


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 Cyrene .	002
c	Indicate the geographical co-ordinates to the nearest second	Localisation: Latitude: 32°49'30 N Longitude: 21°51'30 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: Cyrene Superintendence of Archaeology. Person responsible: Abdelghader Said Abdelghader Address: City and post code: Telephone: 0851 22117 / 084634878 Fax: E-mail:	005 006 007 008
f	Date of the report	25.7.2000	009
g	Signature on behalf of the State Party 	Surname and given name: Abdelghader Said Abdelghader. Function: Superintendent of Cyrene Superintendence of Archaeology .	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 - <u>ii</u> - <u>iii</u> - iv - v - <u>vi</u>  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	Pleasure and satisfaction	012
e	Reactions to these observations	Pleasure and satisfaction	013

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## WHC Nomination Documentation

File name: 190.pdf UNESCO Region ARAB STATES

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SITE NAME ("TITLE") Archaeological Site of Cyrene

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

STATE PARTY ("AUTHOR") LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

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

**DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:**

The Committee made no statement

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:**

A colony of the Greeks of Thera, Cyrene was one of the principal cities in the Hellenic world. It was Romanized, and remained a great capital until the earthquake of 365. A thousand years of history is written in its ruins, famous since the 18th century.

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1.b. State, province or region: District of Ghebel Akhdar

1.d Exact location: Lat. 32°49'30" N ; Long. 21°51'30" E

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL  
ORGANISATION

Date received : 21.12.81  
Identification N° : 100  
Original : English

Convention concerning the Protection of the  
World Cultural and Natural Heritage

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

Archaeological Site of Cyrene

1. Specific location

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

a) Country

b) State, Province or Region

DISTRICT OF GEBEL AKHDAR

c) Name of property

Archeological site of Cyrene, ancient city and surrounding monumental cemeteries

d) Exact location on map and indication of geographical co-ordinates

Ancient Cyrene (Shahat) lies at the edge of the scarp the Gebel Akhdar overlooking the Mediterranean Sea and Apollonia (Susa)  
Lat. 32°49'30" N.  
Long. 21°51'30" E.

2. Juridical data

Public property under the care of the Department of Antiquities

a) Owner

b) Legal status

State property

c) Responsible administration

The Department of Antiquities.

### 3. Identification

#### The Ancient City of Cyrene and its Cemeteries.

##### a) Description and Inventory

Cyrene lies about 600 metres above sea level and it measures roughly 700 x 350 metres. It can be divided into the following zones:

1. The Sanctuary of Apollo, where the road from Apollonia arrives at the plateau
2. The Acropolis
3. The adjoining areas of the Greek Agora and the Roman Forum
4. The Valley Street, crossing the site from north west to south east
5. The North-Eastern Suburb

Of these zones, (1) has been largely explored and restored though many problems remain; (2) little work has been done on the Acropolis; (3) the Agora-Forum area has been the site of important excavations; (4) the Valley Street, partially dug; (5) contains the Temple of Zeus which has been carefully studied and is in progress of restoration.

The lines of successive city walls, Greek, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine have been traced and parts of some of the gates and towers remain.

A summary list may be given of the chief monuments:

1. Sanctuary - The sacred spring was led through a 300 metre tunnel to the sacred enclosure where the ancient Fountain was constructed. Thence steps led down to the Temple of Apollo begun by the early settlers of the seventh-sixth centuries B.C. Remains of this temple are to be seen and traces of its fifth century successor but the longest lived of the series was the fourth century temple whose colonnade is one of the chief features of the site. This temple was destroyed in the Jewish rebellion of A.D. 115, and then rebuilt. Its final destruction came in the earthquake of A.D. 365.

In front of the temple is the Great Altar of Apollo which dates from at least the fourth century B.C.

Other temples and fountains surround the central buildings. They include the Temple of Artemis (seventh to sixth century B.C.), others to Hecate (2nd Century A.D.) and Isis, and a temple and fountain to the nymph Kurana from whom the name Cyrene is derived.

Her monuments include sculptured reliefs of the nymph strangling a lion while the goddess Libya holds a laurel wreath above her head. Trajan built imposing baths at the south-east end of the Sanctuary while on the north-east end were a Greek theatre and later a Roman amphitheatre.

2. The Acropolis (see above).

3. The Agora-Forum - Has revealed many notable monuments. Nearest the Acropolis was the Greek Agora (market place) where a monument with a circular tower is said to be the Tomb of Battus, the King who founded Cyrene, an identification which is probably correct. A near-by temple of Demeter is believed to be one of the earliest foundations in the whole city, though what is visible now is mainly Hellenistic.

East of it is a Hellenistic naval monument in the form of a trireme prow on which probably stood a Victory. Neighbouring buildings include the Roman Capitolium, official temple of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva and among the excavated buildings is the Record Office identified by the find of a number of seals which marked the archives. Some ancient houses and their mosaics survive. Also a Hellenistic theatre, and another of the mid Roman period. The eastern end of the zone is adorned by a Roman Forum, the Caesareum or Forum of Proculus (late 1st century B.C.) with a fine colonnade. On the north side of this is the Basilica. This complex was excavated and restored in the nineteen-thirties. The Caesareum and neighbouring buildings were later converted into a Byzantine fortress.

South from this quarter is the deep wadi Belgadir with a second Temple of Demeter, recently excavated by the University of Michigan.

4. Valley Street - Further excavations have recently been conducted in the Valley Street where a new city centre developed in the second-third centuries A.D. with several interesting sites, including official monuments of the Emperors. Turning down the steep street various buildings of many periods have left traces and on the steep slopes of the hill leading towards the Sanctuary is a curious group of subterranean baths, known as the Greek Baths. The baths are each separate, look like sitz-baths, and were filled up perhaps in late Hellenistic times when the road down the valley was built.

The North-Eastern  
Suburb

5. There are still many buildings awaiting excavation. The only fully excavated building in this zone is the great temple of Zeus, the largest Greek temple in North Africa.

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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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sites</li> <li>Waste and refuse</li> <li>Constructions</li> <li>Buildings</li> <li>Badly integrated infrastructures</li> <li>Illegal grazing and overgrazing</li> <li>Wood cutting and clearing</li> </ul> <p>Structural integrity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roads</li> <li>Dams</li> <li>Mines</li> <li>Water pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost)</li> <li>Air pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost)</li> <li>Earth pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost)</li> <li>Disappearance or significant reduction of animal or Vegetal species</li> </ul> <p>Functional integrity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation of biological productivity</li> <li>Conservation of diversity</li> <li>Functioning of the cycles (water, etc.)</li> </ul>	000
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Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet



d) History

The city was founded about 630 B.C. by Greeks from Thera (Santorini) where the water supply was failing. The Oracle of Apollo of Delphi advised them to go to Libya. Some Libyans led them to the hill of Cyrene with its inexhaustible spring, and Battus the leader of the emigrants founded the city which his family ruled until a republic replaced their kingdom in the fifth century and a group of five cities, the Pentapolis, had been built along the coast. After the death of Alexander the Great the Ptolemaic Kings of Egypt ruled Cyrene but a Cyrenean Kingdom, allied to the Ptolemies, established itself and delayed the approach of the Romans, but in B.C. 96 the Senate acquired Cyrene and created a province. This was taken over by Augustus after the defeat of Antony and Cleopatra and Cyrene remained the capital of the Pentapolis until the late fourth century A.D. by which time the Empire had been broken into two parts. Cyrenaica was now administered from Constantinople (Istanbul) and Ptolemais became capital of the Province. Despite its poverty Cyrene remained one of the chief cities in north-east Libya until the arrival of the Arabs in A.D. 643. It had existed as a city for 1200 years.

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e) Bibliography

P. Romanelli, La Cirenaica Romana (1943), Rome  
R.G. Goodchild, Kyrene und Apollonia (1971), Basel  
S. Stucchi, Architettura Cirenaica (1975) Libya  
There is a short illustrated guidebook "Cyrene and Apollonia, an historical guide" by R.G. Goodchild, Libya, (3rd ed. 1963)

f.) Museums etc.

Cyrene is provided with Museums and a good Library. The harvest of sculpture, ceramics and other treasures on display is outstanding. The earthquakes from which Cyrene suffered did great damage to the stones but they enabled a great many of the statues to escape later damage at the hand of man because they were deeply buried in the debris and thus preserved.

Cyrene like other Mediterranean ruins suffered in some degree from the European passions for ancient works of art and many moveable antiquities were carried away openly or clandestinely in the 18th and 19th centuries and there have been other losses such as the headless Aphrodite now in Italy and the Cyrene fountain with goddess, nymph and lion, which was taken by archaeologists to the British Museum in 1861.

4. State of preservation/  
conservation

The local stone does not weather well and needs constant maintenance.

a) *Diagnosis*

b) *Agent responsible  
for preservation/  
conservation*

The Department of Antiquities

c) *History of  
preservation/  
conservation*

The Department of Antiquities has been responsible for some restoration.

Some work of conservation, especially of mosaics was carried out with UNESCO help in the sixties and seventies; and an Italian mission under Professor S.Stucchi has worked on several monuments.

d) *Means for  
preservation/  
conservation*

The Antiquities Law No.40 (1968) administered by the Department of Antiquities, financed by the Department of Antiquities.

e) *Management plans*

The Department of Antiquities has been entrusted with the protection of the site which includes maintenance plans for site museums etc.

5. Justification for inclusion in the World Heritage List

Cyrene is a site of great natural beauty as well as of historical and cultural interest. The Libyan Government and its advisers have been aware of this and with the support of the Agricultural and Forestry authorities have been building up the woodlands and the cultivated territory of this favoured corner of the Gebel Akhdar.

Cyrene covers the 1200 years of classical antiquity and has left a wealth of buildings and artifacts of this long period from which the history of Libya may be worthily studied. Behind the classical period stretch the long centuries of the prehistoric past where man has left traces of occupation going back another 40,000 years.

The great prehistoric cave of Hawa Fteah opens under the coastal escarpment 8 kilometres east of Susa and a series of stratified deposits reaches right up to the threshold of the Neolithic.

All lovers of natural beauty, of the sciences of geology, geography and archaeology and of the history and achievements of mankind will hope that Cyrene will be preserved for to-day and future generations to enjoy.

Signed (on behalf of State Party) Shaiouab

Full name DR.ABDULLAH SHAIBOUB

Title PRESIDENT OF THE DEPT OF ANTIQUITIES

Date 17/12/1981



Documentation supporting the nomination of Cyrene

The maps, photographs and other documentation 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:

- Cyrene key plan; reference - American Maps (1964), Susah Sheet 3690 I: scale 1 : 50,000;
- General plan of Cyrene (photograph);
- Map of Roman Libya - East Sheet (Cyrenaica), published by The Society of Antiquaries of London (1954);
- Map of Cyrenaica (photograph);
- Cyrene and Apollonia, a historical guide, 3rd edition;
- Black and white photographs as per list given in section 3(c) of the nomination form.

# 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° 190

<p>A) IDENTIFICATION</p>	<p>A) IDENTIFICATION</p>
<p><u>Bien proposé</u> : Site archéologique de Cyrène</p> <p><u>Lieu</u> : district du Djebel Akhdar</p> <p><u>Stat partie</u> : Jamahiriya Arabe Libyenne</p> <p><u>Date</u> : 21 Décembre 1981</p>	<p><u>Nomination</u> : Archaeological site of Cyrene</p> <p><u>Location</u> : District of Gebel Akhdar</p> <p><u>State party</u> : Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</p> <p><u>Date</u> : December 21, 1981</p>
<p>B) RECOMMANDATION DE L'ICOMOS</p>	<p>B) ICOMOS RECOMMENDATION</p>
<p>Que le bien culturel proposé soit inscrit sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial.</p>	<p>That the proposed cultural property be inscribed on the World Heritage List.</p>
<p>C) JUSTIFICATION</p>	<p>C) JUSTIFICATION</p>
<p>La colonie de Cyrène fut fondée au VII<sup>e</sup> siècle, dans une zone où l'influence carthaginoise était prépondérante, par des Grecs de Théra (Santorin) guidés par Battos. De 631 (date traditionnelle de sa fondation) à 440 Av.J.C., ce comptoir situé à l'intérieur des terres fut dominé par la dynastie des Battiades. A ce royaume succéda pendant un peu moins d'un siècle (430-331) un régime démocratique; la ville se soumit ensuite spontanément à Alexandre le Grand et, à sa mort, fut annexée au royaume des Lagides. Un des derniers descendants de la lignée fondée par Bérénice et Ptolémée III Evergète la légua, en 96 Av.J.C., au peuple romain.</p> <p>Érigée en province romaine en 74 Av.J.C. la Cyrénaïque connut diverses fortunes dans l'empire : donnée par Antoine à Cléopâtre Séléné, unie à la Crète par Auguste, qui imposa la date de la bataille d'Actium (34 Av.J.C.) comme début d'une nouvelle ère, séparée de la Crète et unie</p>	<p>The colony of Cyrene was founded in the 4th century b.c. by Greeks of Thera (Santorini) guided by Battos, within a zone where Carthaginian influence was preponderant. From 631 b.c. (the traditionally accepted date of its foundation) to 440 b.c., this trading centre, situated in the interior, back from the sea, was dominated by the dynasty of the Battiadae. Within little less than a century (430-331), this kingdom was succeeded by a democratic regime; following this, the city spontaneously submitted itself to the rule of Alexander the Great and, at his death, was annexed to the kingdom of the Lagids. One of the last of the line of descendants of Berenice and Ptolemy III Euergetes bequeathed it to the Roman people in 96 b.c.</p> <p>Established as a Roman province in 74 b.c. Cyrenaica shared in the fortunes of the Empire and, as such, never ceased to play a preponderant role in the Mediterranean world : it was given by Marc Anthony to</p>

à l'Égypte par la réforme de Dioclétien en 305, elle ne cessa pas de jouer un rôle prépondérant dans le monde méditerranéen. La capitale, reconstruite au I<sup>er</sup> siècle Ap.J.C., endommagée par l'insurrection des Juifs en 116, fut entièrement rebâtie à partir du règne de Hadrien. Son déclin ne s'amorça qu'avec le tremblement de terre et le raz-de-marée de 365, une des grandes catastrophes de l'histoire: Ammien Marcellin la trouve déserte.

Décrite par tous les géographes, d'Hérodote à Sinesius, chantée par Pindare et Callimaque, Cyrène n'est pas seulement l'une des cités du monde méditerranéen où se sont cristallisés, pendant plus d'un millénaire, les mythes, la légende et l'histoire, mais l'un des ensembles les plus impressionnants de ruines du monde entier.

Au nord, le téménos d'Apollon regroupe, autour de la fontaine sacrée célébrée par Pindare, Hérodote et Callimaque, les temples d'Apollon (VII<sup>e</sup> au IV<sup>e</sup> siècle Av.J.C) et d'Artémis (VII-VI<sup>e</sup> siècle), les sacella de Perséphone, Hadès et Hécate, des monuments votifs, des trésors. Cette zone cultuelle a été complétée, à l'époque romaine, par des bâtiments colossaux, dont les plus importants sont les thermes de Trajan, restaurés au III<sup>e</sup> siècle. A l'ouest, le théâtre grec a été transformé en amphithéâtre par les Romains.

Au sud-ouest, l'Acropole, dont l'exploration a été longtemps retardée par l'importance stratégique du site, constitue une immense réserve archéologique.

Au sud-est, l'Agora et le Forum romain, bien conservés, étaient le centre de la vie civile, à 500m environ du téménos d'Apollon. Le secteur est surtout caractérisé par la coexistence des formes de l'urbanisme grec et de l'urbanisme romain dans un ensemble unifié de proportions très amples: Bouleutérion et Capitole, Agora et Forum, Nomophylakion (dépôt des archives publiques) etc. voisinant avec de nombreux hérôa, dont le plus célèbre est celui de Battos. C'est le centre urbain d'une cité idéale, fière de son passé, consciente de la continuité de son histoire et tournée vers l'avenir.

Le site archéologique de Cyrène ne se borne pas à ces 3 complexes monumentaux,

Cleopatra, united with Crete by Augustus, who decreed the date of the battle of Actium (34 b.c.) as the beginning of a new era, and then, separated from Crete by Diocletian in a reform of 305 which united it with Egypt. Its capital, which was reconstructed in the 1st century a.d. and damaged during the insurrection of the Jews in 116, was entirely rebuilt from the reign of Hadrian. Its decline did not begin until the earthquake and tidal wave of 365, one of the great catastrophes of history; Ammianus Marcellinus found it deserted.

Cyrene, which was described by geographers from Herodotus to Synesius, its praises sung by Pindar and Callimachus, is not only one of the cities of the Mediterranean world around which myths, legends and stories have been woven over more than a thousand years, but it is also one of the most impressive ruin complexes in the entire world.

To the north, the sanctuary and fountain of Apollo, the sacred fountain celebrated by Pindar, Herodotus and Callimachus, regroups the temples of Apollo (7th to 4th century b.c.) and Artemis (7th-6th century b.c.), the sacella of Persiphone, Hades and Hecate, votive monuments and treasuries. This cultic zone was completed, during the Roman period, by extremely large buildings of which the most important are the baths of Trajan, restored in the 2nd century. To the west, the Greek theatre was transformed into an amphitheatre by the Romans.

To the south-west, the Acropolis constitutes an immense archaeological reserve, whose exploration has been postponed for some time owing to the strategic nature of the site.

To the south-east, about 500m from the sanctuary of Apollo, the Agora and the Roman Forum, which are well preserved, formed the centre of civic life. This sector is characterized by the co-existence of both Greek and Roman forms of urban planning within a unified whole of very ample proportions: the Bouleuterion and Capitolium, Agora and Forum, Nomophylakion (Public Archives depository) etc. are placed side by side with herôa, of which the most well-known is that of Battus. It is the urban centre of the ideal city;

le sanctuaire d'Apollon, l'Acropole et l'Agora. Les fouilles ont révélé tout l'intérêt du faubourg nord-est, où les ruines grandioses de l'immense temple de Zeus dominant tout un quartier grec, restauré à l'époque augustienne et habité jusqu'à la fin de l'histoire de Cyrène.

D'autre part, Cyrène conserve un ensemble de nécropoles qui compte parmi les plus vastes et les plus différenciées du monde antique.

L'ICOMOS recommande l'inscription du site de Cyrène sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial au titre des critères II, III et VI et souligne que cette capitale a exercé une influence considérable non seulement au cours de l'Antiquité, mais aussi au cours de la période moderne et contemporaine. La découverte de ses ruines par Claude Lemaire en 1705-1706 est une date significative dans l'histoire du néo-classicisme. Notre connaissance de la sculpture hellénistique est étroitement tributaire des trouvailles faites sur le site de Cyrène au cours des fouilles américaines, italiennes, françaises et libyennes du 20<sup>e</sup> siècle.

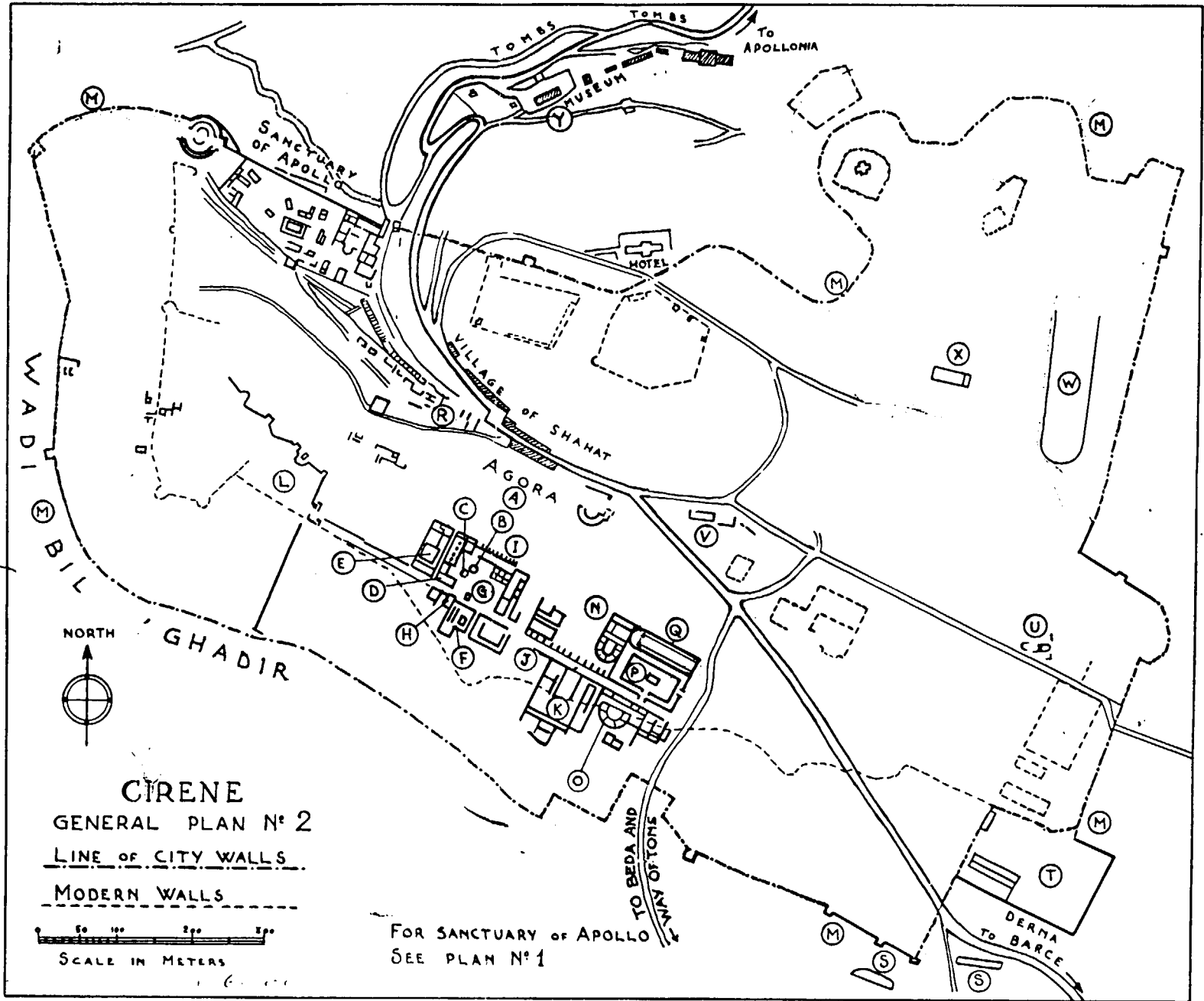
proud of its past, conscious of the continuity of its history and turned towards the future.

The archaeological site of Cyrene is not limited to these three monumental complexes, the sanctuary of Apollo, the Acropolis and the Agora. Excavations have revealed the great interest of the north-eastern sector, where the grandiose ruins of the immense Temple of Zeus dominate the Greek quarter which was restored during the Augustan period and inhabited until the end of Cyrenian history.

Elsewhere, Cyrene preserves a necropolis complex which is numbered among the most extensive and the most varied of the Antique world.

ICOMOS recommends the inscription of the site of Cyrene on the World Heritage List on the basis on criteria II, III and VI and would emphasize that this capital has exerted a considerable influence not only within the stream of Antiquity but also within that of the modern and contemporary period. The discovery of its ruins in 1705-1706 by Claude Lemaire was a date significant to the history of Neo-Classism. Our knowledge of Hellenic sculpture is tightly linked to the finds made on the site of Cyrene during the course of 20th century excavations by American, Italian, French and Libyan archaeological teams.





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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?	<del>YES</del> / <del>NO</del>	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? <del>YES</del> / <del>NO</del> ✓  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: <del>YES</del> / <del>NO</del> ✓  Does the delimitation of the buffer zone seem adequate: <del>YES</del> / <del>NO</del> ✓	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: <del>YES</del> / <del>NO</del> ✓	000
e	If a statement of significance is not available or incomplete, it will be necessary, in the first periodic report, for the State Party to propose such a statement. The statement of significance should • reflect the criterion (criteria) on the basis of which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List. • It should also address questions such as: What does the property represent, what makes the property outstanding, what are the specific values that distinguish the property, what is the relationship of the site with its setting, etc. Such statement of significance will be examined by the advisory body(ies) concerned and transmitted to the World Heritage Committee for approval, if appropriate.	New statement of significance: -The archaeological excavations in the site of Cyrene revealed that there was a Libyan settlement before the Greek advent. - Cyrene contains the largest Greek and Roman Necropolis in North Africa. - It contains the biggest Greek Temple in North Africa ( Zeus Temple ). -Cyrene ruins characterized with the local influence on the architecture , mosaics , frescoes , sculptures . - Cyrene is a complete city with its streets , markets , squares , temples , theatres.... - The excavations which had been carried out covered only the third size of the archaeological site of Cyrene .	000

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

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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;"><b>Included in II."1</b></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;"><b>Weathering , Visitors' trampling.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>discontinuity of restoration works.</b></p> <p>Modifications to the authenticity / Integrity since inscription?</p>	000
c	<p>Please note that a more detailed analysis of the conditions of the property is required under item II.6 on the basis of key indicators for measuring its state of conservation.</p>	<p>Have the values on the basis of which the property was inscribed been maintained? YES / NO</p>	000

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

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**II.4. Management**

**II.4.1. Legal and institutional framework**

a	Under this item, it is necessary to report on the implementation and effectiveness of protective legislation at the national, provincial or municipal level and/or contractual or traditional protection as well as of management and/or planning control for the property concerned,	Ownership: State – Region – Private Legal status: State ownership  An archaeological site inscribed in the world Heritage List . Legal framework (national and local)  Institutional framework (local)	000
		Agency(ies) responsible for the management: Cyrene Superintendence of Archaeology Responsible: Address: Post code and city: Telephone: 085122117 / 084634878 Fax: E-mail:	000
b	as well as on actions that are foreseen for the future, to preserve the values described in the statement of significance under item II.2.	Actions foreseen to preserve the values for the future - Restoration of Cyrene museum and prepare it to be opened within the next few months. - Restoration the museum of Heritage. - Restoration of mosaics pavements and frescoes .	000

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

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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="padding-left: 40px;">the site the region <b>Syrene</b> Superintendence of Archaeolog central administration / Dept. of Antiquities.</p> <p>Changes occurred at the site since inscription with regard to :</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">ownership</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">legal status</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">protective measures <b>plant alarming systems in the museum and stores .</b> boundaries</p> <p style="padding-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: <b>One year term plan and Five years term plan</b></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">regional plan:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">local plan:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">conservation plan:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">tourism development plan: <b>Toilts, instructive panels ,wastebaskets are planed to be founded .</b></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">etc.</p>	

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

<p>a 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p>Is a management plan being prepared or updated :  YES / NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p>Has the local community been consulted and informed about the management plan: YES / NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p>Does the management plan take into account the available human resources: YES / NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p>Does the management plan take into account the actual financial resources: YES / NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p>Does the management plan include aspects of personnel training: YES / NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p>Does the management plan include zoning and multiple uses of the site : YES / NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p>Does the management plan take account of a delimited buffer zone : YES / NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p>Does the management plan include regular monitoring actions of the site : YES / NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO</p>	<p>000</p>
<p>b</p>	<p>Implementation of the management plan:</p> <p>In accordance with specific legislation</p> <p>Agency responsible for the implementation:  Governmental institution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  NGO</p> <p>Involvement of the local community in the implementation of the management plan : YES / NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p>Evaluation of the management plan:  Periodicity: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Defined indicators:  Trained personnel:</p> <p>Revision scheduled every ..... years  <b>6 MONTHS.</b></p>	<p>000</p>
<p>c (provide a copy of the plan in annex)</p>	<p>Financial support for the implementation of the management plan:</p> <p>No financing foreseen  Financing guaranteed  National financing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Bilateral financing</p>	<p>000</p>

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	<p align="center"><b>Intergovernmental financing</b></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:  <b>1.1.2000 To 13.12.2000</b></p>	
<p>c 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 : <b>Abdelghader Said Abdelghder.</b>          Function: <b>Superintendent of Cyrene</b>          Address: <b>Cyrene . Libya</b>          Post code and city:          Telephone: <b>00218 85122117 /00218 846348778</b>          Fax:          E-mail:</p>	<p align="right">000</p>

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

<p>a The State Party should also provide an estimate of the site's human resources,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Human resources</b></p> <p>Level of staff: 10% are qualified .</p> <p>1. Management:</p> <p>2. Managerial staff / engineers (number, role) :              12</p> <p>3. Manpower (number, role) :              60              Guards.....30              Trackers..... -              Chauffeurs..... 3              Secretaries ..... 6              Workers ..... 25              Unskilled workers..... 4</p> <p>Note : Some of the workers are seasonally.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">000</p>
<p>b and the financial resources available and necessary for the management of the property,</p>	<p>Regular financial resources:              Regular governmental budget .              Sources and level of financing:              Tickets' selling &amp; Publications'selling.              Income generated directly by management:              Type Cash              Amount              Utilisation              Salaries , restoration and conservation .</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p>
<p>c as well as an estimate of its personnel needs.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Personnel training needs</b></p> <p>Observed shortcomings: Restoration&amp;Museumology.</p> <p>Personnel training needs : Restoration in general.</p> <p>Types of training desired:for the young(all restoration sor Mosaics&amp;frescoes restoration.trainingin</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">000</p>

fields of museums, excavations anylisis of fauna.,pottery , glass , metal, ivery works. in addition to training on fields of survey and digital photographing .

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II.4.5. Additional information concerning protection and conservation

a	Protection and conservation	<p>Sources of expertise for the training in conservation and management techniques :</p> <p>The foreign archaeological missions inside and outside the country .</p> <p>Protection measures and means of implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fixing an alarming system in the stores.</li> <li>- Tensifying the guarding .</li> </ul> <p>Existing local programmes:</p> <p>Abovementioned .</p> <p>Policies and programmes for the safeguard of the site (status of implementation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Walling up the site .</li> <li>- The urgent restoration works .</li> </ul> <p>Financing (origin, amount):</p> <p>The regular governmental budget .</p>	000
b	<p>Technical assistance:</p> <p>Indicate technical assistance from which the property has benefited, either from a United Nations agency, or from bilateral cooperation.</p>	<p>Technical assistance provided by the United Nations system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. World Heritage Centre</li> <li>b. UNESCO International Campaign</li> <li>c. National and/or regional projects of the UNDP or another agency</li> <li>d. Other assistance</li> </ul> <p>Technical assistance provided by bilateral co-operation</p> <p>With the archaeological missions working in Cyrene. such as Palermo University, Urbino university and Kiety University (all are Italians) in field of restoration , excavations and museums documentation. .</p>	000

In addition to the society for Libyan studies in London, and some of local authorities such as companies and public administrations in limited scale .

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II.4.6. Scientific, technical and educational activities

<p>a The State Party is also encouraged to provide information on scientific studies,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Scientific studies</b></p> <p>Research facilities at the site:                  Laboratories: <b>OLD RESTORATION LAB .</b>                  Housing for researchers: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                  Vehicles: <b>NOT ENOUGH</b>                  Scientific equipment: <b>OUT OF WORK</b>                  Databases:                  Herbaria:                  Zoological collections :                  Skilled personnel (technicians, laboratory staff)  <b>VERY FEW</b></p>	<p>000</p>
<p>b On research projects: for each research programme carried out at the site, provide relevant information.</p>	<p><b>Research and development programmes</b></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:  <b>Professors , restorators , Technicians , architects .</b></p>	<p>000</p>
<p>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>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>New management techniques</b></p> <p>Availability of computer equipment: <b>YES</b>                  Type <b>LOCAL MADE COMPUTER SET CALLED</b>                  Capacity <b>(AL-FATEH)</b>                  Year <b>1998</b></p> <p>Possible access to the Internet: <b>YES/NO</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Operational access to the Internet: <b>YES/NO</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Use of the E-mail: <b>YES/NO</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Is there a Geographical Information System for the site:                  planned?                  in progress?                  operational ?</p>	<p>000</p>
<p>d Educational activities, if there are educational programmes aimed at schools</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Educational activities</b></p> <p>Does the site receive schools' visits? <b>YES</b>                  How many?  <b>THOUSANDS .</b></p> <p>Are there educational programmes aimed at schools :</p>	<p>000</p>

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Research and development programmes :

Restorations conservations and excavations , are carried out in collaboration with the folwing missions according to the way mentioned below:

1) Palermo University mission :

- Continuation of the excavations , drawings , photogbaphings of the estern area of Sanctuary of Apollo .
- Completion the graphic documentation and drawing pottery finds in Isis Temple .
- 
- Study , drawings and photographing sculptures of Pediment of Temple Apollo .
- Revision and study of the materials in addition to some new sondages in the western area of the Agora .
- Zeus Temple , restoratio works , drawings and continuation of the photographing recording system .
- Survey the Acropolis.
- Survey , photographing the churches .

2) Urbino University mission :

- Restoration works in the Agora , the forum .
- Study Slonta Temple ( a temple with typical Libyan sculptures ).

3) - Kiety University Mission:

- Museum documentation.
- study the local temples .

4) The Society for Libyan Studies ;

- Study the tombs .
- the inscriptions .

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	<p style="text-align: center;"><del>YES / NO</del></p> <p>Is there an environmental education policy: <span style="float: right;"><del>YES / NO</del></span></p> <p>Which themes, target public, means for implementation.</p> <p>Direct explanations to the vistor to take care of the natural and enviromental aspects of the site, Some sorts of Medea are used in this field.</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 style="text-align: center;">Public information and awareness building</p> <p>How are general public information activities organised,?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">By some of medea means</p> <p>How are the World Heritage values transmitted to residents and visitors?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">By the direct explanation to the visitors and the other various ways of Medea means.</p>	000

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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"> <li>• whether the site has a plaque identifying it as a World Heritage site;</li> <li>• whether special events and exhibitions are organised;</li> <li>• what infrastructures, welcome centre, site museum, special paths, guides, information material, etc. are available to the visitor;</li> <li>• the impact of World Heritage inscription on the programmes and activities.</li> </ul>	<p>World Heritage logo plaque <b>NO</b></p> <p>World Heritage property signs</p> <p>Visitor information/interpretation centre <b>NO</b></p> <p>Site museum <b>YES</b></p> <p>Discovery paths <b>YES</b></p> <p>Hotel infrastructure (lodging, restaurant) <b>NEARBY</b></p> <p>Parking lot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Toilets <b>PLANNED.</b></p> <p>First aid and rescue station <b>NO</b></p> <p>Ad hoc personnel and training received</p> <p>Information material: leaflets, books, slides, videos, CD-ROMs, etc. <b>OUT OF PRINT</b></p> <p>Open house days <b>NO</b></p> <p>Special events or exhibitions <b>Cultural&amp;folklore festivals.</b></p> <p>Targeted communication actions: radio, tv, press</p> <p>Impact of inscription on visitor numbers <b>Increasing</b> <b>The number .</b></p> <p>Other actions:</p>	<p>000</p>
<p>b Based on a management study of the property, the State Party might wish to consider whether a significant revision of the legislative and administrative texts governing the property could be advisable.</p>	<p>Is it necessary to revise the legislative texts governing the property:                  YES / NO</p> <p>Is it necessary to revise significantly the administrative texts governing the property                  YES / NO</p>	

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

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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: <b>THE SITE IS INHABITED BY PEOPLE</b></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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<p>b environmental pressures</p>	<p>Environmental pressures:</p> <p>Visual integrity:</p> <p>Modifications of the relief <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Modification of the vegetal cover <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Structural integrity:</p> <p>Disappearance of significant reduction of animal or vegetable species</p> <p>Reintroduction of animal or vegetable species</p> <p>Rehabilitation of ecosystems or natural environments</p> <p>Suppression of introduced animal or vegetable species</p> <p>Functional integrity:</p> <p>Quality of the life sustaining systems</p> <p>Conservation of biological productivity</p> <p>Conservation of diversity</p> <p>Functioning of the cycles (water, etc.)</p> <p>Predictable climatic changes</p>	<p>000</p>
<p>c natural catastrophes and preparatory planning.</p>	<p>Natural threats and catastrophes (possible or real) concerning the site :</p> <p>Earthquakes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Land slides: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Avalanches : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Floods: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Droughts: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Fires: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Volcanoes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Others: <b>Weathering , heavey raining.</b></p>	<p>000</p>

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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 <b>about 3000</b> (season 1999/2000)                  Origin of the visitors <b>Various nationalities</b> .                  Evolution of visitor statistics over the years                  Annual income from tourism <b>about 80.000 L.D</b></p> <p>Accessibility of the site (from the capital ?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distance <b>ABOUT 1.200 K.M EAST</b></li> <li>- Paved roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Seasonal routes</li> <li>- Airports: <b>FROM TRIPOLI AIR PORT TO BENINA AIRPORT (BENHAZI) then round 200 KM to</b></li> </ul> <p>Circulation within the site: <b>road</b> .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for handicapped, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>for vehicles, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>according to the seasons</li> </ul> <p>Pressures from tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collecting of samples (fauna, flora, objects) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>Damage (trampling) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>Waste management (dustbins, WC) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>Fires <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> </ul> <p>Tourist infrastructures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Picnic areas, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>Halts, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>Waste bins, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>Path markers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>etc..</li> </ul> <p>What is the tourist capacity of the site?  <b>Thousands</b> .</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><b>Relations with the neighbouring residents of the site</b></p> <p>Evaluation of the local population                  Number of inhabitants living at the site, <b>40 FAMILIES</b>                  Number of inhabitants living in the buffer zone (20 km) <b>30.000</b>                  Evolution since the creation of the site.</p> <p>Geographical distribution of human habitats or the zones of illegal activity <b>Farms</b>                  Villages (location, population) or encampments (duration)                  Activities (cf. socio-économic considerations)</p> <p>Cultural specificities of this population  <del>HALI</del> <b>HALI EDUCATED PEOPLE</b></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. <b>Fixing Alarming systems in the museum and stores .</b>   <b>Intensify the guarding .</b></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: <del>YES</del> / NO ✓</p> <p>In what way?</p>	
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II.5.2.Prevention of threats and natural and human pressures

<p>a Considering the importance of forward planning and risk preparedness, provide relevant information on operating methods that will make the State Party capable of counteracting dangers that threaten or may endanger its cultural or natural heritage. Problems and risks to be considered could include earthquakes, floods, land-slides, vibrations, industrial pollution, vandalism, theft looting, changes in the physical context of properties, mining, deforestation, poaching, as well as changes in land-use, agriculture, road building, construction activities, tourism. Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.</p> <p>This item should provide up-to-date information on all factors which are likely to affect or threaten the property. It should also relate those threats to measures taken to counteract them.</p>	<p><b>Methods of counteracting threats and pressures</b></p> <p>Natural disasters:                  Earthquakes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                  Land slides: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                  Avalanches: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                  Floods: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                  Droughts: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                  Fires: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                  Volcanoes:                  Others:</p> <p>Industrial pollution: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Vandalism, theft, looting: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Industrial infrastructures:                  Dams                  Mines                  Electrical network                  Communications network (roads, railways, canals)</p> <p>Changes in land use Outside the Site .</p> <p>Pastoralism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                  Poaching <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                  Urbanism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                  Tourism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>000</p>
<p>b An assessment should also be given if the impact of these factors on the property is increasing or decreasing.</p>	<p>Evolution of the impact of these factors since the inscription of the site</p>	<p>000</p>
<p>c and what actions to address them have been effectively taken or are planned for the future.</p>	<p>Actions taken to address them</p> <p>Actions envisaged</p>	<p>000</p>

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**II.6. Monitoring**

<p>a 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 align="center"><b>Previous monitoring exercises</b> (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 align="center">and/or</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of the vegetable resources: frequency methodology categories results</p> <p align="center">and/or</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of the fauna resources: frequency methodology inventory estimates results</p> <p align="center">and/or</p> <p>Landscape monitoring: frequency methodology categories</p> <p 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>	<p align="center">000</p>
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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.	Key indicators for measuring the state of conservation  1. 2. 3. ...	000
c	Indicate which partners if any are involved in monitoring and describe what improvement the State Party foresees or would consider desirable in improving the monitoring system.	Monitoring partners  Administrative provisions for organising the monitoring of the property  Evolution of the monitoring methodology	000
d	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.	Dates of the previous monitoring exercises:  Results of the previous monitoring exercises:  Actions taken in response to the observations / recommendations of the Committee/Bureau.	000

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**II.7. Conclusions and recommended actions**

<p>a The main conclusions under each of the items of the state of conservation report, but in particular as to whether the World Heritage values of the property are maintained, should be summarised and tabulated together with:  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>	<p>000</p>
<p>b and c 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>	<p>000</p>
<p>c Proposed future action/actions</p>	<p>Proposed future action(s):</p>	<p>000</p>
<p>d Responsible implementing agency/agencies  Provide the necessary details for an eventual contact.</p>	<p>Responsible implementing agency(ies):</p> <p>Agency:  Person responsible:  Address:  Telephone :  Fax:  E-mail:</p>	<p>000</p>

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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: Restoration , conservation and mueology.	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: Abdelghader Said Abdelgader . Address: Cyrene ( SHAHAT ) LIBYA. 2. Name: Said Hasan Belfaraj Address: Cyrene ( SHAHAT ) LIBYA. ...	000
h	Address where the inventory, records and archives are kept.	Agency: Superintence of Cyrene Archaeological Site. Person responsible: Said Hasan Belfaraj Address: Cyrene ( SHAHAT ) LIBYA.	000

Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet

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

***II.8. Documentation enclosed***

Maps and plans of the site layout

Site map (zoning)

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

General view (overall view of the site)

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

Photos illustrating the physical state of conservation of the site

Photos illustrating the main threats to the site and its surroundings

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

Indicative bibliography

**Do not hesitate to add additional information on a separate sheet**



**Note.**

**Plans and views were taken from :**

**LIBYE,**

**grecque, romaine et byzantine.**

**Jean-Marie ,Blas De Roblés**

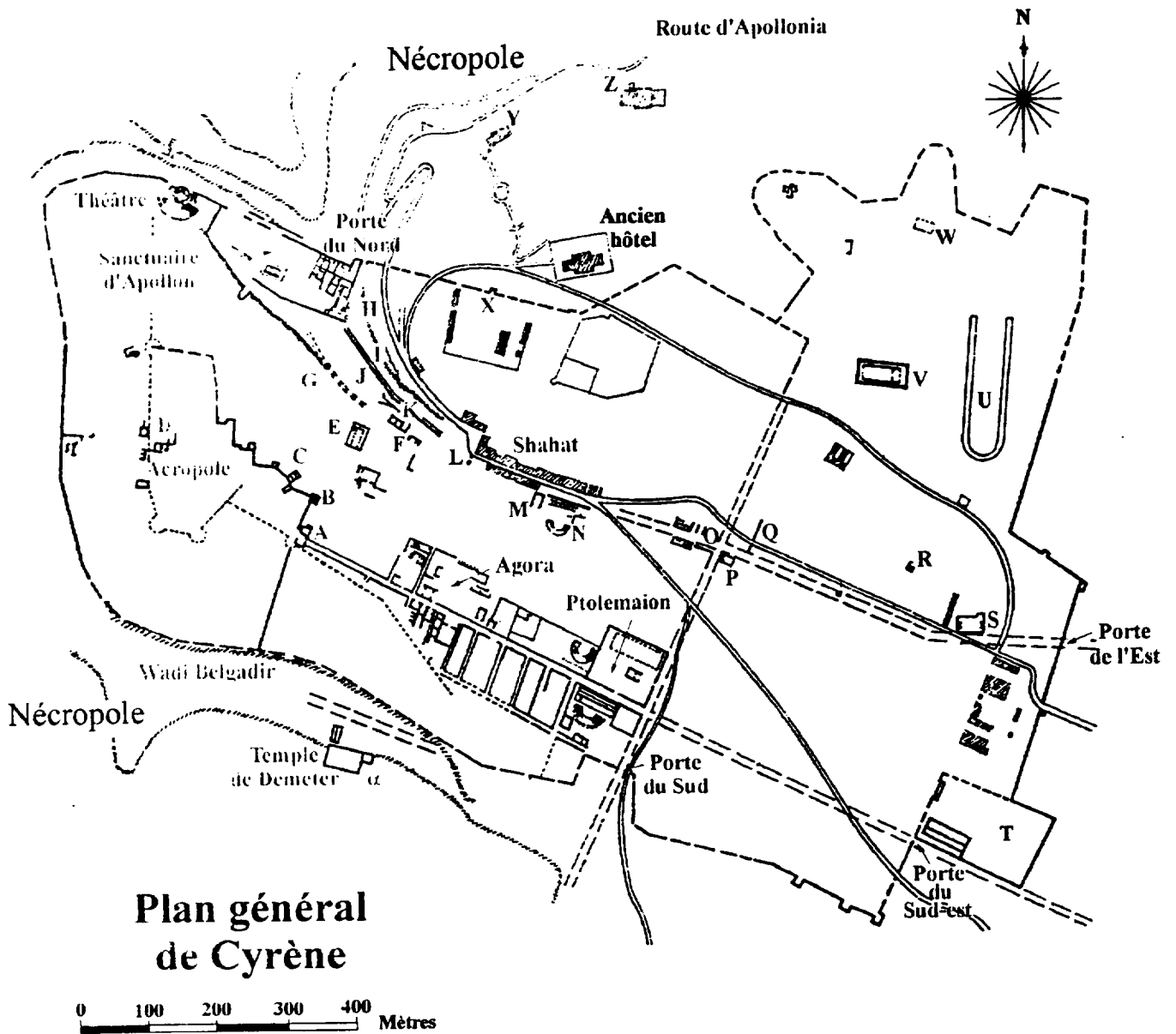
**Photographies de Pascal, Meunier et Jean-Marie Blas de Roblés.**

**Préfacé par André Laronde .**

**ISBN 2-7449-0118-0**

**Edisud , Aix-en-Provence, 1999**

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## Plan général de Cyrène

0 100 200 300 400 Mètres

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. Entrée de l'Acropole                                 | O. Centre de la ville romaine          |
| B. Tour d'angle de l'Acropole                           | P. Église byzantine                    |
| C. Sanctuaire d'Isis et de Sérapis                      | Q. Rempart byzantin                    |
| D. Maison romaine                                       | R. Tour arabe                          |
| E. Bâtiment non identifié                               | S. "Cathédrale"                        |
| F. Maison des mosaïques de Dionysos                     | T. Cisternes romaines                  |
| G. Route taillée dans le roc vers la fontaine d'Apollon | U. Cirque (hippodrome)                 |
| H. Borne milliaire d'Hadrien                            | V. Temple de Zeus                      |
| I. Voie Sacrée  | W. Temple de la colline                |
| J. Nouvelle fontaine ( <i>Aqua Augusta</i> )            | X. Tour du rempart de la cité          |
| K. Thermes grecs  | Y. Département des Antiquités          |
| L. Arc de triomphe                                      | Z. Tombe circulaire de la nécropole    |
| M. Édifice romain non identifié                         | α. Temple de Déméter et de Perséphone. |
| N. Théâtre-marché et propylées sévériens                |  |

Sérapis, on en déduit la présence d'Isis à son côté. Après sa destruction, ce bâtiment fut remplacé – un peu plus à l'ouest – par un autre temple dont on pense qu'il appartient à la brève tentative de Julien l'Apostat (361-363) pour restaurer le paganisme. Lorsque les chrétiens eurent également détruit ce sanctuaire, ils enterrèrent les statues de culte à l'arrière du temple : parmi elles se trouvaient des statuettes d'Isis, une inscription en l'honneur de la déesse, un groupe des Trois Grâces et la célèbre tête dite de Bérénice, fille du roi Magas. Toutes ces œuvres sont conservées aujourd'hui dans les réserves du musée.

#### D. Maison romaine

Il s'agit d'une luxueuse maison romaine (découverte en 1910 par les Américains) dont les restes sont désormais recouverts partiellement par les fortifications italiennes de la dernière guerre.

#### E. Bâtiment non identifié

On y distingue deux colonnades intérieures.

#### F. Maison des mosaïques de Dionysos

Cette petite maison romaine tire son nom d'un pavement à motifs dionysiaques (déposé dans les réserves du musée de Cyrène).

#### G. H. I. J. K.

Voir Zone du Sanctuaire d'Apollon, p. 158.

#### L. Arc triomphal

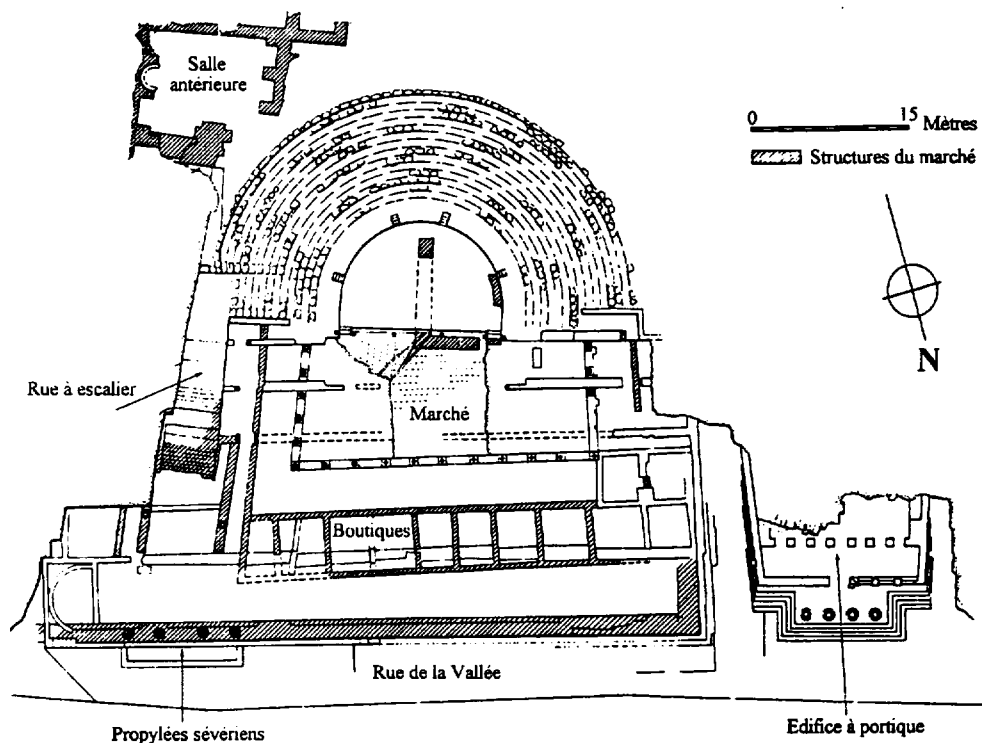
Érigé en 164-166, cet arc de triomphe est dédié aux empereurs Marc Aurèle et Lucius Verus. Il n'en subsiste que l'arche sud.

#### M. Édifice romain non identifié

On y observe des propylées d'ordre corinthien.

#### N. Théâtre-marché et propylées sévériens

Ce marché à ciel ouvert était une esplanade carrée entourée d'un portique. Le côté nord comportait une rangée de boutiques. Tous les marbres



Plan du théâtre-marché  
Cyrène

### W. Temple de la colline

Recouvert par une redoute italienne qui date de l'Occupation.

### X. Tour du rempart de la cité

### Y. Département des Antiquités

### Z. Tombe circulaire

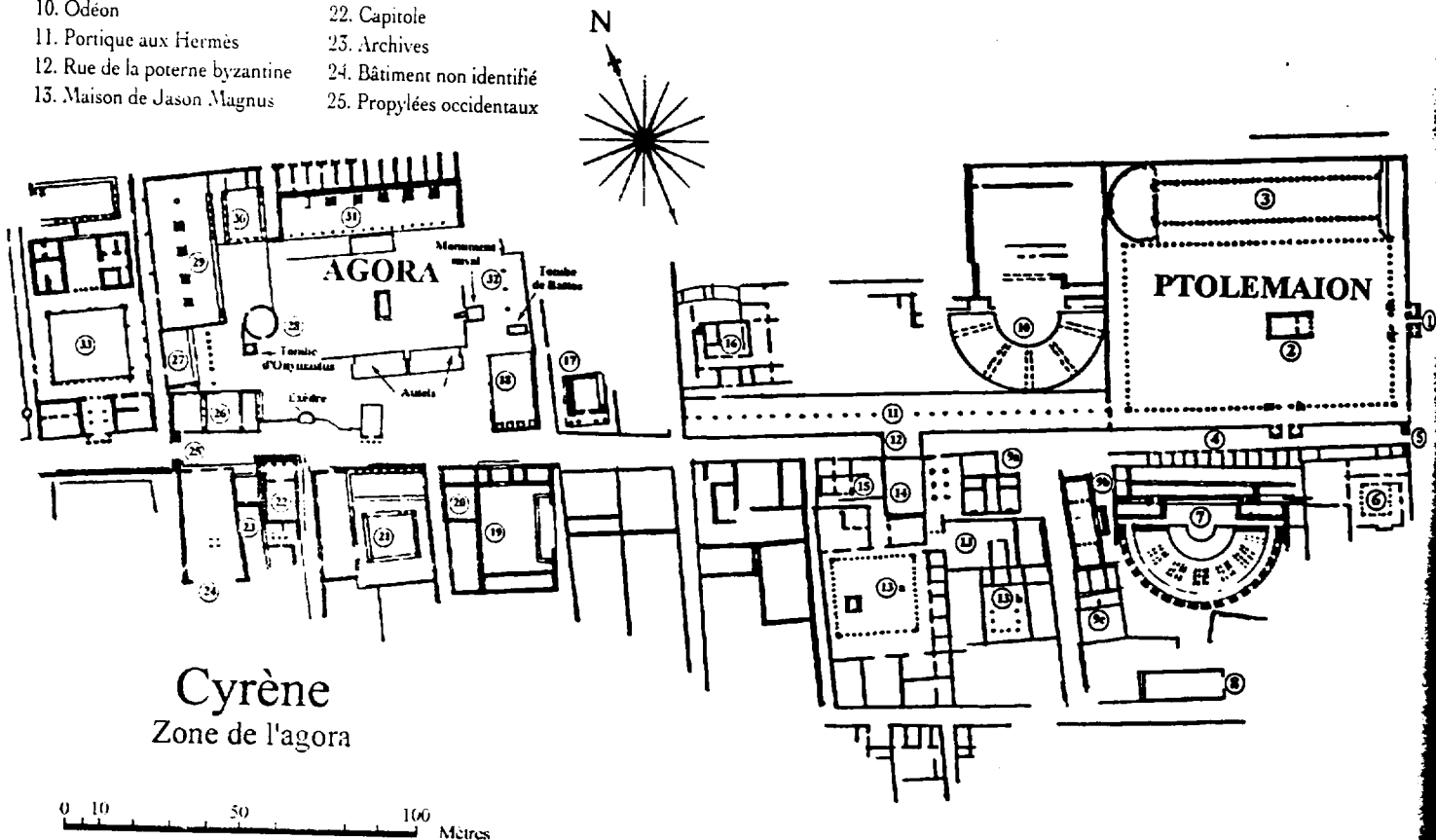
Voir La nécropole de Cyrène, p. 163.

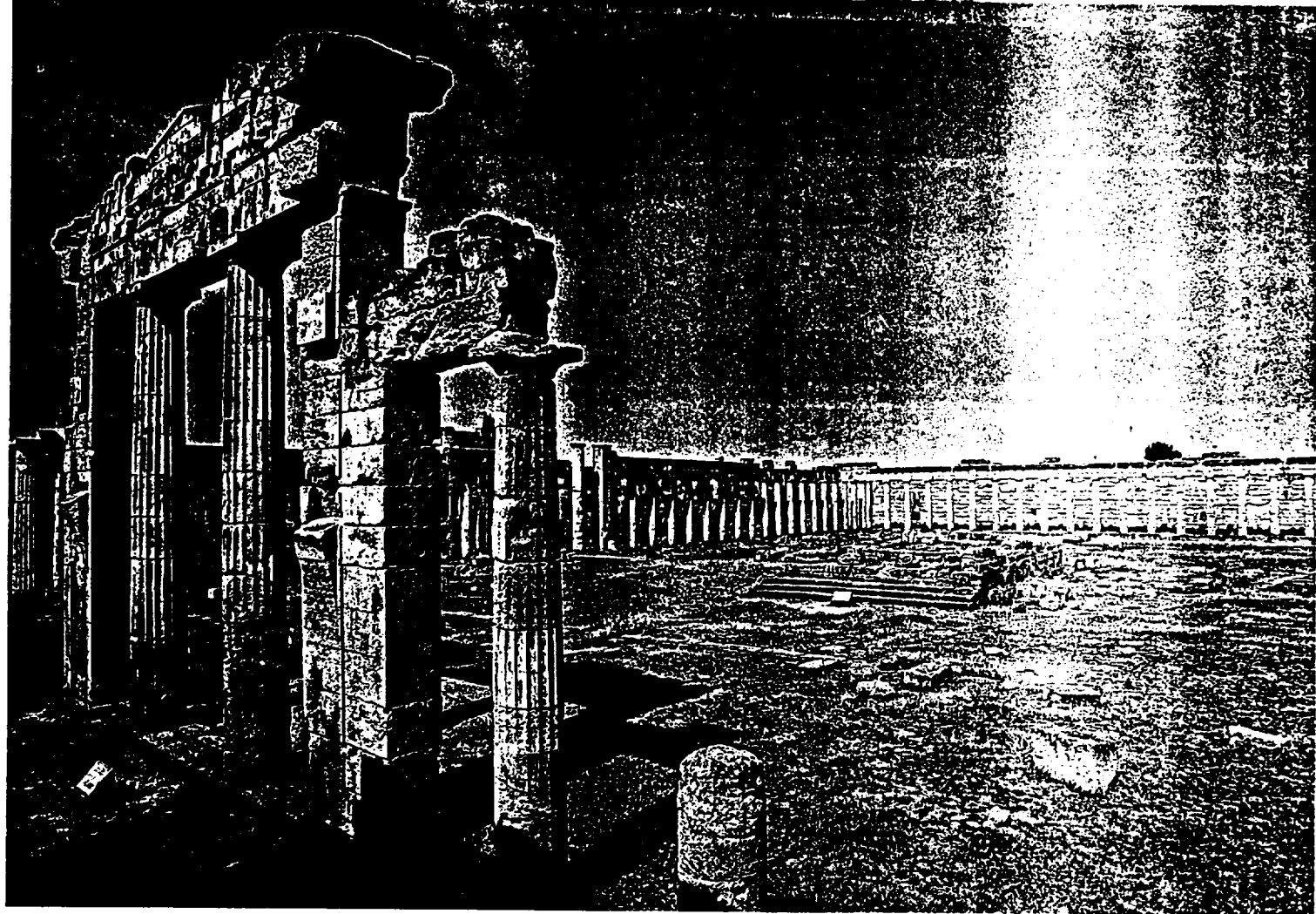
### α. Temple de Déméter et de Perséphone

Situé en dehors des murs de la cité, ce temple est composé de deux sanctuaires édifiés sur plusieurs niveaux. On y a retrouvé, entre autres sculptures, une inscription avec dédicace à Déméter et Perséphone par Mnaso et Aristarchos (II<sup>e</sup> siècle av. J.-C.). Mais l'ensemble a été occupé antérieurement et plusieurs fois réaménagé jusqu'à sa destruction par le tremblement de terre de 365. (Fouilles du professeur Donald White, de l'université de Pennsylvanie.)

#### Zone de l'agora

- |                                 |                            |   |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Le Ptolemaion                | 13a. Palais officiel       | 26. Temple d'Apollon                      |
| 2. Temple du gymnase            | 13b. Résidence             | 27. Portique des empereurs                |
| 3. Basilique judiciaire         | 14. Bâtiment non identifié | 28. Tholos de Déméter                     |
| 4. Rue du roi Battos            | 15. Temple d'Hermès        | 29. Galerie (stoa) occidentale de l'agora |
| 5. Propylées orientaux          | 16. Maison de Hesychius    | 30. <i>Augusteum</i>                      |
| 6. Habitation privée            | 17. Salle des Muses        | 31. Galerie (stoa) nord                   |
| 7. Théâtre romain               | 18. Temple non identifié   | 32. Galerie (stoa) est                    |
| 8. Temple de Vénus              | 19. Bâtiment public        | 33. Gymnase supposé                       |
| 9a. 9b. 9c. Petits autels       | 20. Halle de Méduse        |   |
| 10. Odéon                       | 21. <i>Prytaneum</i>       |   |
| 11. Portique aux Hermès         | 22. Capitole               |   |
| 12. Rue de la poterne byzantine | 23. Archives               |   |
| 13. Maison de Jason Magnus      | 24. Bâtiment non identifié |   |
|                                 | 25. Propylées occidentaux  |   |





## ZONE DE L'AGORA

Pour des raisons de commodité, la visite commence par la zone de l'agora et finit par celle du sanctuaire d'Apollon.

### 1. Le *Ptolemaion* (II<sup>e</sup> siècle av. J.-C.)

Offert à la ville par un souverain lagide, probablement Ptolémée VIII, ce vaste portique de 96 m sur 85 possède deux portes précédées d'un porche extérieur, l'une à l'est, l'autre au sud. La colonnade hellénistique est de style dorique.

Cette esplanade était un gymnase destiné aux exercices physiques et militaires des jeunes citoyens de Cyrène. Située au nord du portique, une série de pièces appartenait à une école destinée aux coureurs à pied. Le portique sud se prolongeait vers l'ouest par une piste de course (11).

À l'époque impériale, le gymnase devint un forum et prit le nom de *Caesareum*. Des

inscriptions remémorent l'évergétisme du proconsul Rubellius Blandus (vers 18) et de Marcus Sufenas Proculus, sous le règne d'Auguste et de Tibère. Les bâtiments du côté nord furent alors transformés en basilique judiciaire (3).

L'ensemble de ce gymnase fut utilisé comme forteresse militaire à l'époque byzantine.

### 2. Temple du gymnase

Situé au centre du *Ptolemaion*, ce petit temple était peut-être dédié à Jules César divinisé. On y a exhumé une statue de Dionysos qui se trouve désormais au British Museum.

### 3. Basilique judiciaire

Son état actuel date de sa restructuration par Hadrien en 120. Les niches creusées dans les absides contenaient encore des statues païennes, ce qui démontre que l'édifice n'a jamais été transformé en église par les chrétiens.

## *Ptolemaion* de Cyrène

Derrière le porche monumental du gymnase, on distingue le podium du petit temple (2) situé au centre de l'esplanade.

#### 4. Rue du roi Battos

#### 5. Propylées orientaux de la zone monumentale

#### 6. Habitation privée (période romaine)

#### 7. Théâtre romain (II<sup>e</sup> ou III<sup>e</sup> siècle)

Il fut construit en remplacement de l'odéon (10) détruit par le tremblement de terre de 262.

#### 8. Temple de Vénus (époque romaine)

#### 9a. 9b. 9c. Petits autels

Peut-être dédiés à Héraklès et à Hermès, les divinités favorites des jeunes athlètes du gymnase.

#### 10. Odéon (époque romaine)

Il a vraisemblablement été construit pour remplacer le théâtre situé dans la zone du sanctuaire d'Apollon, à l'époque où cet édifice fut transformé en amphithéâtre (voir p. 154).

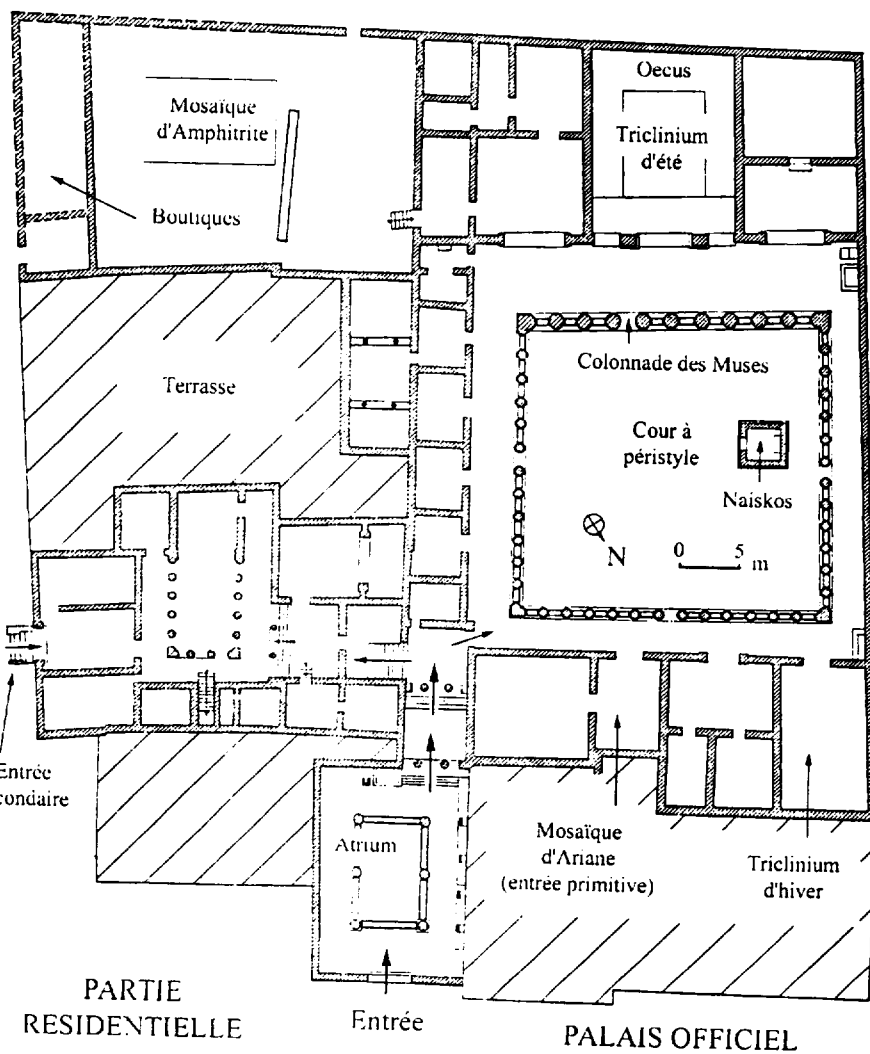
#### 11. Portique aux Hermès

Cette longue galerie qui borde la rue principale servait originellement de piste de course (*stade*) aux athlètes. Au II<sup>e</sup> siècle, elle fut séparée de la rue par un mur percé de fenêtres et transformée en passage couvert entre le forum et l'agora. Les fenêtres sont encadrées par des bustes d'Hermès (imberbe) et d'Héraklès (barbu).

#### 12. Rue de la poterne byzantine

#### 13. Maison de Jason Magnus (II<sup>e</sup>-III<sup>e</sup> siècle)

Cette luxueuse résidence tire son nom d'une mosaïque mentionnant le prêtre d'Apollon Jason Magnus dans le temple d'Hermès (15) qui jouxte la maison; une autre inscription désignait ce même personnage dans un des temples du sanctuaire d'Apollon (voir p. 152).



Plan de la maison  
de Jason Magnus

### Zone du sanctuaire d'Apollon

1. Fontaine d'Apollon
2. Escalier menant au sanctuaire
3. Fours byzantins
4. Propylées grecs
5. Temple
6. Thermes byzantins
7. *Strategion*
8. Propylées romains
9. Fontaine hellénistique
10. Temple de Hadès
11. Temple des Dioscures
12. Autel d'Apollon
13. Temple d'Apollon
14. Temple de Jason Magnus
15. Sanctuaire d'Apollon Nymphagète
16. Fontaine de la nymphe Cyrène
17. Fontaine grecque
18. Temple d'Isis
19. Grotte des prêtres d'Apollon
20. Terrasse pavée
21. Mur
22. Temple non identifié
23. Mur de Nikodamos
24. Théâtre
25. Temple non identifié
26. Temple d'Artemis
27. Autel d'Artemis
28. Temple d'Hécate
29. Thermes de Trajan

taine, mais il pourrait s'agir de la tombe du roi Battos dont Pindare signale qu'elle se trouvait sur l'agora où les Cyrénéens vouaient un culte au fondateur de leur ville.

**Le monument naval** (fin de l'époque hellénistique). Il s'agit d'un ex-voto monumental élevé sur l'agora pour célébrer une victoire navale.

Sur la proue d'un navire de guerre – une trième avec son éperon –, se dresse la statue d'une Victoire qui est à comparer avec celle qui célébrait le triomphe des Grecs à la bataille de Samothrace (musée du Louvre).

### 35. Gymnase supposé (remodelé à l'époque romaine)

Un portique donne accès à une petit *atrium* dont quatre colonnes soutenaient le toit; si l'attribution est correcte, les vestiaires se trouvaient de part et d'autre. On passe ensuite dans une grande cour à colonnades ioniques, puis à des salles dont la destination est incertaine.

Après le gymnase, un sentier permet de descendre la colline jusqu'à la rue de la Vallée et à la Voie Sacrée (I, p. 158). Sur le chemin du sanctuaire d'Apollon, on s'arrêtera pour visiter les bains grecs (K, p. 158).

### ZONE DU SANCTUAIRE D'APOLLON

En débouchant de la Voie Sacrée (I, p. 158), on se rendra directement à la source d'Apollon (1), avant de revenir par le même chemin aux propylées grecs (4) qui marquent l'entrée du sanctuaire.

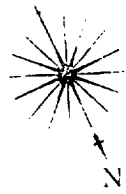
#### 1. Fontaine d'Apollon

C'est la source sacrée d'Apollon, le centre vital autour duquel fut édifiée la ville de Cyrène. L'eau surgit au cœur de la colline, à quelque 300 m de son débouché apparent; les Grecs ont taillé un tunnel dans le roc pour canaliser la première moitié de son parcours et rejoindre le méandre naturel qui aboutit à la grotte. Jusqu'à l'époque romaine et à la création de l'*Aqua Augusta* (J), ce point d'eau servit aussi bien aux hommes qu'au bétail, comme en témoignent les nombreux abreuvoirs qui y sont aménagés.

Sur la terrasse supérieure, une rue conduisait au théâtre et permettait d'éviter le sanctuaire.

#### 2. Escalier menant au sanctuaire

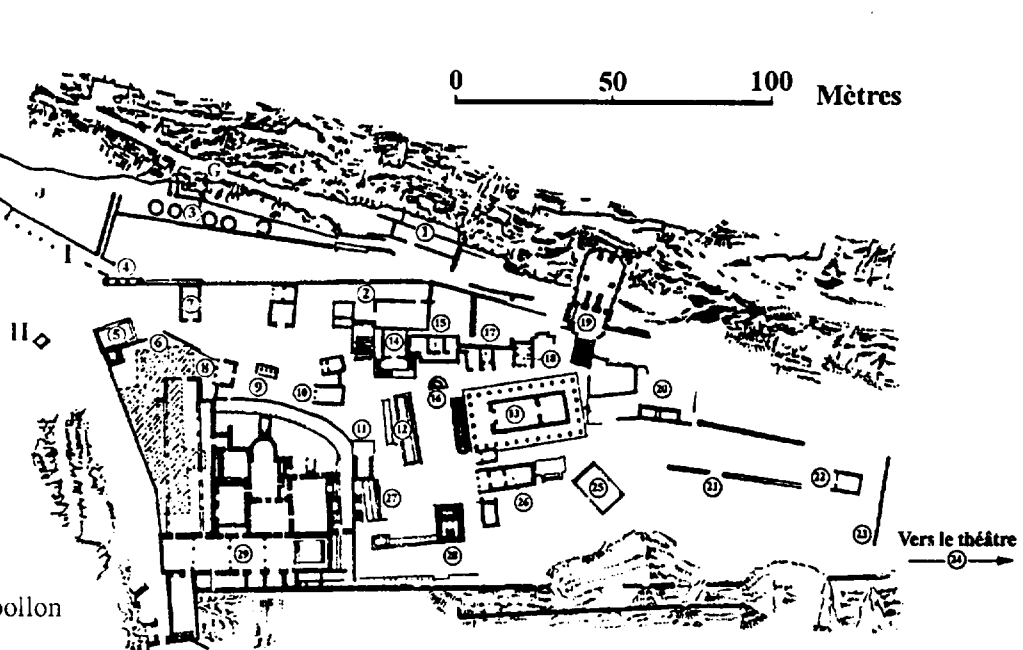
- G. Route taillée dans le roc vers la fontaine d'Apollon
- H. Borne milliaire d'Hadrien
- I. Voie Sacrée
- J. Nouvelle fontaine *Augusta Augusta*
- K. Thermes grecs

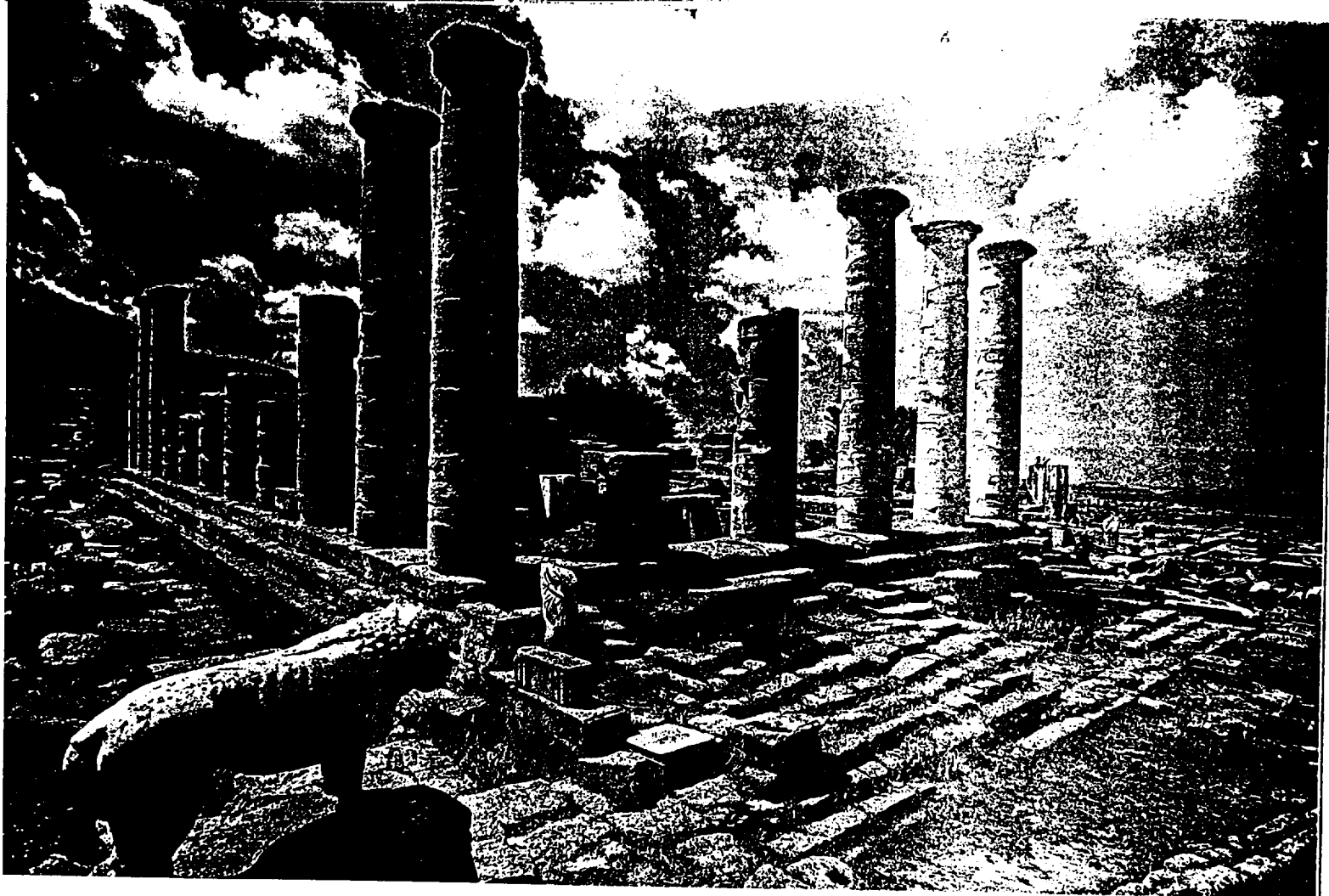


## Cyrène

### Zone du sanctuaire d'Apollon

0 50 100 Mètres



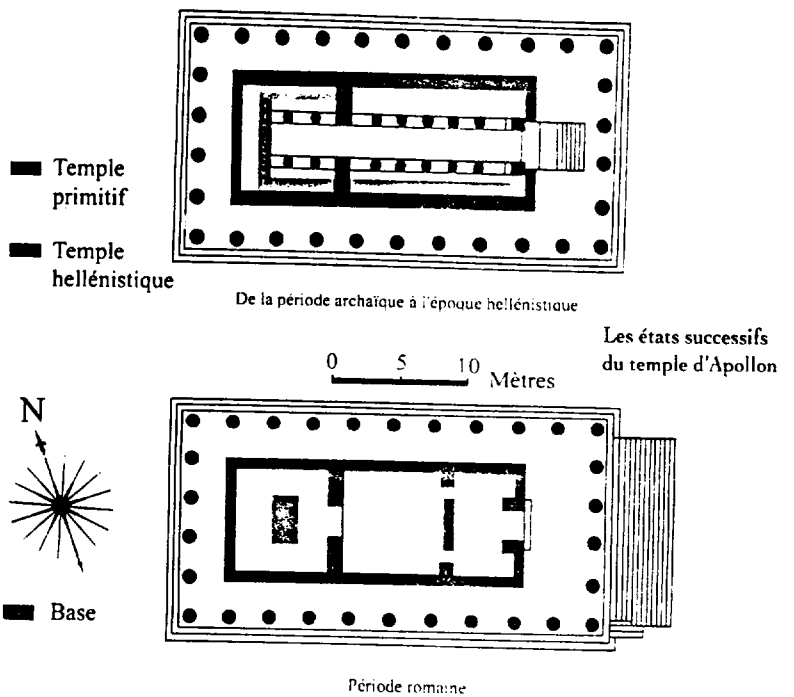


**Temple d'Apollon**

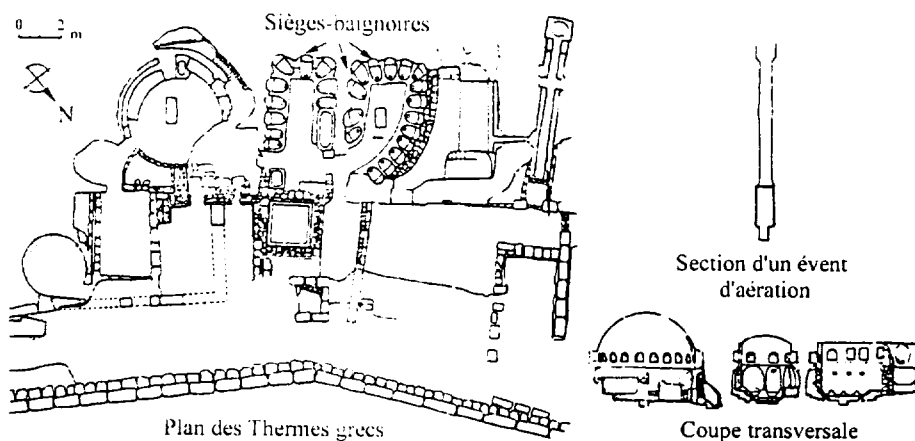
Au premier plan, l'un des deux lions décorant la fontaine de la nymphe Cyrène (16).

ments successifs (au IV<sup>e</sup> siècle av. J.-C. et au II<sup>e</sup> siècle, après la révolte des Juifs), à ce qu'il était au VI<sup>e</sup> siècle av. J.-C. Les colonnes doriques originelles sont visibles dans le *naos*; sur les fûts posés horizontalement, on remarquera les sections marquées en étoile qui déterminaient la sculpture des cannelures. Les 6 colonnes non cannelées de la façade, et les 11 qui se trouvent sur les côtés datent de la restauration du temple par Trajan (115-116). La sculpture de Gorgone qui couronnait le temple au V<sup>e</sup> siècle av. J.-C. a été déposée dans les réserves du musée de Cyrène.

Les ruines de cet édifice dissimulaient la statue colossale de l'*Apollon citbarède* exposée aujourd'hui au British Museum.



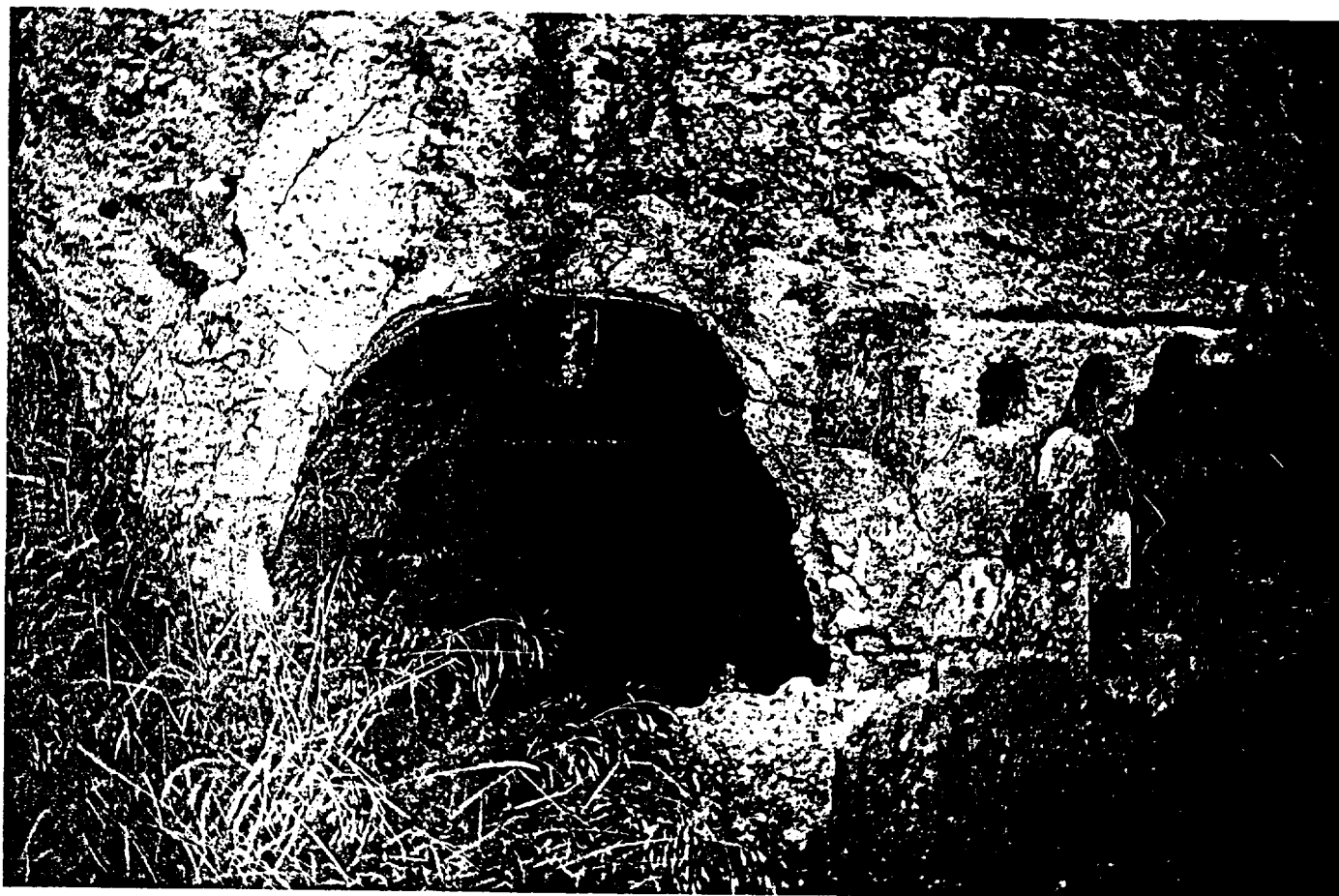




### Thermes grecs

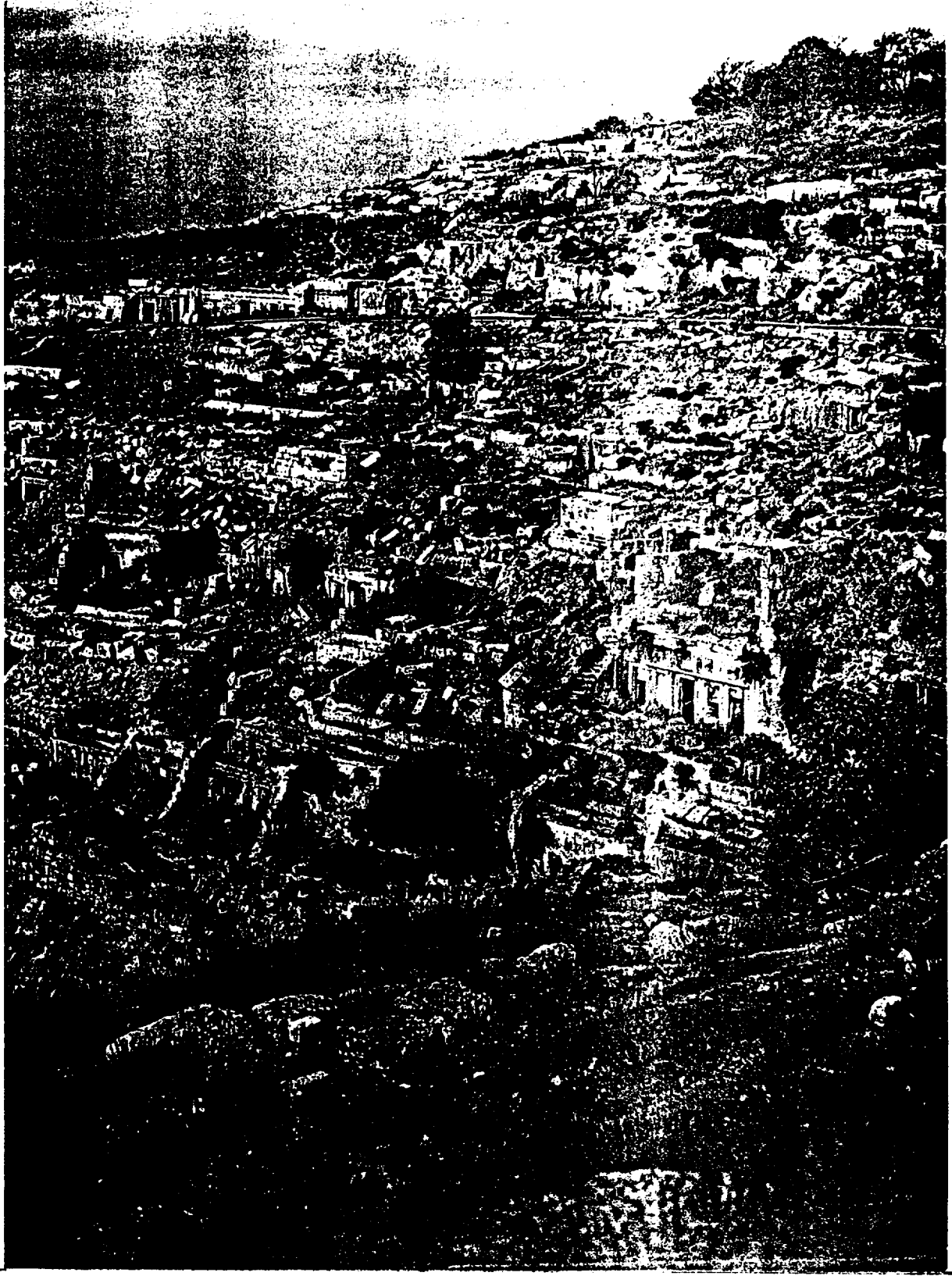
Cyrène

L'une des deux grandes salles à coupole de l'établissement.



jetées dans l'eau d'une petite vasque située au centre de chacune des pièces, de façon à générer de la vapeur. Au-dessus des sièges, une alvéole permettait de poser des lampes ou des récipients. L'eau des thermes provenait d'un puits alimenté par la source qui fut ensuite détournée pour créer la fontaine de l'*Aqua Augusta*, et d'une citerne située au-dessus de l'escarpement.

L'analyse stylistique d'une épigraphe mentionnant *Pàris Sammaion*, le propriétaire de l'établissement, implique une datation basse de l'époque hellénistique. On a suggéré que ces bains servaient exclusivement aux purifications rituelles des prêtresses d'Artémis, mais des installations similaires ont été retrouvées non loin d'Alexandrie, dans un contexte qui n'impliquait aucun rituel religieux.



Flanc nord  
de la nécropole  
de Cyrène

## LA NÉCROPOLE DE CYRÈNE

C'est l'un des cimetières les plus importants de l'Antiquité. Il compte 1 200 tombes visibles et plusieurs milliers de sarcophages individuels répartis sur plusieurs kilomètres carrés. Tous les tombeaux ont été violés à l'époque byzantine, puis arabe, et ont servi d'habitation troglodytique à la population locale durant des années.

Les tombes étaient toujours élevées hors de l'enceinte de la cité, par crainte de la souillure attachée aux défunts. Elles contenaient des urnes funéraires ou des sarcophages, et certaines étaient décorées de peintures.

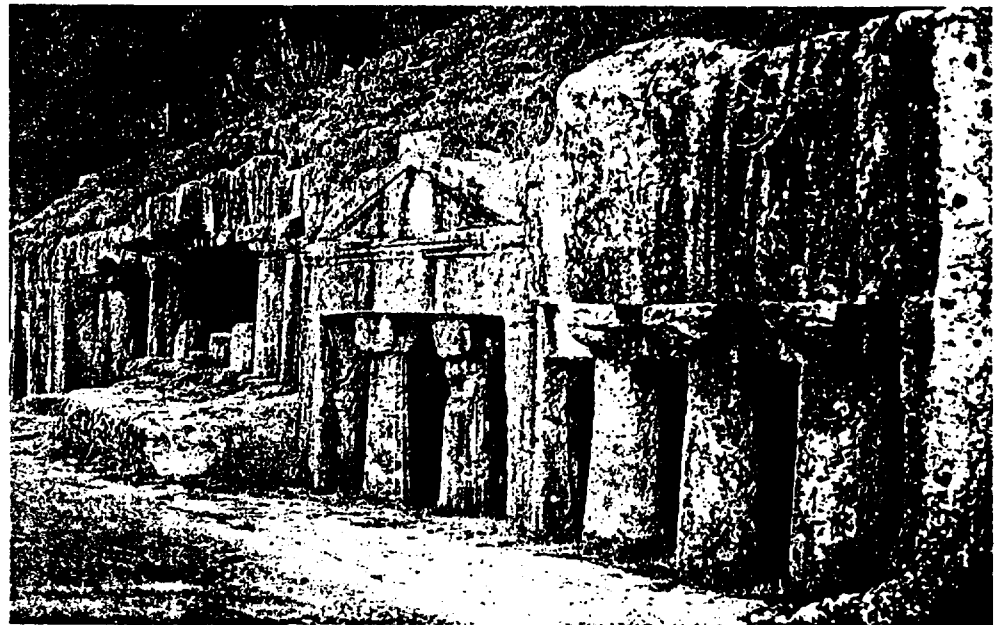
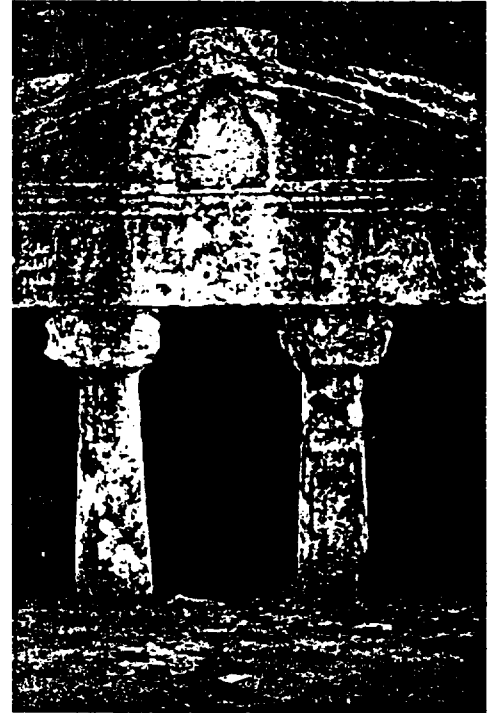
Les hypogées ornés d'ordres dorique et ionien correspondent à la période archaïque. Les tombes hellénistiques sont des mausolées circulaires ou rectangulaires. Les Romains de Cyrène étant d'origine grecque, ils réutilisèrent sans difficulté les tombeaux de leur famille d'origine. D'essence purement grecque dans sa conception et son architecture, la nécropole de Cyrène a gardé intact un héritage que la ville, si souvent remaniée à l'époque romaine, n'a su préserver que de façon lacunaire.

Nécropole de Cyrène  
Détail d'une façade dorique

On distinguera quatre groupes de tombes :

(a) Nécropole du nord, le long de l'ancienne route qui mène à Apollonia.

Ce sont essentiellement des hypogées, c'est-à-dire des sépultures souterraines creusées sur la pente des collines, soit avec façade et entrée déco-



Nécropole de Cyrène  
Hypogées archaïques