
نائب رئيس اللجنة العلمية لإدارة المواقع الأثرية بالمجلس الدولي للمعالم والمواقع
٦. **البروفيسور / مايكل يانسن**
جامعة آخن بألمانيا، الجامعة الألمانية للتكنولوجيا، سلطنة عُمان
٧. **البروفيسورة / اليساندرا أفانزيني**
مديرة البعثة الإيطالية في سلطنة عُمان، جامعة بيزا
٨. **البروفيسور / جيه. بي. شيريان**
مدير مجلس كيريل للبحوث التاريخية، جمهورية الهند
٩. **الدكتور / ناصر بن سعيد الجهوري**
رئيس قسم الآثار بجامعة السلطان قابوس، سلطنة عُمان
١٠. **الفاضل / سلطان بن سيف البكري**
مدير الدراسات والحفريات الأثرية، وزارة التراث والثقافة، سلطنة عُمان

أعضاء المجلس الدولي للمعالم و المواقع - سلطنة عُمان

١. معالي / عبد العزيز بن محمد الرواس
مستشار جلالة السلطان للشؤون الثقافية
رئيس فرع المجلس الدولي للمعالم و المواقع في سلطنة عُمان
٢. الدكتور / سعيد بن ناصر بن علي السالمي
مدير عام مكتب مستشار جلالة السلطان للشؤون الثقافية
نائب رئيس فرع المجلس الدولي للمعالم و المواقع في سلطنة عُمان
٣. سعادة الدكتور / عصام بن علي الرواس
نائب رئيس الهيئة العامة للصناعات الحرفية، سلطنة عُمان
٤. سعادة الدكتور / إبراهيم بن أحمد الكندي
الرئيس التنفيذي لمؤسسة عمان للصحافة والنشر والإعلان، سلطنة عُمان
٥. الدكتور / ناصر بن سعيد الجهوري
رئيس قسم الآثار بجامعة السلطان قابوس، سلطنة عُمان
٦. الفاضل / حسن بن عبد الله الجابري
خبير الآثار والمتاحف، المكلف بمهام مدير إدارة المواقع الأثرية
مكتب مستشار جلالة السلطان للشؤون الثقافية
أمين صندوق فرع المجلس الدولي للمعالم و المواقع في سلطنة عُمان
٧. الفاضل / أحمد بن محمد التميمي
مدير التراث والثقافة في محافظة الداخلية، وزارة التراث والثقافة، سلطنة عُمان
٨. الفاضلة / أسماء بنت راشد المقبالية
مهندسة ، شؤون البلاط السلطاني ، سلطنة عُمان
٩. الفاضلة / علياء بنت عبد الستار الهاشمية
محاضرة بكلية الهندسة ، جامعة السلطان قابوس ، سلطنة عُمان

ولا يفوتني التنويه بالمبادرة الأولى التي تمثلت في تسجيل قلعة بهلا في قائمة التراث العالمي عام ١٩٨٧م وما تمثله من تجسيد على التطور المعماري والحراك السياسي الذين عاشتهما عُمان عبر الأزمنة، ولم يكن تسجيل نظام الأفلاج في قائمة التراث العالمي عام ٢٠٠٦م إلا شهادة على إبداع الحرفيين العُمانيين وتخليدا لقدراتهم على تطويع تضاريس الجغرافيا العسوية حيث اشتقوا من الصخر عيونا للماء لينساب في هذه البيئة الجميلة لتنشيط الحياة للإنسان والزرع ولله الحمد والمنّة.

أما مقابر بات والخطم والعين والتي تم تسجيلها في قائمة التراث العالمي عام ١٩٨٨م فتلك مفردات نوعية تظهر اهتمام العُمانيين بحياتهم بعد الموت وما وضع هذه المدافن في المناطق المرتفعة الا تعبيراً عن توجههم نحو السماء وسعيهم للاقتراب منها في حياتهم الأخرى.

هذه مواقع ومعالم أثرية شهدت الهيئة الدولية بأهميتها في مسيرة الإرث الإنساني الطويل وكبلد له تاريخ عريق. لا زالت عُمان تزخر بالكثير من المواقع التي يجري العمل على تأهيلها لتأخذ مكانها وحصتها من الاهتمام والتفاعل اللازمين لإعادة الحياة إليها.

أتمنى لكل الضيوف الأعزاء إقامة سعيدة في عُمان وتحقيق أهداف هذا المؤتمر مع تهنئتنا لكل أعضاء المجلس الدولي للمعالم والمواقع بمناسبة الذكرى الخمسين لقيام هذا المجلس.

عبدالعزیز بن محمد الرواس

مستشار جلالة السلطان للشؤون الثقافية

رئيس فرع المجلس الدولي للمعالم والمواقع في سلطنة عُمان

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

بادي ذي بدء أود أن أرحب بضيوفنا الكرام الذين تكبدوا عناء السفر والمشاركة معنا في مؤتمر المواقع والمنتزهات الأثرية الذي يقيمه المجلس الدولي للمعالم والمواقع. عُمان.

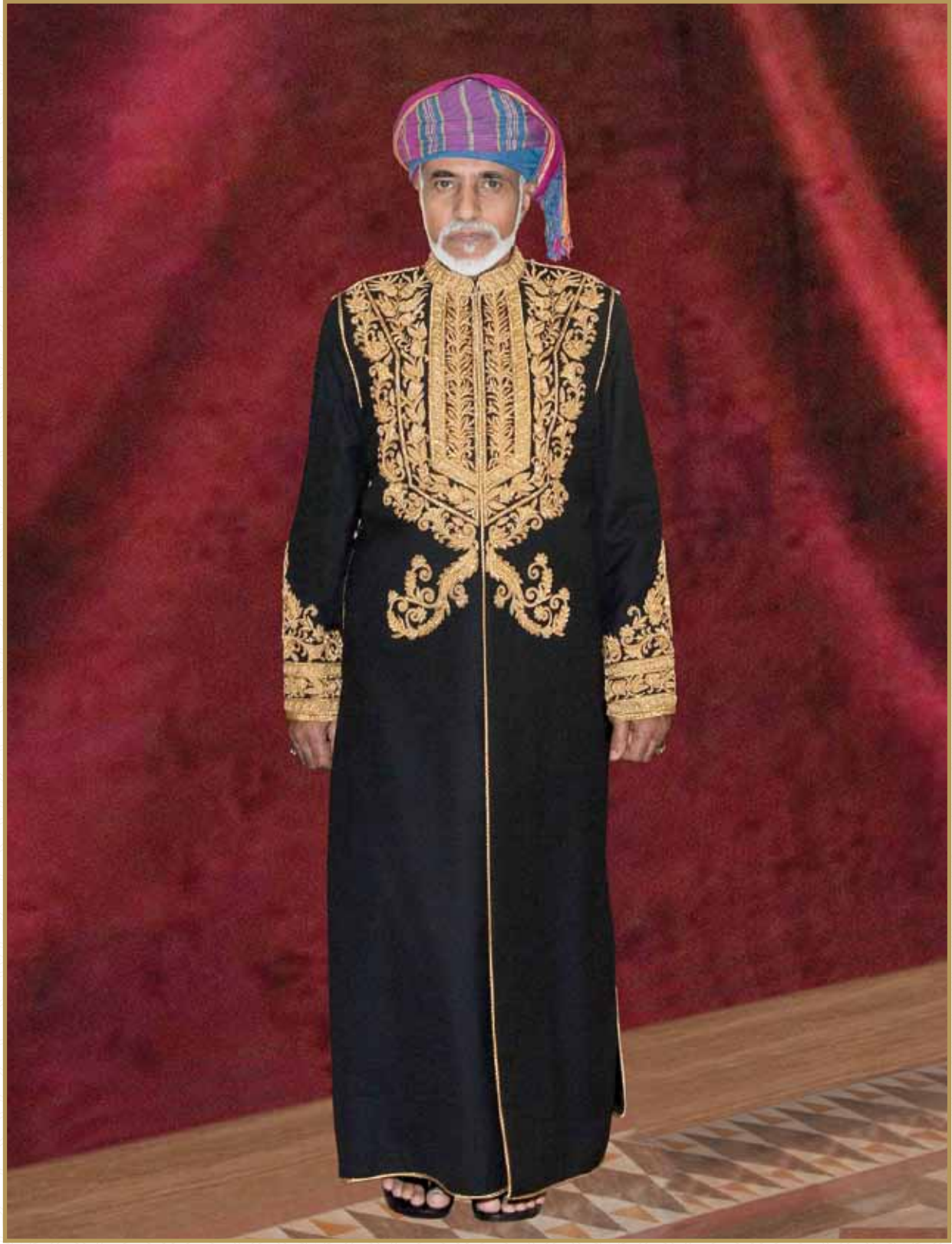
ولا شك أن ثقافة الشعوب المتراكمة وتطور أدواتها عبر العصور مكّنت أجيال العصر الحديث من تكوين معرفة وتصور واضحين عما كانت عليه حياة أسلاف البشرية.

أن جهود العلماء والباحثين والمهتمين الذين بذلوا جهداً كبيراً وسخروا معظم أوقاتهم قد ساعدت مجتمعاتنا على فهم بعض جوانب حياة الأقدمين.

إننا في هذا المؤتمر نشارك العلماء الأجلاء فخرنا بمفردات التراث العُماني التي لولا مسيرة النهضة المباركة التي يقودها جلالة السلطان المعظم قابوس بن سعيد حفظه الله ورعاه لما تمكنا من إبرازها وما كان لنا أن ندرجها على قائمة التراث العالمي لليونسكو، وما كان للشعب العُماني العريق أن يتعرف على مدى مساهمة الأباء والأجداد في المسيرة الإنسانية.

لا يفوتني أن أتوجه للمشاركين في هذا المؤتمر الخاص بمواقع ومنتزهات التراث العالمي لإعادة قراءة القوانين واللوائح لتتيح الفرصة بشكل أكبر للتفاعل مع المجتمعات الحاضنة لها وأن تستفيد هذه المجتمعات وهذه المواقع والمعالم من بعضها البعض.

إن تجربتنا في سمهرم ومنتزه البليد الأثري وفي محمية أشجار اللبان بوداي دوكة وفي موقع وبار الأثري والتي تم تسجيلها في قائمة التراث العالمي تحت مسمى « أرض اللبان » في عام ٢٠٠٠م قد أكدت بما لا يدع مجالاً للشك أن التواصل الإنساني مع هذه المواقع جعل لها حضوراً مستمراً في حياة الناس وحافظوا على أهميتها عبر هذا التواصل.



حضرة صاحب الجلالة السلطان قابوس بن سعيد المعظم

- حفظه الله ورعاه -

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مكتب

مستشار جلالة السلطان للشؤون الثقافية

المجلس الدولي للمعالم و المواقع - سلطنة عُمان مؤتمر المنتزهات و المواقع الأثرية

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