

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

II.1. Introduction

a	State Party	Great Socialist Peoples' Libyan Arab Jamahiriya .	001
b	Indicate the name of the property as inscribed on the World Heritage List	Name of the property Archaeological Site of Sabratha .	002
c	Indicate the geographical co-ordinates to the nearest second	Localisation: Latitude: 32°48'N Longitude: 12°29' E	003
d	Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List	17.12.1982	004
e	Organisation(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of this report. Give the necessary details to enable possible contact.	Organisation: Sabratha Superintendence of Archaeology. Person responsible: Mabrouk Zinati. Address: Sabratha Archaeological site City and post code: Telephone: 00218 2326627036 / 00218 24 2214 Fax: 00218 024620849 E-mail:	005 006 007 008
f	Date of the report	30 7.2000	009
g	Signature on behalf of the State Party	Surname and given name: Zinati Mabrouk. Function: Superintendent of archaeological site of Sabratha.	010

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

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II.2. Statement of significance

II.2.1. Information provided at the time of inscription

a	At the time of Inscription of a property on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee indicates its World Heritage values by deciding on the criteria for inscription. Please indicate the justification for inscription provided by the State Party,	Justification for the inscription provided by the State Party Look at the attached papers.	008
b	as well as the criteria according to which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List. Circle the numbers of the relative criteria.	Criteria retained for the inscription: Cultural criteria: i – ii – <u>iii</u> – iv – v – vi Natural criteria: i – ii – iii – iv	009 010
c	Observations made by the advisory body during evaluation		011
d	Observations made by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription		012
e	Reactions to these observations	Pleasure and satisfaction .	013

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

WHC Nomination Documentation

File name: 184.pdf UNESCO Region ARAB STATES

SITE NAME ("TITLE") Archaeological Site of Sabratha

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

STATE PARTY ("AUTHOR") LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

CRITERIA ("KEY WORDS") C (iii)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

The Committee made no statement

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

A Phoenician trading-post that served as an outlet for the products of the African hinterland, Sabratha was part of the short-lived Numidian kingdom of Massinissa before being Romanized and rebuilt in the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D.

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

1.d Exact location: Lat. 32°48' N ; Long. 12°29' E

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION

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Convention concerning the Protection of the
World Cultural and Natural Heritage

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

Archaeological Site of Sabratha

1. Specific location

- a) Country Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- b) State, Province or Region District of Zawia
- c) Name of property Archaeological site of Sabratha
- d) Exact location on map and indication of geographical co-ordinates On the main coast road Tripoli-Zuara, on the sea 1½ km. from the centre of Sabratha.
Lat. N. 32°48', Long. E. 12°29'.

2. Juridical data

- a) National policy
- I have endeavoured in the first nomination to review the variety and quality of the principal monuments and sites in Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan in the future, which constitute a cultural heritage unique of its kind not only for Libya, but also for Africa and the world.
- I have tried to indicate the numerous scientific, technical and administrative problems facing the Department of Antiquities in the identification, protection, restoration and presentation of each element in this cultural heritage, making repeated reference to the adverse effects resulting from various pressures brought to bear by the recent execution of a large number of urban development, industrialization and irrigation projects.
- b) Legal status
- Libyan law No. 40/1968, governing the administration of antiquities, contains numerous effective provisions for the protection of monuments and sites, but it has certain corresponding deficiencies, the principal of which I shall list below:
- The definitions of monuments and sites are based on enumeration (Article 3). This is understandable in that an objective definition is difficult to

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

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

Drillings, systematic excavations, the constitution of archaeological expeditions, the sharing of discoveries and the resulting international scientific and cultural co-operation are well covered by the provisions of Articles 39-55. Conservation, restoration and the presentation of monuments and sites, on the other hand, are only dealt with in three articles (22-24), the provisions of which are confined to a brief enumeration of the tasks for which the department of Antiquities is responsible with no reference to the general principles or the interdisciplinary, scientific, technical and artistic methods to be applied in the performance of these tasks. This gives rise to endless discussions between the Department of Antiquities and private owners as to the manner in which classified buildings are to be restored. Finally, although it is very properly laid down in Articles 6 and 7 of Law No. 40, in conjunction with the provisions of Articles 2, 7 and 20 of Law No. 5/1969 on town and village development in Libya, that the protection of historic buildings constitutes an essential aspect of town and country planning, no consequent provision has been made for the institution of a procedure for permanent co-ordination and liaison between the Department of Antiquities and the municipal authorities on all matters of joint concern.

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

c) Responsible
administration

The Department of Antiquities.

3. Identification

a) Monuments and sites
of Tripolitania

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

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

For example, traces of the Phoenician-Punic city have been found between the port and the Roman remains from the first century and in the burial grounds extending several kilometres toward the south and west. The first Imperial period is represented mainly by the Theatre of Augustus, the Arch of

Tiberius, the Forum and the Arch of Trajan, and the great thermal bath complex built under Hadrian. The reign of Septimus Severus, to whom Leptis Magna owes its splendour, is represented by the new Forum and its basilica, the monumental shrine, the circus, the amphitheatre and the arch which bears the name of the same emperor. Finally, we have the new walls and the two churches dating from the time of Justinian.

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

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

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

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

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

There are numerous other Punico-Roman and Byzantine settlements in Tripolitania. Up until recently the remains of about a hundred settlements had been identified, including fortified farms (pyrgoi), olive presses, dams, temples, churches and forts, running along the coast or along the roads and tracks connecting Cyrenaica to Tunisia or

the Mediterranean to the Fezzan. The major projects put in hand for economic development of the country have extended the list by bringing to light other buried monuments and sites, notably the villas located around Zlatan, Leptis Magna, Tarhuna, Sabratha, Tajoura and the famous villa of Silin which has recently been the subject of archaeological excavation and presentation.

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

b) Maps and/or plans See Annex.

c) Photographic and/or See Annex.
 cinematographic
 documentation

d) History

Situated on the Tripolitanian coast to the west of modern Tripoli, Sabratha was one of the ancient triad of cities, consisting of Sabratha, Oea (Tripoli), and Leptis Magna, which gave the name of Tripolitana to this territory. Like its two sister settlements Sabratha was in origin a mere Phoenician trading center, dating back perhaps to the seventh century B.C. The vestiges of this early outpost, situated between the harbor and the Forum, offer no evidence of solid permanent structures, but rather consist of the remains of Punic storage jars and Greek vases. This would indicate that the site was merely one where occasional traders stopped or might even have resided during the good sailing season. Eventually permanent structures of mud brick on foundations of stone were built during at least three periods of Punic control.

The citizens of this developing community were protected from native tribal attacks by a strong wall, the line of which was later used as the northern limit of the Forum. Due to the geographical conformation in this

area of the coast, Sabratha was not in such close proximity to the rich olive-growing fields of the hinterland as was Leptis Magna. With only the suggestion of a protective harbor, guarded mainly by a reef just offshore, the citizens of Sabratha found little economic encouragement in the dry stretches of the Gefara plain which surrounded them. Their promise lay instead along the great trade route which ran inland from the town to the oasis of Ghadames. From there the way led into the Fezzan and the sources to the south from whence Sabratha derived the wild animals and exotic wares upon which her prosperity developed.

Sabratha, like Oea and Leptis Magna, was included in the commercial coastal area known, under Carthaginian control, as the Emporia. During the mid-second century B.C. Sabratha, along with all cities of the Emporia, passed into Numidian control, but little is known of the city's activities during this century or the next. The wars of Jugurtha and later of Julius Caesar certainly must have influenced the lives of the local citizenry, but it was the reorganization of Africa by Caesar that brought Sabratha into the new province of Africa Nova and the full aura of Roman culture. With prosperity and peace now encouraging the city toward expansion, new quarters were laid out beyond the limits already existing. To the south an imposing Forum developed over the complex of irregularly arranged buildings dating to the second century B.C., and to the east of the Forum new insulae or blocks of buildings were marked out during the first century A.D. For building stone the architects drew on the sandstone quarries to the southeast of the city. This material could not completely withstand the forces of erosion and so, for protection as well as aesthetic purposes, the architectural elements were covered with lime stucco which could be molded easily and painted.

At the northeast end of the Forum, the axis of which ran northeast to southwest, there was located a podium with a small temple on the top having moldings of painted stucco. This was probably constructed towards the end of the first century B.C. Directly opposite this temple and at the southwest end of the Forum stood the Capitulum, or the Temple of Jupiter, added to the Forum complex at some period shortly after the building of the former temple. This, perhaps the main temple of the city, stood on a great sandstone podium covered with stucco. The front of the podium was extended into the Forum to form a rostrum for public orators, who ascended to the upper level by means of a pair of stairways which flanked the podium. Behind the rostrum area a broad flight of steps led up to the main section on which the Temple of Jupiter was placed. The original stone pediment, walls, and columns surrounding the cella on the front and both sides were probably covered with stucco, while the cella or temple chamber proper appears to have been divided into three rooms by walls erected upon those within the podium below.

A Basilica, or hall for the public handling of legal matters, was erected on the southeast side of the Forum during Julio-Claudian or Flavian times (first century A.D.). This seems to have consisted of a rectangular hall surrounded on all sides with a colonnade. A tribunal,

or large apse, opened off the center of the southeast side, and the main entrance leading out to the Forum stood opposite this.

It was probably during the reign of Augustus (died 14 A.D.) that the first Temple to Isis was built on the shore to the east of the city. It stood, like most of the other major temples at Sabratha, in a courtyard surrounded by porticos. Built on a podium, the cella was surrounded by a colonnade and was approached by a flight of steps in the front. Against the west wall of the courtyard stood five chapels, and at the east end of the enclosure access was had to the whole compound through a colonnaded entrance raised on steps. During the reign of Vespasian (69-79 A.D.), after the threatening turn of events between Oea and Leptis Magna in 69, this temple was reconstructed.

Although Leptis Magna was raised to the status of a colony by the emperor Trajan, (it appears that the citizens of Sabratha retained their old Punic form of government, headed by two suphetes, until perhaps the reign of Antoninus Pius (138-161 A.D.), at which time Sabratha also was made a colony and the suphetes became duoviri). Oea did not receive this favor until about 164 A.D. The civic pride which prosperity and the new imperial recognition brought to the citizens of Sabratha, who now maintained shipping offices at Ostia on the Tiber, led them to emulate their sister city Leptis in refurbishing the public structures of their city.

Following the example of Leptis Magna, the architects of Sabratha imported quantities of Greek marble for their new works which appear to have been initiated during the last half of the second century A.D. It was during this time or shortly afterward that the temple at the northeast end of the Forum was completely rebuilt on a large scale.

Also approximately of the late second century may be the Temple of Serapis, located to the northwest of the Temple of Jupiter and just beyond the corner of the Forum. This temple complex followed the pattern of the others, having a colonnade on three sides, two in marble and one evidently in sandstone. Marble steps led to the top of the podium and the cella walls may have been ornamented with stucco pilasters on the exterior. When, toward the end of the second century A.D., the citizens of Sabratha extended their town planning into the area somewhat to the east of the older Forum and its surrounding quarters, they shifted the orientation of their structures to a truer north-south axis. Here, toward the end of the second century, a temple to Hercules was dedicated. Following the example of the other temples in Sabratha it was erected in a courtyard having Corinthian columns arranged in colonnades on the west, north, and east sides. At their southern ends the east and west colonnades each ended in an apse. While the floors and lower sections of the walls of these porticos were decorated with marble, the upper portions of the walls were ornamented with painted scenes.

Although by the early years of the third century Sabratha had expressed its civic interests in a manner of which it could be proud, it had not

led itself to that verge of financial disaster which Leptis Magna would reach under the Severan emperors. Sabratha gave birth to no emperor for whom it could feel obliged to attempt the impossible in architectural dedications. It was comfortably satisfied with having provided the lady Flavia Domitilla as wife to Vespasian (69-79 A.D.). Consequently the life of its citizen body ran on a fairly stable level throughout the third century and into the early years of the fourth century.

In the latter period the ever-present desire for more public buildings and structures could still be expressed in the construction of the portico which surrounded the East Forum Temple, at the northeast end of the Forum. At some time during this century also the old Basilica on the southeast side of the Forum was changed to a basilica with central nave and two side aisles, an apse being constructed at each end just as in the Severan Basilica at Leptis Magna. Soon after this it was converted into a church.

Peace was destroyed, however, by the disastrous raids of the Austuriani in 363-365 A.D. who wrought great destruction in the very heart of Sabratha and compelled the initiation of a new building program. The native raiders had penetrated into the public squares of the city and had left in their wake many ruined and scarred public structures. Probably because of irreparable damage to the East Forum Temple at the northeast end of the Forum, a new white marble colonnade was erected across the front of the temple complex to separate it from the main area of the Forum. It may have been now that the old pagan Basilica on the southeast side of the Forum, where perhaps Apuleius of Madaura was tried for witchcraft, was converted into a Christian church, as already mentioned, and given a new front facing northeast. This completely cut off one-third of the old Basilica at this end. The width was also diminished by moving the northwest wall further in toward the center. This required a readjustment of the aisle colonnade on this side and the consequent reduction in the width of the nave. The columns on the aisles were replaced with paired columns. A baptistry for the new church was secured by altering the chamber behind the southwestern apse. Perhaps at this time also the adjacent building to the northwest, with cruciform interior, was changed somewhat to provide accommodations for meetings of the church officials. In this form its interior arrangement resembled a curia. Access to the adjoining church was provided by a doorway leading through the southeast wall.

Like the East Forum Temple at the northeast end of the Forum, the Temple of Jupiter was probably destroyed by the Austuriani and left in ruins by the citizens of the city who were now more interested in Christianity. The lack of inscriptions dating to the periods subsequent to the first half of the fourth century suggests this probability.

On the northwest side of the Forum a curia was erected in the fourth century to house the official meetings of the city magistrates. At least some work was done on the atrium of the Curia in the latter part of the century, as is clear from an inscription dedicated to

Lucius Aemilius Quintus fil-for his efforts on behalf of the province, probably during the ravages of the middle of the century. The Curia itself is rectangular in form, with four broad steps rising from the center to the side walls on the northwest and southeast. These also run across the end of the room at the southwest. The city officials sat on seats placed upon these steps which, along with the walls, were ornamented with re-used marble from other structures. Pilasters decorated the side walls, while fully detached columns were ranged along the main southwest wall. Both pilasters and columns stood upon a projecting base which ran around the walls of the room. The atrium or entrance hall to the Curia was located at the northeast end and was entered from the street by a doorway in its southeastern wall. Opposite this entrance a large niche contained an apse formed in the northwest wall, and the entire atrium was provided with an interior colonnade of Corinthian columns as well as a rather coarse mosaic floor.

In that section of the city close to the edge of the water and north of the Theatre area, two additional Christian basilicas were erected during the later period. Built above the remains of earlier structures, the southernmost and largest of these two churches followed the standard basilica form with a baptistry added on the north end and a small courtyard to the east, surrounded by a colonnade and evidently utilizing an area formerly occupied by a series of bathing rooms. The more northern basilica was also typical in plan and was built over an earlier church, which in turn stood on the site of an unidentified rectangular structure.

Perhaps the best known Christian basilica in Sabratha is that built by order of the emperor Justinian and mentioned in the works of his courtier Procopius. This stood to the northwest of the Curia and the Forum. For its construction the builders drew upon ruins of pagan temples and early imperial monuments, some of which now stood outside the limits of the Byzantine city wall, built during the sixth century to protect the much-shrunk town of Sabratha. Of the usual basilica design, with nave and side aisles running along a northeast-southwest axis, the Justinianic Basilica had an external porch in front of the principal entrance at the southwest. In all probability there was an apse at the northeastern end of the interior as well as a pulpit, a canopied altar, and marble altar tables. Perhaps the most lovely item from this church, however, is the main floor of the nave done in mosaic to represent a vast number of birds of all descriptions moving casually amid the intertwining tendrils of grape vines. A magnificent peacock poses in a frame of vines at one end. The entire piece is a charming tour de force.

Aside from the public buildings mentioned above, Sabratha was dotted with a number of baths, among the largest of which was the Seaward Baths situated behind the East Forum Temple in the direction of the northern beach. Another bath establishment lay just east of the Temple of Hercules, while still another, the Oceanus Baths, was constructed to the northeast of the two Christian basilicas north of the Theatre. In building their homes the citizens of Sabratha faced a problem posed by the premium on good building lots. Forced by this situation

to get the most usage out of a plot of ground, they frequently created second stories to their houses. In addition, the scarcity of water made it standard practice to install cisterns beneath the houses for the storage of rainwater.

With all of their greatness behind them, however, and in spite of the encouragement offered by the emperor Justinian in his attempt to revive Roman life in Africa, the citizens of Sabratha lost their lust for living and ability to continue building their city and culture after continuous military upheavals in the country. When the Byzantine walls were erected in the sixth century the city had already been reduced to the area of the Forum and its surrounding city blocks. The sand was beginning to over-come the town and finally, with the advent of the Moslems, it was left all but deserted. Like Leptis Magna it could not attain that continuity of existence which fell to the lot of the sole survivor Oea, the modern Tripoli.

e) Special protection

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

Under the provisions of Law No. 16/1969 laying down the spheres of responsibility

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

In accordance with the provisions of Article 32 of Law No. 40/1968 the Department of Antiquities is responsible for carrying out all work in connexion with the preservation, repair and restoration of historic buildings which are the property of the State and for supervising all such work on historic buildings which belong to private owners and public establishments. For this purpose the Department has for example to recruit and train qualified architects, capable of deciding on and putting into effect all necessary measures in the interest of monuments and sites in all areas of the country.

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

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

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

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ANNEX

Documentation supporting the nomination of Sabratha

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

- photocopies of 2 maps of the archaeological site of Sabratha;
- 8 photographs of some of the monuments of Sabratha and of the museum;
- guidebook by D.E.L. Haynes, The Antiquities of Tripolitania, published by the Antiquities Department of Tripolitania in 1959.



الجمهورية العربية الفلسطينية

وزارة التعليم والتربية

مصلحة الآثار

الرقم

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
رَبِّكَ افْتَحْ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ قَوْمِنَا
بِالْحَقِّ وَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ الْفَالِحِينَ
سَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْمَطْلُوبِ

التاريخ ١٣ / / ١٩٨٢

الموافق ١٩ / / ١٩٨٢ م

Signed (on behalf of State Party)

Full Name:

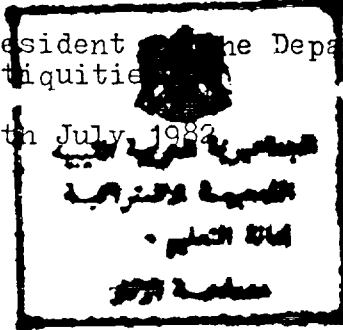

Dr. Abdullatif Shaiboub

Title:

President of the Department of
Antiquities

Date:

27th July 1982



ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
ICOMOS 75 RUE DU TEMPLE 75003 PARIS TEL: 277.3576

LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

WORLD HERITAGE LIST N° 184

<p>A) IDENTIFICATION</p> <p><u>Bien proposé</u> : Site archéologique de Sabratha</p> <p><u>Lieu</u> : District de Zawia</p> <p><u>Etat partie</u> : Jamahiriya Arabe Libyenne</p> <p><u>Date</u> : 16 septembre 1981</p>	<p>A) IDENTIFICATION</p> <p><u>Nomination</u> : Archaeological site of Sabratha</p> <p><u>Location</u> : District of Zawia</p> <p><u>State party</u> : Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</p> <p><u>Date</u> : September 16 , 1981</p>
<p>B) RECOMMANDATION DE L'ICOMOS</p> <p>Que l'inscription du bien culturel proposé sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial soit différée.</p>	<p>B) ICOMOS RECOMMENDATION</p> <p>That the inclusion of the proposed cultural property on the World Heritage List be deferred.</p>
<p>C) JUSTIFICATION</p> <p>Comptoir phénicien de la côte tripolitaine, Sabratha drainait vers le Golfe de la Petite Syrte les produits de l'Afrique, grâce à la route qui la reliait au continent via Cydamus (l'actuelle Ghadamès). La ville fit partie, avec Leptis et Oea, de l'éphémère royaume numide de Massinissa puis, en 46 Av.J.C., elle fut agrégée à la province romaine d'Afrique.</p> <p>Sabratha connut sa plus grande prospérité aux II^e et III^e siècles. Elle se couvrit alors de monuments grandioses, dont le plus célèbre est le théâtre, avec les trois ordres de colonnes de son <u>frons scenae</u>. Le déclin s'amorça dès le IV^e siècle: le commerce avec l'Afrique était moins actif, la ville déchirée par des querelles religieuses. Les Vandales envahirent Sabratha en 455 et abattirent ses murailles. La conquête byzantine ne devait pas marquer le début d'une véritable renaissance et la cité fut définitivement</p>	<p>C) JUSTIFICATION</p> <p>A Phoenician trading centre of the Tripolitan coast, Sabratha funneled the products of Africa to the Gulf of the Lesser Syrtis, thanks to the route which linked it to the continent via Cydamus (presently Ghadamès). Together with Leptis and Oea, the city was part of the ephemeral Numidic kingdom of Massinissa; in 46 b.c., it was absorbed into the Roman province of Africa.</p> <p>Sabratha enjoyed its greatest prosperity during the 2nd and 3rd centuries. This was the period which saw the construction of grandiose monuments, of which the most renowned is that of the theatre with its three orders of columns of the <u>frons scenae</u>. Its decline began with the 4th century: commerce with Africa was less active; the city was wracked by religious quarrels; The Vandals invaded Sabratha in 455 and tore down its walls. The Byzantine conquest did not, however, mark the beginning of a</p>

abandonnée après les invasions arabes des VII^e et XI^e siècles.

L'ICOMOS estime que la demande d'inscription de Sabratha sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial est recevable, notamment au titre du critère III, mais, tout en donnant un avis de principe favorable, propose que cette inscription soit différée dans l'attente de précisions complémentaires sur le périmètre de protection envisagé et sur les moyens de protection mis en œuvre.

En effet, si le quartier ouest, compris dans l'enceinte byzantine, d'une part, et le quartier du théâtre, d'autre part, sont clairement inclus dans la zone de protection, les limites de celle-ci ne sont pas exactement définies, notamment au sud-ouest du temple d'Isis et à l'est des Thermes sud. Il semblerait de plus que les restes de l'aqueduc, visibles sur plusieurs kilomètres dans la direction sud/ sud-est ne soient pas intégralement pris en compte.

D'autre part, l'ICOMOS souhaiterait disposer d'une information récente (les derniers documents annexés au dossier datant de 1969) sur les réalisations et les projets d'aménagement dans la zone sud, où l'implantation déjà ancienne du musée et du parking attenant ont amenuisé des réserves archéologiques qu'il importerait avant tout d'évaluer.

real renaissance and the city was definitively abandoned after the Arab invasions of the 7th and 11th centuries.

ICOMOS esteems the request that Sabratha be inscribed on the World Heritage List an acceptable one, notably on the basis of criterion III, but while tendering this favorable opinion, would propose that the inscription be deferred until complementary particulars defining the intended perimeter of the zone of protection and the means by which this protection will be undertaken, are presented.

In fact, if the west quarter, included inside the Byzantine enceinte, on the one hand, and the quarter of the theatre, on the other, are clearly included in the zone of protection, the limits of this zone are, nonetheless, not precisely defined, namely to the south-west of the Temple of Isis and to the east of the southern Baths. Furthermore, it would seem that the remains of the aqueduct, visible for several kilometers to the south/ south-east, have not been wholly taken into account.

Moreover, ICOMOS would like to have in its possession recent information (the latest documents appended to the dossier date from 1969) on the work effected and the projects for the development of the southern zone, where a museum and its parking lot, built some time ago, have reduced archeological reserves which would be, above all, important to evaluate.

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II.2.2.Update of the statement of significance

a	In the view of the State Party, does the statement of significance adequately reflect the World Heritage values of the property?	YES / NO	000
b	or is a re-submission necessary? This could be considered, for example, to recognise cultural values of a natural World Heritage property, or vice-versa. This may become necessary either due to the substantive revision of the criteria by the World Heritage Committee or due to better identification or knowledge of specific outstanding universal values of the property.	Is there cause to reconsider these values? YES / NO If YES, why?	000
c	Another issue that might be reviewed here is whether the delimitation of the World Heritage Property, and its buffer zone if appropriate, is adequate to ensure the protection and conservation of the World Heritage values embodied in it.	Does the delimitation of the World Heritage property seem adequate: YES / NO Does the delimitation of the buffer zone seem adequate YES / NO	000
d	A revision or extension of the boundaries might be considered in response to such a review.	Is the State Party considering asking for a revision of the boundaries: YES / NO	000
e	If a statement of significance is not available or incomplete, it will be necessary, in the first periodic report, for the State Party to propose such a statement. The statement of significance should • reflect the criterion (criteria) on the basis of which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List. • It should also address questions such as: What does the property represent, what makes the property outstanding, what are the specific values that distinguish the property, what is the relationship of the site with its setting, etc. Such statement of significance will be examined by the advisory body(ies) concerned and transmitted to the World Heritage Committee for approval, if appropriate.	New statement of significance:	000

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e/ New statement of significance :

1) Siderat eL-Balik:

An archaeological site in the neighbouring area of Sabratha archaeological site , famous for its funeral wall paintings dated to the 4th century A.D which are very important not in North-Africa only but in all the romanized world at that time .

2) Villa Dahman :

A Roman Villa lies about 8 K.M to the east of Sabratha Archaeological site with an Oil-Press showing the economic activities of Sabratha hinterlands during Roman times .

3) Villa Jadida :

Lies about 500M. east of the archaeological site of Sabratha , it is a good example of the Roman ~~maritime~~ villas distributed alongside the Libyan [↓] from Sabratha to Misurata eastward .

(Coastline)

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II.3. Statement of authenticity / integrity

a	<p>Under this item it is necessary to review whether the values on the basis of which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and reflected in the statement of significance under item II.2 above, are being maintained.</p> <p>This should also include the issue of authenticity/integrity in relation to the property.</p>	<p>What was the evaluation of the authenticity / integrity of the property at the time of inscription?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Included in 11.2.1</p>	000
b	<p>What is the authenticity/integrity of the property at present?</p>	<p>Have there been changes in the authenticity / integrity since inscription? YES / NO</p> <p>Are changes in the authenticity / integrity of the property foreseeable in the near future? YES / NO</p> <p>What are the main causes of changes in the authenticity / integrity since inscription?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Weather corrosion. Tourism .</p> <p>Modifications to the authenticity / Integrity since inscription?</p>	000
c	<p>Please note that a more detailed analysis of the conditions of the property is required under item II.6 on the basis of key indicators for measuring its state of conservation.</p>	<p>Have the values on the basis of which the property was inscribed been maintained? YES / NO</p>	000

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II.4. Management

II.4.1. Legal and Institutional framework

a	<p>Under this item, it is necessary to report on the implementation and effectiveness of protective legislation at the national, provincial or municipal level and/or contractual or traditional protection as well as of management and/or planning control for the property concerned,</p> <p>Ownership: State – Region – Private State .</p> <p>Legal status: An archaeological site inscribed in the World Heritage List .</p> <p>Legal framework (national and local) State Property</p> <p>Institutional framework (local)</p>	000
	<p>Agency(ies) responsible for the management:</p> <p>Responsible: Mabrouk Zinati Address: Sabratha Archaeological Site. Post code and city: Telephone: 00218 23 627086/00218 24 2214 Fax: 024620849 E-mail:</p>	000
b	<p>as well as on actions that are foreseen for the future, to preserve the values described in the statement of significance under item II.2.</p> <p>Actions foreseen to preserve the values for the future</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Walling and restoration the theatre . 2) Restoration of Sabratha museums . 3) Building up a fence round the archaeological site of Sabratha . 4) Building up a stone wall to deter the sea waves against the archaeological site, 	000

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II.4.2. Management and planning

a	<p>The State Party should also report on significant changes in the ownership, legal status and/or contractual or traditional protective measures, management arrangements and management plans as compared to the situation at the time of inscription or the previous periodic report.</p>	<p>Under which authority is the property managed:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">the site the region central administration Regional administration</p> <p>Changes occurred at the site since inscription with regard to :</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">ownership</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">legal status</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">protective measures Starting walling up the site in the very near future .</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">boundaries</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">available resources</p>	000
b	<p>In such case, the State Party is requested to attach to the periodic report all relevant documentation, in particular legal texts, management plans and/or (annual) work plans for the management and maintenance of the property</p> <p>Indicate the different plans relating to the property, prepared and/or implemented by different authorities (national, regional, local) and which have a direct influence on the way in which the property is developed, conserved, utilised or visited. You may provide either a substantial summary of these plans, or significant extracts, or the complete plan in annex to this form.</p>	<p>Registered plans relating to the property: 1 year plan, and 5 year term plan all the topics below.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">regional plan:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">local plan:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">conservation plan:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">tourism development plan:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">etc.</p>	

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

a	<p>The management plan is a basic tool for the management of the site designed to organise the conservation and to base the actions for development relative to the property. Brief extracts of the management plan could be cited and the plan could be joined in annex to the dossier.</p>	<p>Does a functional management plan exist: YES / NO</p> <p>Is a management plan being prepared or updated : YES / NO</p> <p>Has the local community been consulted and informed about the management plan: YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan take into account the available human resources: YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan take into account the actual financial resources: YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan include aspects of personnel training: YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan include zoning and multiple uses of the site : YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan take account of a delimited buffer zone : YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan include regular monitoring actions of the site : YES / NO</p>	000
b		<p>Implementation of the management plan:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">In accordance with specific legislation</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Agency responsible for the implementation: Governmental institution ✓ NGO</p> <p>Involvement of the local community in the implementation of the management plan : YES / NO</p> <p>Evaluation of the management plan: Periodicity: ✓ Defined indicators: Trained personnel:</p> <p>Revision scheduled every years</p>	000
c	(provide a copy of the plan in annex)	<p>Financial support for the Implementation of the management plan:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">No financing foreseen Financing guaranteed National financing ✓ Bilateral financing</p>	000

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		<p align="center">Intergovernmental financing</p> <p>Obstacles to the implementation of the management plan : Lack of funds ✓ Lack of trained personnel ✓ Administrative or legislative problems ✓</p> <p>Date of implementation of the present management plan: 1st. of June 2000</p>	
c	<p>Full name and address of the agency or person directly responsible for the property should also be provided.</p>	<p>Person responsible for the property : Name : Mabrouk Zinati Function: Superintendent of Sabratha archaeological site Address: Sabratha Archaeological Site, -cal site Post code and city: Telephone: 00218 23 627086/ 00218 24 2214 Fax: 00218 24 620849 E-mail:</p>	000

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

a	The State Party should also provide an estimate of the site's human resources,	<p align="center">Human resources</p> <p>Level of staff:</p> <p>1. Management:</p> <p>2. Managerial staff / engineers (number, role) :</p> <p>3. Manpower (number, role) :</p> <p>Guards Trackers Chauffeurs Secretaries Workers Unskilled workers</p>	000
b	and the financial resources available and necessary for the management of the property,	<p>Regular financial resources:</p> <p>Sources and level of financing:</p> <p>Income generated directly by management:</p> <p> Type Amount Utilisation</p>	R
c	as well as an estimate of its personnel needs.	<p align="center">Personnel training needs</p> <p>Observed shortcomings:</p> <p>Personnel training needs :</p> <p>Types of training desired:</p>	000

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b) The official budget .

Tickets' revenues .

Rents .

Publication selling

Note : this revenue is not enough up to now according to our
ambitious plans .

c) Shortcomings in restoration , preservation and conservation
in addition to museology and guarding .

Types of training desired are concentrated on Restoration and
Museology .

II.4.5. Additional information concerning protection and conservation

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a) The foreign archaeological missions , inside and outside the country .

- In the very near future the following achievements will be carried out :

A) Walling and restoration of Sabratha Theatre , with a technical assistance from foreign archaeological missions.

B) Construction of a stone wall to ^ester the sea waves against the archaeological site .

C) Walling all the archaeological Site of Sabratha .


D) cleaning (already done) the site from wild trees and plants .

- The abovenamed programmes will be financed through the gvernamental budget .

b) Most of the technical assistance comes from the Italian archaeological missions .

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II.4.6. Scientific, technical and educational activities

a	The State Party is also encouraged to provide information on scientific studies,	<p align="center">Scientific studies</p> <p>Research facilities at the site: Laboratories: Housing for researchers: Vehicles: Scientific equipment: Databases: Herbaria: Zoological collections : Skilled personnel (technicians, laboratory staff)</p>	000
b	On research projects: for each research programme carried out at the site, provide relevant information.	<p align="center">Research and development programmes</p> <p>Name of the programme : Agency(ies) sponsoring the research: Participation of national and/or foreign teams: Objectives of the programme: Progress status: Results obtained: Publications: Human resources involved:</p>	000
c	New management techniques: Including computerised management, as well as database management, access to the Internet or the creation of a Geographical Information System.	<p align="center">New management techniques</p> <p>Availability of computer equipment: Type Capacity Year</p> <p>Possible access to the Internet: YES / NO</p> <p>Operational access to the Internet: YES / NO</p> <p>Use of the E-mail: YES / NO</p> <p>Is there a Geographical Information System for the site: planned?  in progress? operational ?</p>	
d	Educational activities, if there are educational programmes aimed at schools	<p align="center">Educational activities</p> <p>Does the site receive schools' visits? How many?</p> <p>Are there educational programmes aimed at schools :</p>	000

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In collaboration with Palermo University archaeological Mission the recent working programs are concentrated on the following sites:

- 1) Seaward Baths .
 - 2) Hercules Temple .
 - 3) The christian baptiteries .
 - 4) The private buildings such as :
 - Leda House .
 - The house of the tragedian actor .
 - 5) Documentation of the punic museum .
 - 6) Restoration of mosaics of Oceanus Baths .
 - 7) Villa Dahman excavations .
 - 8) Restoration of Sediret eL-Belik painting walls in collaboration with Macerata University .
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- Preliminary reports published annually in Libya Antiqua Magazine.
 - The uman resources involved in these programmes about 25 persons including archaeological professors , Architects, experts in field of restoration documentation... in addition to the unskilled workers .

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<p>visitors to preserve</p>	<p>YES / NO</p> <p>Is there an environmental education policy: YES / NO</p> <p>Which themes, target public, means for implementation.</p> <p>Through the oral explanation and occasionally through the official to push the the environmental and natural aspects of the si</p>	
<p>e Public information activities and awareness building in direct relation to the property: indicate how the property's World Heritage values are transmitted to residents, visitors and the public.</p>	<p>Public Information and awareness building</p> <p>How are general public information activities organised,?</p> <p>By the Media (all of its means)</p> <p>Personal explanation on the spot.</p> <p>How are the World Heritage values transmitted to residents and visitors?</p> <p>By the same abovementioned means .</p>	<p>000</p>

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II.4.7. Diverse elements

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

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

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II.5. Factors affecting the property

II.5.1. Degree to which the property is threatened

a	<p>Please comment on the degree to which the property is threatened by particular problems and risks.</p> <p>Factors that could be considered under this item are those that are listed in the nomination format, e.g. development pressures,</p>	<p>Development pressures:</p> <p>Visual integrity:</p> <p>Sites Waste and refuse Constructions Buildings Badly integrated infrastructures Illegal grazing and overgrazing Wood cutting and clearing</p> <p>Structural integrity:</p> <p>Roads Dams Mines Water pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost) Air pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost) Earth pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost) Disappearance or significant reduction of animal or Vegetal species</p> <p>Functional integrity:</p> <p>Conservation of biological productivity Conservation of diversity Functioning of the cycles (water, etc.)</p>	000
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b	environmental pressures	<p>Environmental pressures:</p> <p>Visual integrity:</p> <p> Modifications of the relief Modification of the vegetal cover</p> <p>Structural integrity:</p> <p> Disappearance of significant reduction of animal or vegetable species Reintroduction of animal or vegetable species Rehabilitation of ecosystems or natural environments Suppression of introduced animal or vegetable species</p> <p>Functional integrity:</p> <p> Quality of the life sustaining systems Conservation of biological productivity Conservation of diversity Functioning of the cycles (water, etc.) Predictable climatic changes</p>	000
c	natural catastrophes and preparatory planning,	<p>Natural threats and catastrophes (possible or real) concerning the site :</p> <p> Earthquakes:</p> <p> Land slides:</p> <p> Avalanches :</p> <p> Floods:</p> <p> Droughts:</p> <p> Fires:</p> <p> Volcanoes:</p> <p> Others: / Sea water corrosion / Wild vegetation. Sandy winds .</p>	000

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<p>d visitor/tourism pressures,</p>	<p>Tourism and its consequences:</p> <p>Yearly visitor statistics:</p> <p>Number of visitors per year Origin of the visitors Evolution of visitor statistics over the years Annual income from tourism</p> <p>Accessibility of the site (from the capital ?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distance - Paved roads - Seasonal routes - Airports <p>Circulation within the site: for handicapped, for vehicles, according to the seasons</p> <p>Pressures from tourism: Collecting of samples (fauna, flora, objects) Damage (trampling) Waste management (dustbins, WC) Fires</p> <p>Tourist infrastructures: Picnic areas, Halts, Waste bins, Path markers etc..</p> <p>What is the tourist capacity of the site?</p> <p>Can one speak of sustainable tourism?</p>	<p>000</p>
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<p>e and the number of inhabitants.</p>	<p>Relations with the neighbouring residents of the site</p> <p>Evaluation of the local population Number of inhabitants living at the site, Number of inhabitants living in the buffer zone (20 km) Evolution since the creation of the site.</p> <p>Geographical distribution of human habitats or the zones of illegal activity Villages (location, population) or encampments (duration) Activities (cf. socio-économic considerations)</p> <p>Cultural specificities of this population</p> <p>Socio-economic considerations Main systems of production Use of natural resources at the World Heritage site (activities of the inhabitants with regard to the natural environment) Implications on sustainable development Co-development contracts or agreements with the local population Involvement of the local personnel in the site management</p> <p>Specific problems of refugees Causes Geographic origin Number of refugees Beginning of the phenomenon Consequences Solutions envisaged</p> <p>Insecurity situations and consequences</p> <p>Other factors affecting the property Vandalism, theft, looting Deforestation Poaching Illegal grazing</p> <p>Indicate steps taken to counteract these threats.</p> <p>Describe the evolution of each of these factors since the inscription of the site on the WH List (increase, stability, decrease)</p>	<p>000</p>
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	<p>Was the community involved in the nomination of the site to the World Heritage List: YES / NO</p> <p>In what way?</p>	
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II.5.2.Prevention of threats and natural and human pressures

a	<p>Considering the importance of forward planning and risk preparedness, provide relevant information on operating methods that will make the State Party capable of counteracting dangers that threaten or may endanger its cultural or natural heritage. Problems and risks to be considered could include earthquakes, floods, land-slides, vibrations, industrial pollution, vandalism, theft looting, changes in the physical context of properties, mining, deforestation, poaching, as well as changes in land-use, agriculture, road building, construction activities, tourism. Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.</p> <p>This item should provide up-to-date information on all factors which are likely to affect or threaten the property. It should also relate those threats to measures taken to counteract them.</p>	<p>Methods of counteracting threats and pressures</p> <p>Natural disasters: Earthquakes: Land slides: Avalanches : Floods: Droughts: Fires: Volcanoes: Others:</p> <p>Industrial pollution:</p> <p>Vandalism, theft, looting: Fixing alarming systems in the museums .</p> <p>Industrial infrastructures: Dams Mines Electrical network Communications network (roads, railways, canals)</p> <p>Changes in land use/ Some of green plots of lands changed into coffees , giftshops...</p> <p>Pastoralism</p> <p>Poaching</p> <p>Urbanism</p> <p>Tourism : walking on the mosaics touching the pintings(Frescoes), picking up small pieces of marble, stones.. this counteracted by instructive signs and guarding .</p>	000
b	<p>An assessment should also be given if the impact of these factors on the property is increasing or decreasing.</p>	<p>Evolution of the impact of these factors since the inscription of the site 1) Increasing the thread of tourism. 2) Great measures to face this threat.</p>	000
c	<p>and what actions to address them have been effectively taken or are planned for the future.</p>	<p>Actions taken to address them : fixing alarm systems in the museums.</p> <p>Actions envisaged : Distribution the dustpans in the site.</p>	000

-Distribution the instructive signs .

- Walling up the site and following up the restoration works in addition to the public awariness.

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II.6. Monitoring

a	<p>Whereas Item II.3 of the periodic report provides an overall assessment of the maintenance of the World Heritage values of the property, this item analyses in more detail the conditions of the property on the basis of key indicators for measuring its state of conservation.</p> <p>If no indicators were identified at the time of inscription of the property on the World Heritage List, this should be done in the first periodic report. The preparation of a periodic report can also be an opportunity to evaluate the validity of earlier identified indicators and to revise them, if necessary.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Previous monitoring exercises (periodic or reactive monitoring) (give dates and results)</p> <p>Is there regular monitoring of the site (yearly, for example): YES/NO</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of flora resources: frequency methodology inventory estimates results</p> <p style="text-align: center;">and/or</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of the vegetable resources: frequency methodology categories results</p> <p style="text-align: center;">and/or</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of the fauna resources: frequency methodology inventory estimates results</p> <p style="text-align: center;">and/or</p> <p>Landscape monitoring: frequency methodology categories</p> <p style="text-align: center;">and/or</p> <p>Monitoring of the constructions and buildings</p> <p>Human resources allocated for this monitoring</p> <p>Associated material means</p>	000
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Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
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b	Up-to-date Information should be provided in respect of each of the key indicators. Care should be taken to ensure that this information is as accurate and reliable as possible, for example by carrying out observations in the same way, using similar equipment and methods at the same time of the year and day.	000
c	<p>Key indicators for measuring the state of conservation</p> <p>1. 2. 3. ...</p> <p>Monitoring partners</p> <p>Administrative provisions for organising the monitoring of the property</p> <p>Evolution of the monitoring methodology</p>	000
d	<p>In specific cases, the World Heritage Committee and/or its Bureau may have already examined the state of conservation of the property and made recommendations to the State Party, either at the time of inscription or afterwards. In such cases the State Party is requested to report on the actions that have been taken in response to the observations or recommendations made by the Bureau or Committee.</p> <p>Dates of the previous monitoring exercises:</p> <p>Results of the previous monitoring exercises:</p> <p>Actions taken in response to the observations / recommendations of the Committee/Bureau.</p>	000

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11.7. Conclusions and recommended actions

a	<p>The main conclusions under each of the items of the state of conservation report, but in particular as to whether the World Heritage values of the property are maintained, should be summarised and tabulated together with:</p> <p>Main conclusions regarding the state of the World Heritage values of the property (see items II.2. and II.3. above)</p>	<p>Main conclusions concerning the Statement of significance of the site as a World Heritage property (see item II.2 above)</p> <p>Main conclusions concerning the Statement of authenticity / integrity of the property as a World Heritage property (see item II.3 above)</p>	000
b	<p>Main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property (see items II.4 and II.5. above)</p>	<p>Main conclusions concerning the management of the property (see item II.4 above)</p> <p>Main conclusions concerning the factors affecting the property (see item II.5 above)</p>	000
c	<p>Proposed future action/actions</p>	<p>Proposed future action(s):</p>	000
d	<p>Responsible implementing agency/agencies</p> <p>Provide the necessary details for eventual contact.</p>	<p>Responsible implementing agency(ies):</p> <p>Agency:</p> <p>Person responsible:</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>Telephone :</p> <p>Fax:</p> <p>E-mail:</p>	000

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
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e	Timeframe for Implementation	Timetable for Implementation	000
f	Needs for International assistance	Needs for International assistance: YES / NO Type of assistance desired:	000
g	The State Party is also requested to indicate what experience the State Party has obtained which could be relevant to others dealing with similar problems or issues. Please provide names of organisations or specialists who could be contacted for this purpose.	Resource persons or organisations who could be involved in monitoring: 1. Name: Address : 2. Name: Address: ...	000
h	Address where the inventory, records and archives are kept.	Agency: Person responsible: Address:	000

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
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II.8. Documentation enclosed

Maps and plans of the site layout

Site map (zoning)

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

General view (overall view of the site)

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

Photos illustrating the physical state of conservation of the site

Photos illustrating the main threats to the site and its surroundings

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

Indicative bibliography

Note,

Plans and views were taken from :

LIBYE,

grecque, romaine et byzantine.

Jean-Marie , Blas De Roblés

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

Préfacé par André Laronde .

ISBN 2-7449-0118-0

Edisud , Aix-en-Provence, 1999

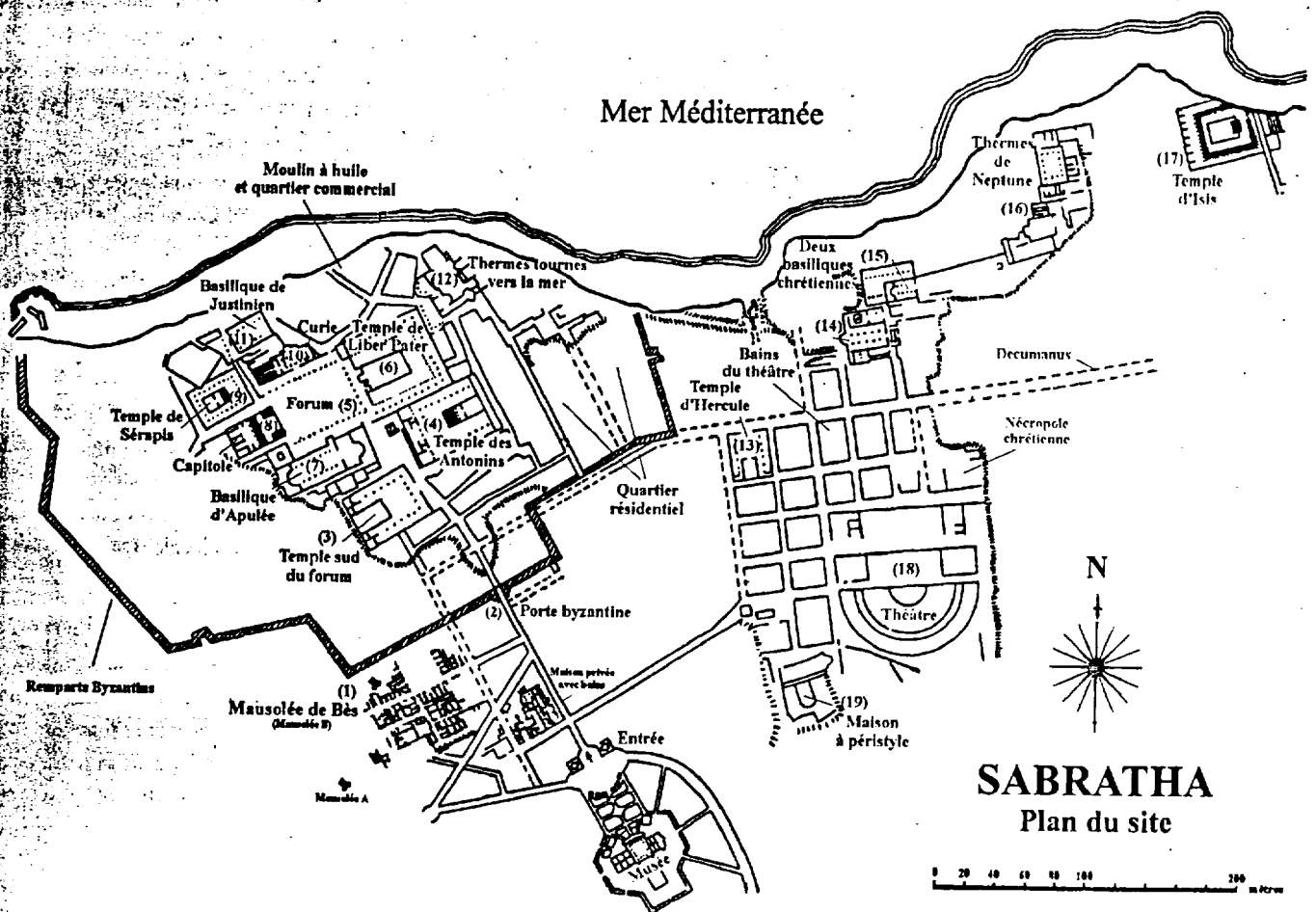
Sabratha

« Sabratha était l'un des débouchés des routes caravanières du Soudan. Les marchands, qui venaient y camper au V^e siècle av. J.-C., attendaient donc l'arrivée des voyageurs du désert. [...] Vers le I^{er} siècle av. J.-C., les Romains apprirent à connaître alors les panthères, qu'ils appelèrent "rats d'Afrique", et les autruches qui furent des "moineaux marins", comme les éléphants avaient été baptisés "bœufs de Lucanie". [...] On allait les capturer avec toute une armée en Numidie, ou mieux au Maroc où ils étaient si nombreux que leurs défenses servaient à bâtir des clôtures. »

Gilbert et Colette Charles-Picard,
La Vie quotidienne à Carthage, 1958.

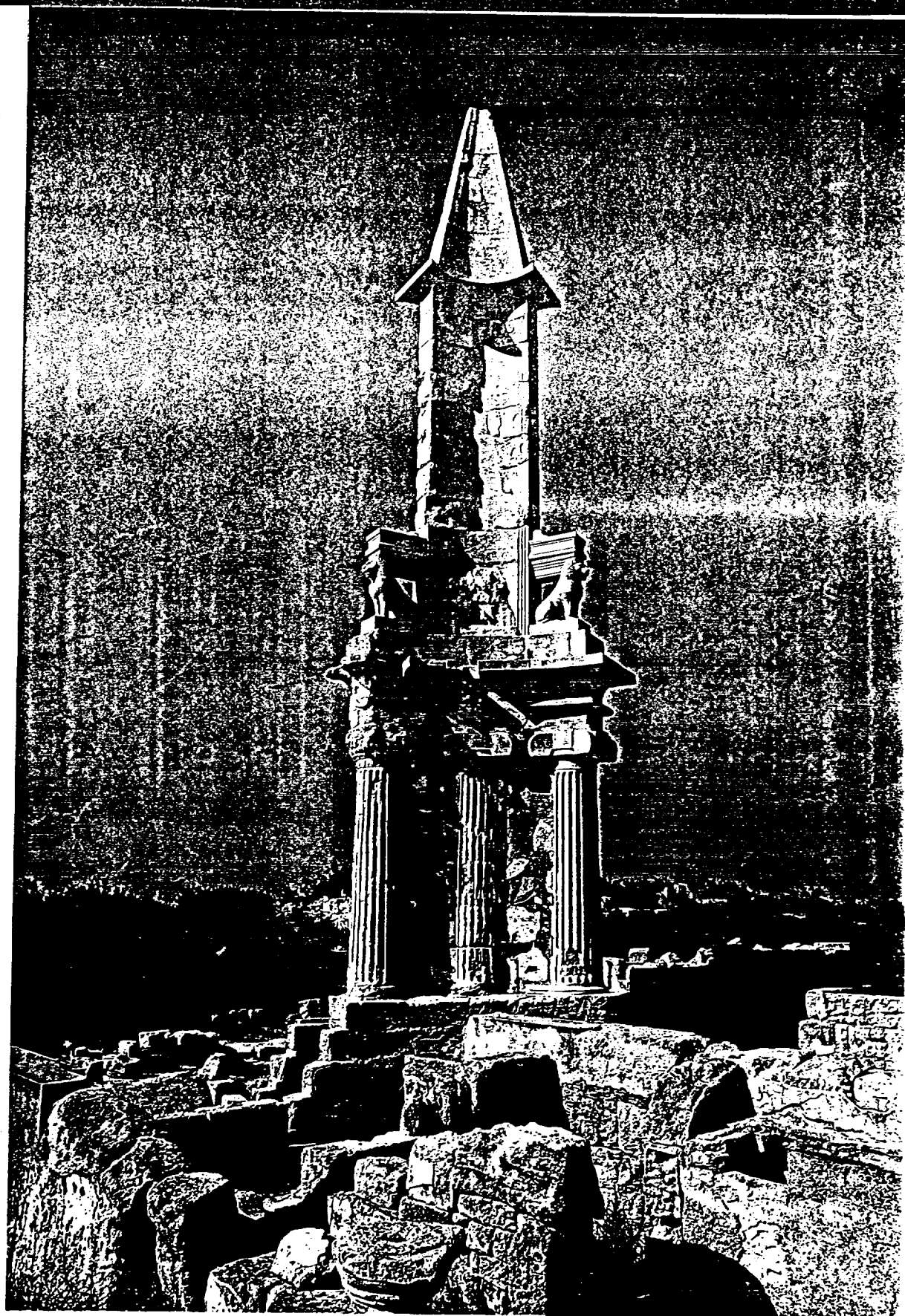
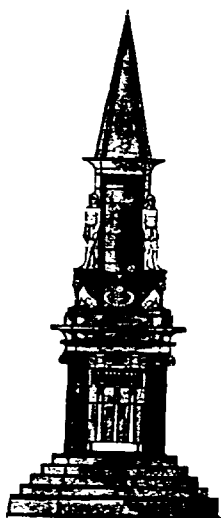
Sabratha est établie au bord de la mer, à 67 km à l'ouest de Tripoli (Oea). Attesté seulement à la fin du V^e siècle av. J.-C., c'est le plus tardif des trois comptoirs fondés par les Phéniciens

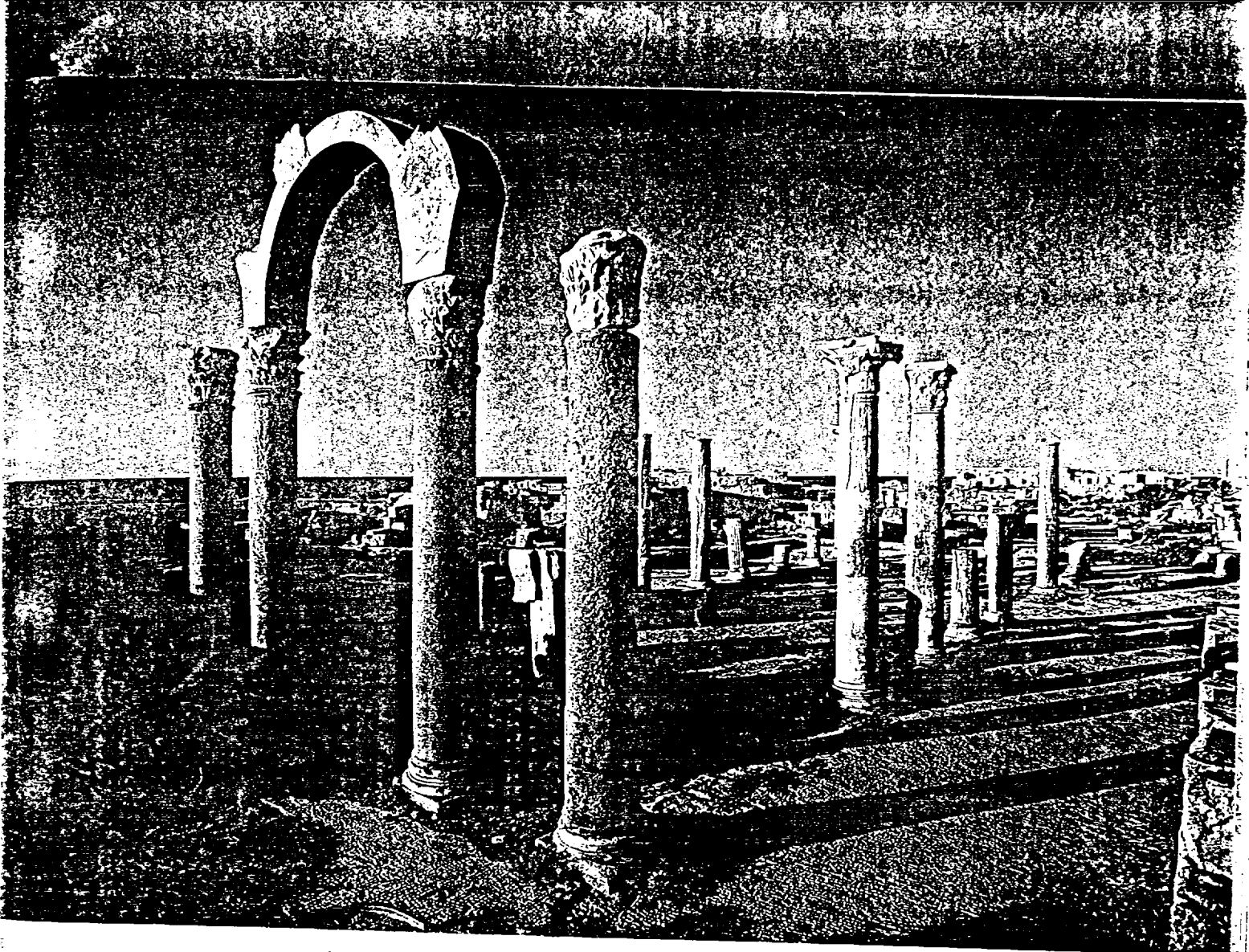
en Tripolitaine. Le mot Sabratha vient peut-être du néo-punique *Sbrtn* ou *Sbrt'n* (monnaies du I^{er} siècle av. J.-C.), dont le sens et la vocalisation nous sont resté inconnus. Des sources plus



Mausolée de Bès
Sabratha

Restitution
du mausolée de Bès





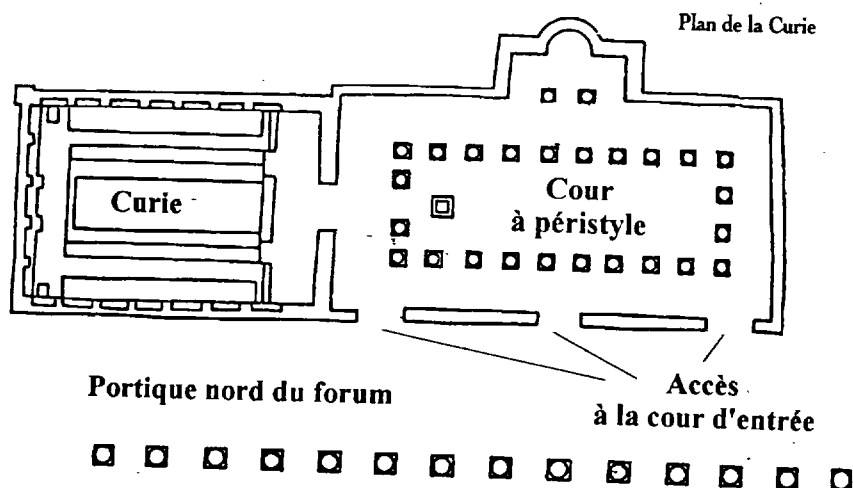
10. La Curie

(construite au I^{er} siècle, restaurée au IV^e)

C'était le sénat municipal, le lieu où se réunissaient les magistrats et les décurions qui siégeaient à la chambre du conseil.

Leurs chaires étaient placées sur des marches plaquées de marbre, tandis que le président siégeait en retrait, dans le fond de l'édifice. La niche centrale était dédiée au génie de la Curie (*genius curiae*), la déesse de l'assemblée. D'autres niches contenaient, selon l'usage, des bustes d'empereurs. Un péristyle à arcades et à colonnes de granit entourait la cour par laquelle on pénétrait dans la Curie. Son pavement de mosaïque en marbre blanc est caractéristique du IV^e siècle à Sabratha. (Fouilles de Bartoccini.)

Curie de Sabratha
Vue de la cour d'entrée



qu'Apulée (121-109) soutint son procès pour son cellerie. Natif de Madaure, aux confins de la Gétulie et de la Numidie, le fameux auteur des *Métamorphoses* avait étudié la philosophie à Carthage et à Athènes. Entre 155 et 158, il convola en juste noces avec une riche veuve de Tripolitaine nommée Pudentilla. Anxieux de conserver le patrimoine familial, les parents de son épouse l'accusèrent d'avoir usé d'enchantements pour séduire leur fille, dans le seul but de capter sa fortune, et d'avoir fait mourir par les mêmes moyens le fils qu'elle tenait de son premier mariage. Apulée se disculpa brillamment de ces accusations à Sabratha, devant le tribunal du proconsul Claudius Maximus. Sa plaidoirie fut ensuite publiée sous le titre de *De la magie ou Apologie d'Apulée*.

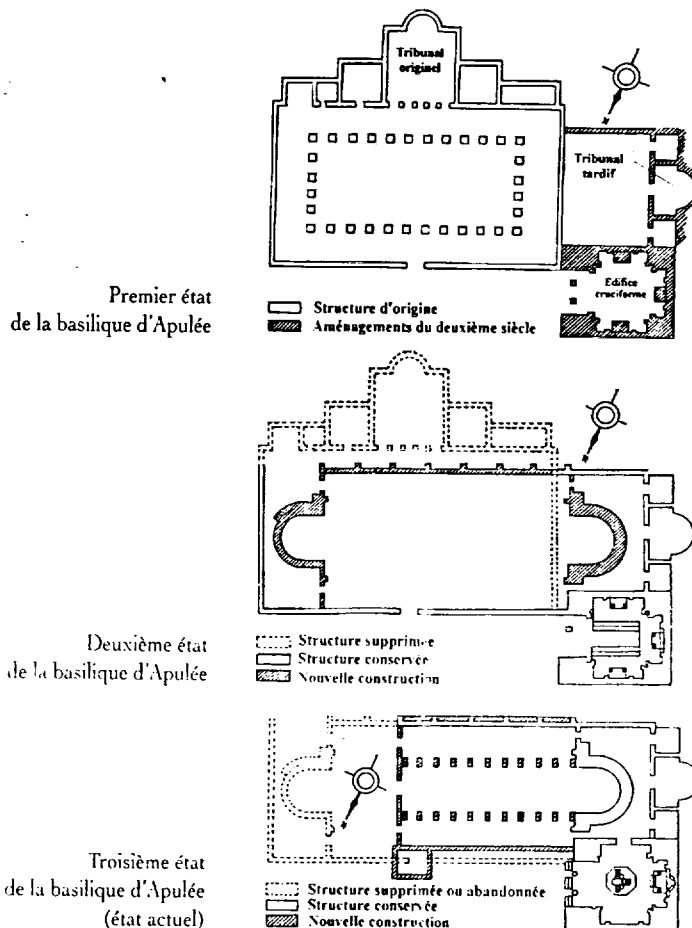
il fut plaqué de marbre sous les Antonins (138-161). Au II^e siècle, le podium du temple sera prolongé vers le forum de façon à constituer une tribune destinée aux orateurs. La *cella* était divisée en trois compartiments correspondant aux divinités respectives du sanctuaire.

Quelques-unes des plus belles statues présentées au musée de Sabratha furent retrouvées dans ce temple : un buste de la déesse Concordia, une statuette de la déesse Coelestis, l'avatar romain de Tanit, une tête d'Hermès et un buste colossal de Jupiter. Sur la tribune des orateurs, on remarquera les seuls reliefs de la décoration de marbre mise en place au II^e siècle : un chapiteau corinthien et un bloc mouluré du fronton.

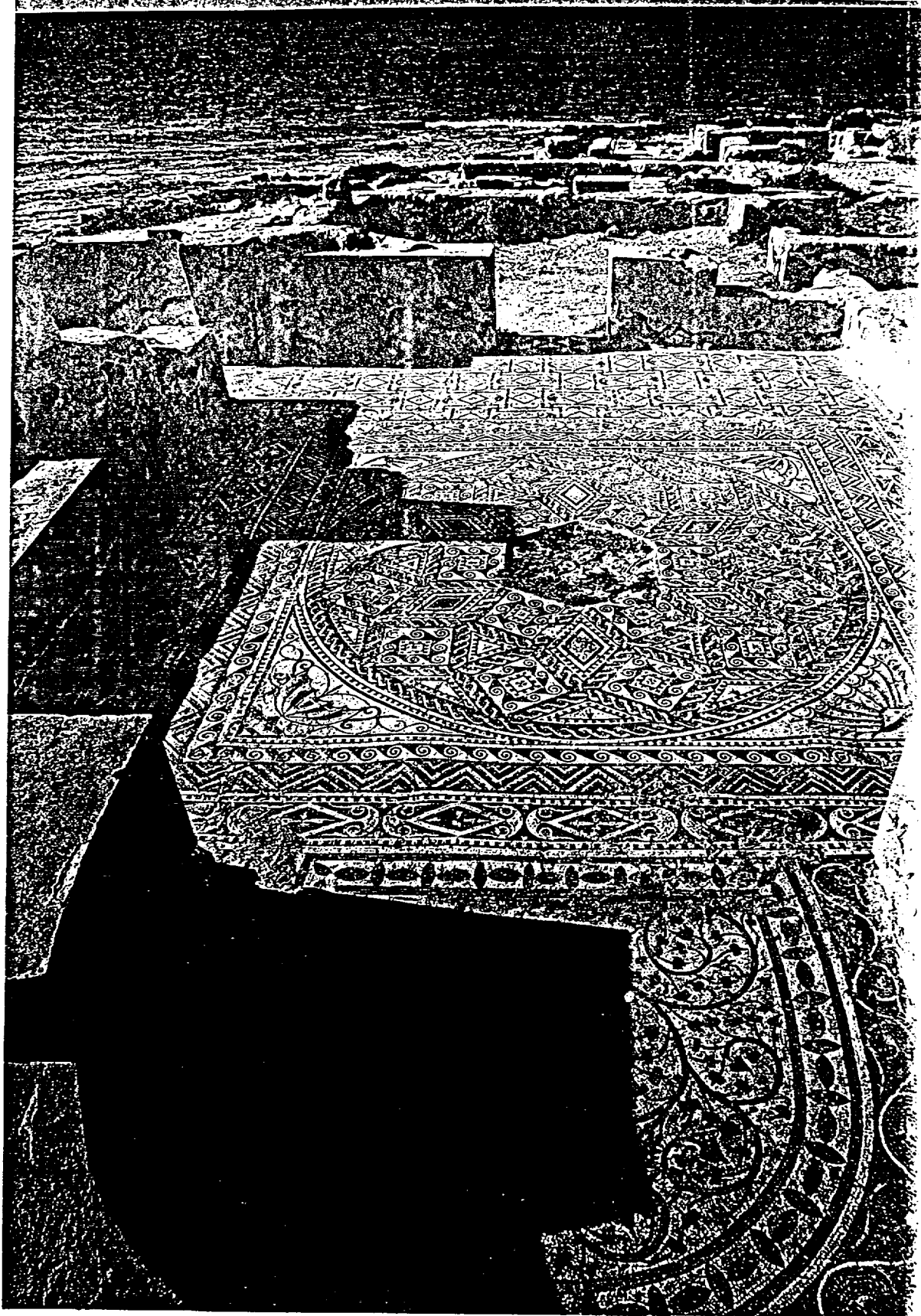
9. Temple de Sérapis (période hellénistique)

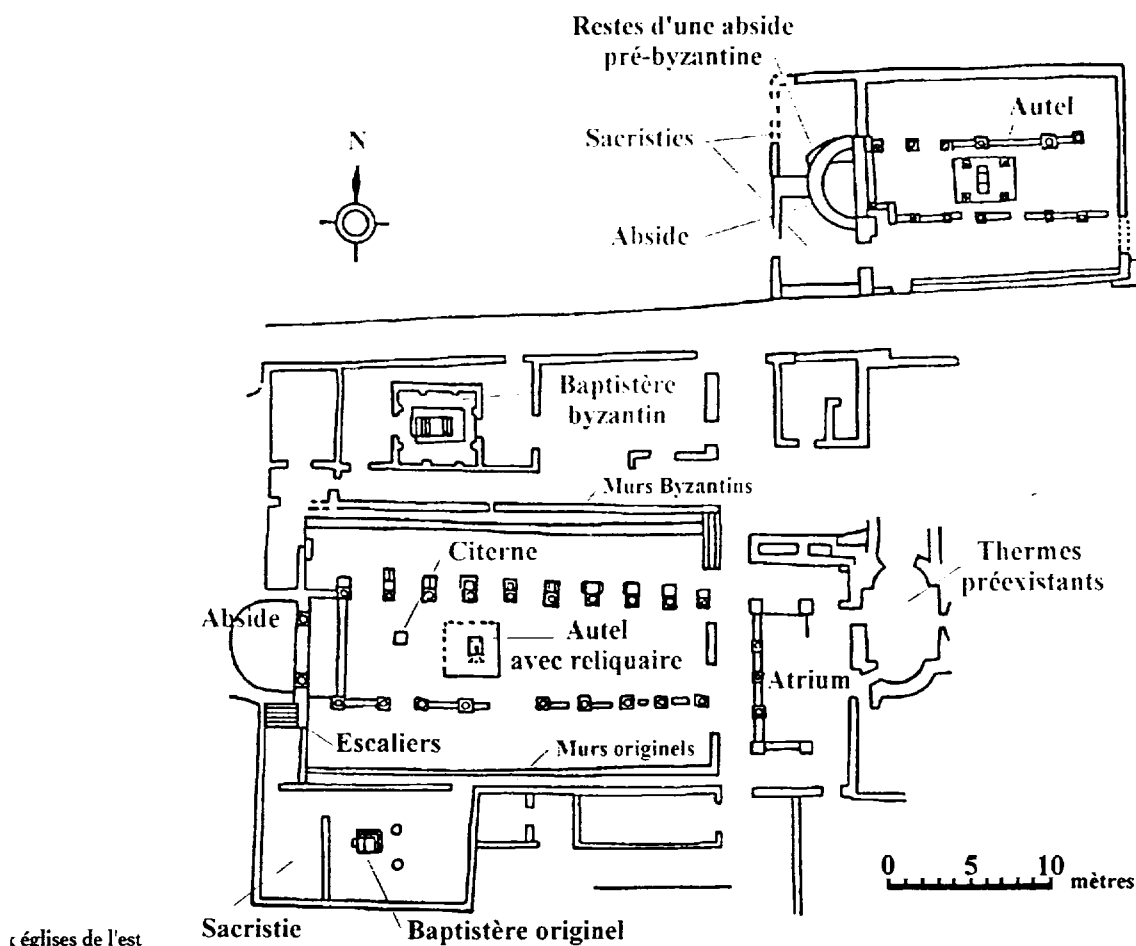
L'un des plus anciens sanctuaires de la cité : son orientation désaxée par rapport aux autres temples suggère une datation antérieure à l'aménagement du forum romain. Sérapis est la forme grecque du nom Osor-Hapis désignant le taureau sacré de Memphis. Cette divinité alexandrine fut associée au culte d'Isis, à Hélios, à Esculape, à Bacchus, à Jupiter... Le syncrétisme religieux des *serapeum* en faisait des lieux de haute culture. Guérisseur et faiseur de miracles (l'empereur Hadrien appelait les chrétiens : « adorateurs de Sérapis »), le dieu est représenté habituellement avec une barbe frisée, comme Zeus, et coiffé du boisseau, symbole de fertilité (voir la tête de Sérapis au musée).

Le temple possède trois entrées orientées à l'est. Il est établi sur un podium, au centre d'une cour à péristyle. Bâti à l'origine en calcaire stucqué, comme tous les autres monuments de Sabratha, il fut remodelé à la fin du II^e siècle et pourvu de colonnes et de placages de marbre (fouilles de Bartoccini).



Tepidarium
des thermes d'Océan
L'emplacement vide,
au centre de la mosaïque
à décor géométrique,
contenait un médaillon
hexagonal figurant





églises de l'est

14. 15. Deux basiliques chrétiennes

Leur rapprochement permet de penser qu'elles étaient étroitement associées, d'un point de vue cultuel. Elles datent de la fin du IV^e siècle, mais furent remodelées à l'époque byzantine. La plus grande des deux permet de distinguer assez nettement les deux états coexistant, en particulier grâce à ses deux baptistères. On y observera de nombreux emplois de colonnes et de chapiteaux corinthiens.

La première église possède un atrium qui s'appuie sur les murs de thermes préexistant. Elle est construite sur un plan classique, avec double nef, abside et chancel central. Près de l'autel, une inscription encore lisible sur la mosaïque du sol rappelle le nom de l'évergète : FL(avius) BONI(fatius). La citerne et la mosaïque situées en face de l'abside datent du bâtiment non iden-

La deuxième église est bâtie sensiblement sur le même plan que la première, à l'emplacement probable d'un entrepôt.

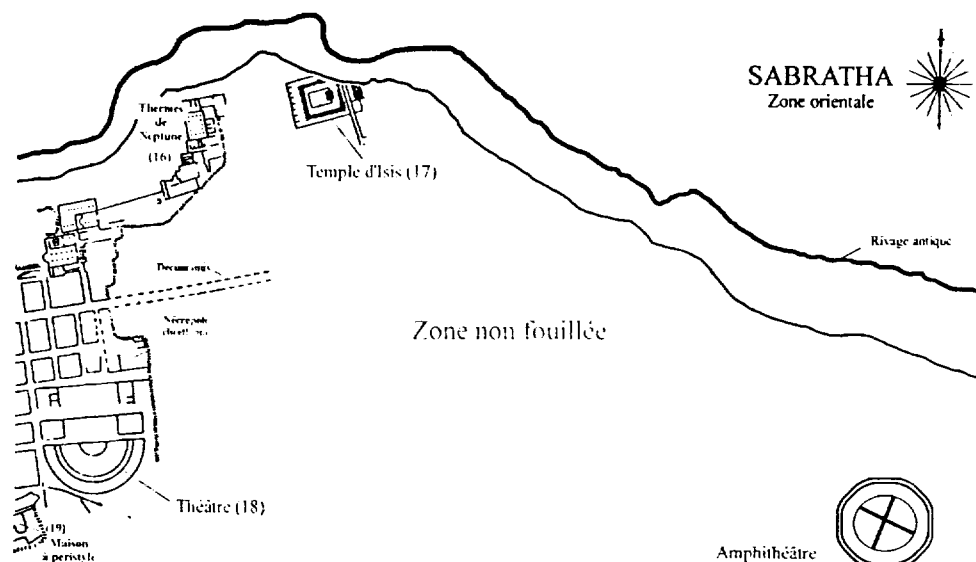
16. Les thermes de Neptune ou d'Océan (II^e siècle)

Ainsi nommés à cause d'une mosaïque très soignée dont le médaillon central (*emblema*) représente la tête d'une divinité marine.

L'édifice permet d'étudier le fonctionnement d'un *caldarium* (étuve), avec son hypocauste et ses conduits (*tegulae imatae*) pour la circulation de l'air chaud. Fait assez rare, on y a retrouvé également une applique (profil barbu, sous vitrine au musée, ill. p. 58) appartenant à la décoration stucquée de la niche du *tepidarium* (chambre tiède).



est de Sabratha



17. Le temple d'Isis (68-69, sous Vespasien)

L'identification du temple comme *lœum* (lieu consacré aux mystères isiaques) a été confirmée par la découverte d'une statuette représentant la déesse, et d'un fragment d'inscription dédicatoire (visibles au musée). Assimilée d'abord à Déméter et à Séléné, puis à Héra et à Aphrodite, Isis a fini par réunir en elle les qualités de toutes les autres déesses du monde hellénistique et romain.

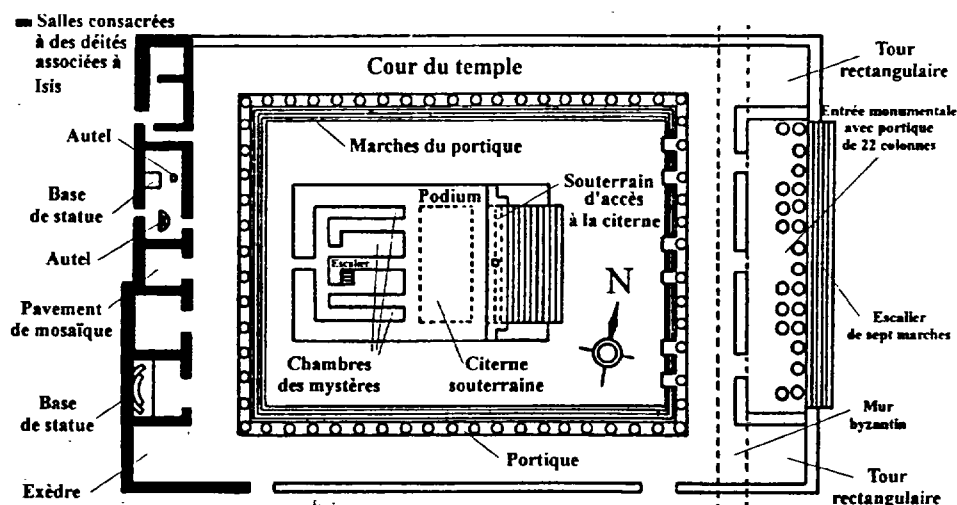
Construit sous Auguste, ce temple fut remanié et agrandi à l'époque de l'empereur Vespasien. C'est l'*lœum* le plus important de toute l'Afrique romaine. (Fouilles de Gennaro Pesce.)

Plus loin, 750 m vers le sud-est, se trouve l'amphithéâtre (fin du II^e siècle). Il est bâti dans l'une des carrières d'où furent extraites les pierres ayant servi à la construction de la nouvelle ville. Long de 65 m, large de 49, il pouvait accueillir plus de 10 000 spectateurs. L'arène comporte deux tunnels perpendiculaires qui servaient aux effets de mise en scène lors des chasses ou des condamnations aux bêtes (fouilles de Bartoccini).

En revenant vers le théâtre, on longe le cimetière chrétien. L'une des tombes possède encore son inscription :

BONA ME/MORIA IREN(E)/BIXI(T)
(A)NN(OS) TR/ES ET MENSE(M)

n du temple d'Isis





Amphithéâtre
de Sabratha

UN(UM)/ ET REQ(UIEVIT) IN PACE [À la mémoire d'Irène, qui vécut trois mois et un an, qu'elle repose en paix].

18. Le théâtre (175-200)

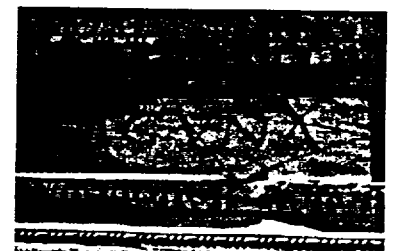
Conçu sous Commode, il date de l'époque sévérienne et constitue le point d'orgue du nouveau quartier de la ville. Quand il fut découvert, seules les parties les plus basses de ses élévations étaient encore visibles. La splendide restauration de l'édifice est due aux archéologues italiens Bartoccini, Guidi, Caffarelli et Caputo. Elle fut inaugurée en 1937 par Mussolini.

Bâti en terrain plat, et non excavé à flanc de colline comme les théâtres grecs dont il s'inspire, ce monument présente une façade courbe qui exploite les techniques mises en œuvre pour la construction des amphithéâtres. Sa structure obéit au modèle classique des théâtres romains; elle associe une *cavea* à trois cercles semi-concentriques à une longue scène rectangulaire que domine un mur de scène (*frons scenae*) de 25 m de hauteur. Contrairement à la plupart des constructions qui peuvent lui être comparées, ce mur de scène est quasi complet : ses trois étages à exèdres et les 96 colonnes en *pavonazzo* (marbre panaché de rouge et de blanc) et en granit noir (remarquer

les chapiteaux ornés de masques et de grotesques) qui en épousent les formes constituaient le décor inamovible de toute représentation.

Les statues des divinités qui interviennent traditionnellement dans la tragédie étaient disposées entre les colonnes; quant aux acteurs, ils pénétraient sur la scène par la porte centrale (*porta regalis*), pour le personnage principal, et par les deux portes situées de part et d'autre (*portae hospitales*), pour les personnages secondaires. Les ailes du théâtre (*versurae*) donnent accès à deux foyers qui étaient richement décorés de marbre; les loges des acteurs et les coulisses (*post-scenia*) se trouvaient derrière la *frons scenae*. Courant tout au long de la scène, une longue fente étroite recevait le rideau lorsqu'il se baissait à l'ouverture du spectacle. L'architrave du mur de scène comportait une inscription dédicatoire dont il ne reste qu'un mot, *Lacuna*, qui faisait sans doute référence au plafond à caisson du mur de scène (*lacunar*), mais reste comme un clin d'œil de l'histoire à notre désir de connaissance sur le passé.

36 arches extérieures ouvrent sur les *conformationes* (passages latéraux donnant accès à l'orchestre) et 53 intérieures conduisent à la *cavea*.



Décor du *pulpitum*
(de 1 à 8)



Terminé par deux retours en forme de dauphins, le *pulpitum* est orné de nombreux bas-reliefs d'excellente facture.

De gauche à droite :

1 (derrière le dauphin) : deux danseurs.

2 : deux philosophes discutant (ou une répétition de théâtre) ; un cadran solaire en haut d'une colonne, un faisceau de rouleaux sur un piédestal et une tablette d'écriture.

3 : la Fortune avec sa roue.

4 : les muses Polymnie, Uranie, Euterpe, Thalie, Melpomène, Erato, Clio et Terpsichore (Calliope est très incomplète).

5 : figure manquante.

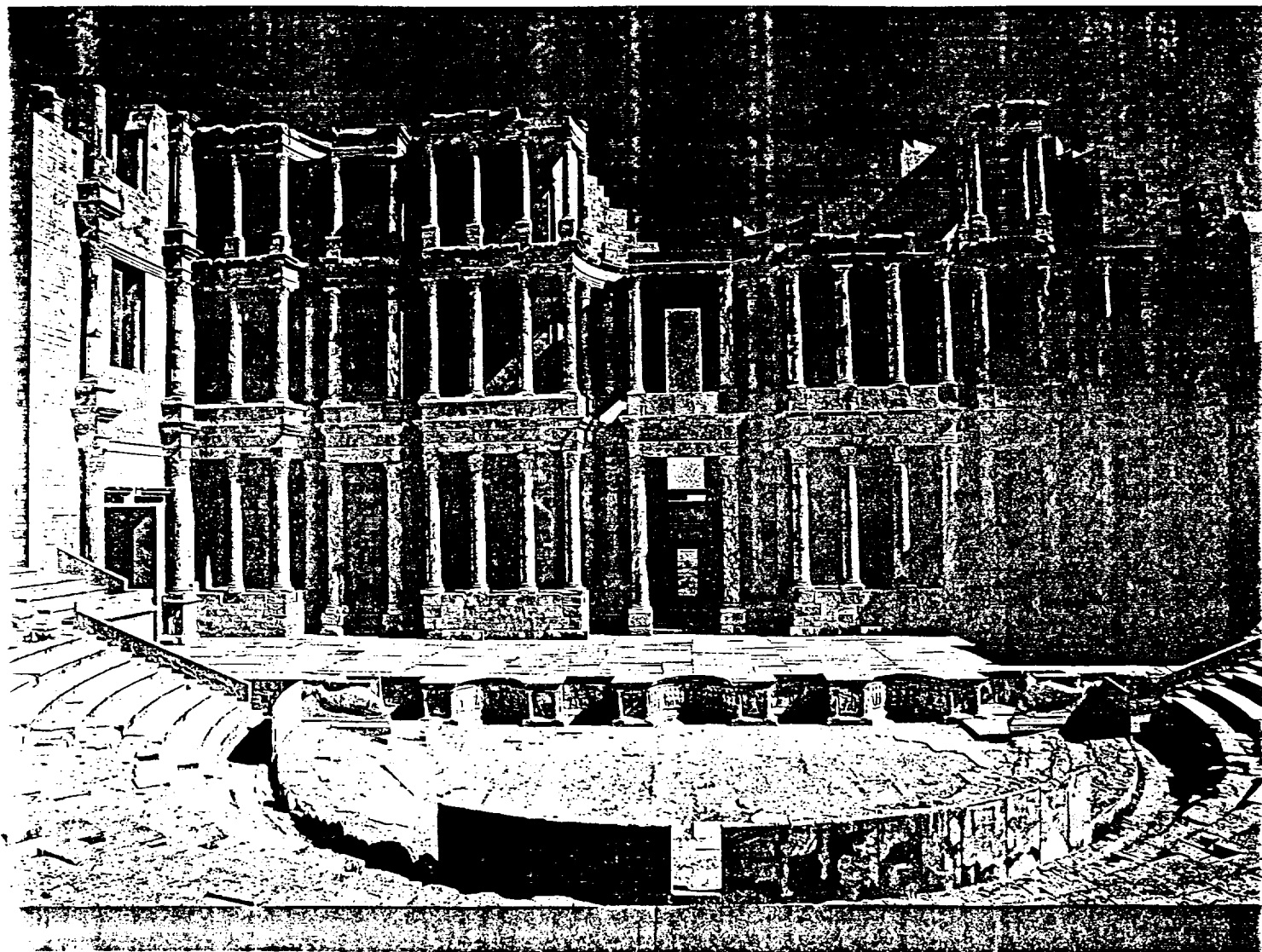
6 : un panier et un fragment de lit ; une scène de mime (un esclave surpris en train de voler) ; un trépied.

7 : figure manquante.

8 : rencontre de Rome et de Sabratha joignant les mains en présence de soldats ; de part et d'autre, une libation et un sacrifice de taureau en leur honneur (peut-être Septime Sévère en sacrificeur).

Théâtre de Sabratha

Au pied du mur de scène, on distingue les niches sculptées du *pulpitum* et les deux dauphins de l'écran d'orchestre.



Pavement de la basilique
de Justinien
(Musée de Sabratha)
Au premier plan,
le départ des ceps
de vigne entrecroisés
dont l'efflorescence
ouvre les portes du Salut
à l'âme humaine
encagée. Au second plan,
l'ambon, près du paon
qui symbolise
cet épanouissement,
puis le chœur
entouré de ses quatre
piliers de chancel.

