

# PALESTINE, LAND OF OLIVES AND VINES

## CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF SOUTHERN JERUSALEM, BATTIR



WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION DOCUMENT









# PALESTINE, LAND OF OLIVES AND VINES CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF SOUTHERN JERUSALEM, BATTIR

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### ANNEXES

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ANTIQUITIES  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

PALESTINE  
2013





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## ANNEXE 1

# CHARTER ON THE CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN PALESTINE (THE PALESTINE CHARTER)



## **Preamble:**

Throughout millennia, Palestine has been a meeting place for civilisations and a cultural bridge between East and West. It has played a pivotal role in the evolution of human history, as attested by evidence of the existence of successive cultures throughout its land, from prehistory onwards. Palestine is also a cradle of the three monotheistic religions and its unique history is manifested in an exceptional variety of cultural properties, historic cities, archaeological finds and collections with distinctive associations.)

The abundance of such a variety of properties with a high cultural value or meaning should form the basis for the identification and valorisation of cultural heritage and an incentive to recognise, respect and encourage the co-existence of cultural values and preserve Palestinian identity.

**Stressing** *global concern for human development through heritage conservation policies and through appropriate allocation of human and financial resources,*

**Underlining** *that heritage conservation is a factor of social cohesion and a framework for balanced living and working conditions of the community,*

**Noting** *that heritage is a resource for local economic development and that its valorisation offers direct and indirect benefits and opportunities for communities,*

**Considering** *that the aim of heritage policies in urban and rural rehabilitation is to improve the quality of life of inhabitants,*

**Emphasising** *the role of civil society in the protection, conservation and management of cultural property, and considering the role of heritage as a medium for the transfer of traditional skills,*

**Recognising** *the wide spectrum of historical assets from successive civilisations that characterize the rich variety of cultural heritage in Palestine,*

**Considering** *the various UNESCO Conventions and Recommendations, in particular the Hague Convention 1954 (Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict), the 1970 Convention on Illicit Exports, the 1972 World Heritage Convention, the 2001 Convention on Underwater Cultural Heritage, the 2003 Convention on Oral and Intangible Heritage, and the 2005 Convention on Cultural Diversity.*

**Acknowledging** *the Charters, Code of Ethics and other guidelines developed by international professional NGOs, such as ICOM, ICOMOS, IUCN, ICA, etc., and in particular the Venice Charter (1964) and the Nara Document on Authenticity (1994).*

**The Palestinian Charter on the Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Palestine, hereafter referred to as “The Palestine Charter”,** was drawn up and adopted in Palestine on 6 February 2013.

**The Palestine Charter** is a participatory accord that provides a national framework for the sustainable conservation and management of cultural heritage.

**The Palestine Charter** was facilitated in Palestine by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (following the full membership of Palestine in UNESCO) in a participatory workshop attended by representatives of governmental agencies, national non-governmental stakeholders, local bodies, and academic institutions listed in Annex X of this Charter and whose organisations adopted the content of this Charter in 2012.

## Definitions

The following words or phrases have the meaning assigned to each of them as defined below:

**Conservation** covers all measures designed to understand cultural heritage, know its history and meaning, ensure its material safeguard and, as required, its presentation, restoration and valorisation.

**Cultural heritage** includes urban fabric and archaeological cultural properties, monuments, cultural and natural landscapes, with their intangible dimensions. Reference is made to the definition of Cultural Heritage in UNESCO conventions, whereby the term shall cover:

(a) movable or immovable property, such as monuments of architecture, art or history, whether religious or secular; archaeological sites; groups of buildings which, as a whole, are of historical or artistic interest; works of art; manuscripts, books and other objects of artistic, historical or archaeological interest; as well as scientific collections and important collections defined above;

(b) buildings whose main and effective purpose is to preserve or exhibit the movable cultural property defined in sub-paragraph (a) such as museums, libraries and depositories of archives, and shelter for the movable cultural property defined in sub-paragraph (a);

(c) Historic cities and villages.

**Fabric** means all the physical components of a cultural property, including materials, structures, contents and objects.

**Setting** means the context in which the cultural property is located, including the visual and spatial environs.

**Cultural significance** means the historical, aesthetic, spiritual or cultural values of a property for present and future generations, including their socio-economic dimensions.

Statement of Significance is a statement that clearly and concisely sets out the cultural values of a property.

## Common Principles

### Article 1

Cultural heritage in Palestine should be conserved; it is a shared national responsibility that should be managed in a rational manner with the aim of benefitting the community. The valorisation of cultural heritage is an element of social and economic development.

### Article 2

Conservation refers to work carried out on a cultural property, its setting and fabric, and aimed at preserving its cultural value.

### Article 3

Conservation should aim to preserve the cultural value of a property without relinquishing any one value at the expense of another; in addition, a sustainable approach to the conservation of a cultural property and its fabric and setting should be taken into consideration.

### Article 4

The conservation process should be conducted in a comprehensive manner based on interdisciplinary

studies.

*Article 5*

Community participation is a vital constituent of the conservation process; community engagement should aim to strengthen the commitment and responsibility of the community towards the cultural property and ensure its long-term conservation and management.

*Article 6*

Workers in the field of cultural heritage in general, especially in conservation practices, should be qualified professionals and receive specialised training.

## **Conservation Practice**

*Article 7*

Conservation comprises practices that aim to prolong the life of the existing fabric, ensure its adaptive or appropriate use, and communicate its social and cultural associations and meanings to users and various audiences. Conservation measures must apply both technical and scientific principles without altering the value of the property; any physical intervention or change to the fabric must be minimal.

*Article 8*

Research, documentation and recording are fundamental components of the conservation process; any action should be based on the results of research, documentation and records in a detailed form for each step of the process. The preservation and maintenance of records for a cultural property, and ensuring that these are accessible, is essential for any future intervention. Documentation should be implemented before, during and after any conservation work, and should also accompany the monitoring of the cultural property.

*Article 9*

Conservation may include one or more of the following interventions: maintenance, preservation, restoration and rehabilitation. Any intervention should be reversible. Conservation must respect the authenticity and integrity of the cultural property and its setting and fabric.

*Article 10*

### **Maintenance**

Maintenance indicates activities carried out regularly according to a pre-determined schedule; maintenance aims to protect the physical fabric and setting of a cultural property.

Maintenance is implemented where indicators show that the cultural property is generally in good condition and only minor interventions are required.

Maintenance is implemented using traditional materials, techniques and tools similar and/or compatible to the original. Maintenance should be conducted by qualified and trained technicians.

*Article 11*

### **Preservation**

Preservation is defined as measures carried out to maintain a cultural property in its existing state and halt its deterioration, without any direct intervention on its setting or fabric. Preservation may also include measures carried out on a cultural property to ensure its safety until a proper conservation and management plan for it is prepared.

Preservation is implemented where indicators show that the general condition of a cultural property

is endangered and/or immediate intervention is required to control the threat.

Preservation is only permitted following a comprehensive evaluation of the physical and structural condition of the setting and fabric of the cultural property.

If preservation implies introducing temporary elements to stabilise and protect the setting and fabric of the cultural property, the temporary elements should be reversible and should not affect the cultural value of the property or its original setting and fabric.

#### *Article 12*

##### **Restoration**

Restoration, as a process, aims to retain and/or maintain the original setting and fabric of a cultural property and halt its deterioration. Restoration includes two categories: partial restoration and comprehensive restoration.

##### **Partial Restoration**

Partial restoration is defined as measures that aim to reverse the setting and fabric of the cultural property to a previously known state using materials, techniques and tools similar to and/or compatible with the existing situation and overall design.

Partial restoration is implemented where indicators show that a cultural property is in a relatively good condition, but some parts are deteriorating and require intervention.

Partial restoration implies minimum intervention aimed at retaining a previously known earlier state of a cultural property, using traditional and/or original materials, techniques and tools that are similar to and/or compatible with the existing situation and overall design.

##### **Comprehensive Restoration**

Comprehensive restoration is a measure that aims to return the existing fabric and setting to an earlier known state by removing additions and/or reassembling existing components.

Comprehensive restoration is implemented where indicators show that the setting and fabric of a cultural property are physically deteriorating and require intervention.

Comprehensive restoration implies interventions using traditional and/or original materials, techniques and tools that are similar to and/or compatible with the existing situation and overall design; minor additions and/or changes are acceptable as long as they do not affect the values of a cultural property and its setting and fabric. Reconstruction in situ is an exceptional measure undertaken only in special circumstances. It must be based on historical evidence. Conjectural reconstruction is not permitted. Reconstitution, moving or relocation from the original context, or dismantling parts of a cultural property, must be considered only as a last resort. Any move of a cultural property should be documented and the dismantled parts should be rebuilt or reassembled.

#### *Article 13*

**Renovation** is a complex process that should involve all sectors of society living in an historic urban area or rural landscape.

Urban development must follow previously specified criteria that are harmonious with the setting and fabric and maintain the integrity and the values of the historic urban area or rural landscape.

All renovation programmes in historic areas should be based on an integrated conservation approach.

Renovation may involve modification of a cultural property to contemporary functional standards,

which may include adaptation for new uses.

## **Conservation Process**

### *Article 14*

Conservation of a cultural property involves four major phases that are implemented in the following order: (1) identification of the cultural property; (2) understanding its significance; (3) developing conservation policies; and (4) conserving and managing the cultural property.

The conservation process should generally be observed in conservation projects. However, in an urgent situation, an emergency conservation plan may be required to ensure the protection of cultural property in a timely manner.

### *Article 15*

#### **Identification of Cultural Property**

Identification of the cultural property is a first step in any conservation process and should be carried out in the following manner in order to ensure proper preparation for the next steps: identification of the initial physical limits or boundaries of the cultural property; collection of data available about the cultural property; and documentation of the physical condition of the cultural property.

The identification of the cultural property may include general surveys, the creation of an inventory and detailed or preliminary investigations. The data collected should include the history, narrative stories, surveys of the cultural property and any other information related to the cultural property and its setting and fabric.

### *Article 16*

#### **Understanding the Value of Cultural Property**

Understanding the value of the property includes studying and analysing the data collected during its identification, including intangible dimensions, in order to draft the Statement of Significance.

Exploratory research, or excavations and archaeological analysis may be necessary to support the study of a cultural property and to provide data essential to prove important evidence; disturbance of the setting and fabric in this process should be minimised.

The archives of the history of a cultural property should be protected, made public, available and secured in at least two appropriate locations.

### *Article 17*

#### **Development of Conservation Policies**

Conservation policies should be developed within the framework of national legislation that permits legal protection for listed cultural properties before any work is conducted.

Conservation policies require the development of a management plan that take into consideration the sustainability and long-term goals of the process.

Policy development should be implemented in the following stages: (1) the identification of guidelines for the conservation of cultural property based on the statement of significance; (2) identification of the objectives and goals of the conservation of the cultural property; (3) the elaboration of policies that meet these objectives and goals and respect the cultural significance; and (4) design of an action plan for the conservation and management of the cultural property.

The action plan should take into consideration all the different factors, including the budget, which



may exert an impact on the conservation process, to guarantee comprehensive implementation of the conservation and management plan.

*Article 18*

**Conservation and Management of the Cultural Property**

The conservation and management of the cultural property should follow the action plan identified and should include the following steps: (1) implementation of the management plan; (2) periodic follow-up and monitoring; and (3) evaluation of the conservation and management work.

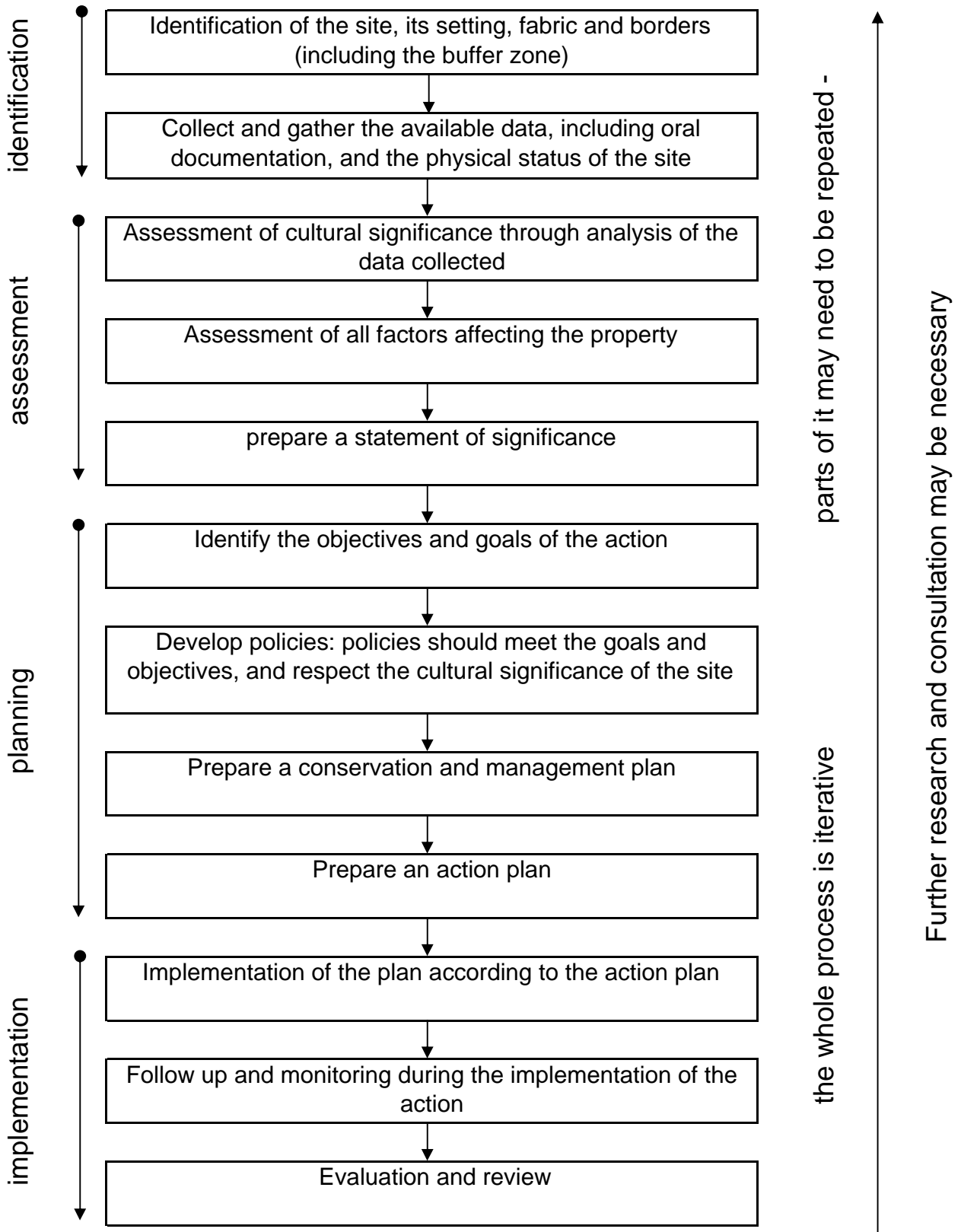
The management of a cultural property with a holistic approach and in an integrated manner that ensures community development are interrelated processes that should be observed.

Feedback and the revision of evaluation results of the conservation and management are integral parts of the evaluation phase; these contribute to improving policies, programmes and practices by providing policymakers with relevant information.

*Article 19*

The conservation and management plan should be evaluated and revised in a reiterative process i.e., during and after the implementation of conservation works. This will contribute to evaluating the effectiveness, appropriateness, feasibility and adequacy of the plan, while developing future strategic actions based on the experience gained in the course of implementation.

### The Palestine Charter Process Investigation, Decision, Action



Conservation process and Practice.

## ***Education, Training and Raising Awareness***

### *Article 20*

Education, training and raising awareness about cultural property is an integral part of the conservation process.

### *Article 21*

Education is identified as the process of learning accumulated knowledge, skills, competencies and techniques that aim to contribute to the conservation of a cultural property from one generation to the other.

Education and learning should target all sectors of society at every level, including schools, universities and vocational centres.

### *Article 22*

Training is the process of improving capabilities, building capacity and enhancing the performance of workers and professionals in their specific fields of expertise.

Training should aim to enhance the exchange of knowledge on national, regional and international levels, such as ICCROM. It should consolidate partnerships between private and public sectors.

### *Article 23*

Education and training should be based on scientific curricula that employ prior traditional knowledge and proven methods, techniques and expertise in an up-to-date educational approach.

## **Raising Awareness**

### *Article 24*

Raising awareness is the process of improving public perceptions and knowledge about the cultural significance of cultural heritage, its fragility and value, and about conservation work. This will encourage the public to participate in the process of conservation and management of cultural heritage.

### *Article 25*

The process of raising awareness should target the community at every level, including decision makers and civil society institutions.

## ***International Cooperation***

### *Article 26*

International cooperation refers to the interaction between local institutions and individuals with various international institutions based on mutual interest and respect.

International cooperation aims to strengthen the exchange of knowledge internationally, namely with Arab and Mediterranean countries, and guarantees up-to-date education, training and capacity building.

## ***End Note***

**The Charter on the Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Palestine (The Palestine Charter)** was drafted by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in partnership with Palestinian non-governmental organisations, municipalities, stakeholder ministries and academic institutions, as well as ICOMOS Palestine who agreed and adopted this Charter.

**The Charter on the Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Palestine (The Palestine Charter)** was prepared in cooperation with ICCROM and the UNESCO office in Ramallah, with financial and technical support from the Government of Malta and specialist advice provided by the EuroMed Heritage Programme.

The Department of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage of the Palestinian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities shall be the responsible body and main point of reference for the implementation of this Charter.

**Ends**



## ANNEXE 2

# DECLARATION REGARDING THE SAFEGUARDING OF PALESTINE, LAND OF OLIVES AND VINES CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF SOUTHERN JERUSALEM, BATTIR





**Declaration regarding the Safeguarding of  
Palestine, Land of Olives and Vines  
The Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir**

*Recognising* the outstanding universal value of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir;

*Stressing* that this landscape has been for generations, and continues to be a major source of income for the inhabitants of Battir, as well as a major provider of agricultural products for the neighbouring towns and villages;

*Underlining* the importance of preserving our property for future generations, and maintaining its continuity and sustainability;

*Noting* that our landscape can serve as a tool for development, and yet be preserved and conserved;

*Considering* that the aim of the preservation and conservation of our property aims to improve the quality of life of inhabitants;

*Emphasising* our role, as key actors of the different components that compose together the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, in preserving and promoting the site; and

*Realising* the role of the various stakeholders in preserving, promoting and managing the site.

We, the undersigned, agree to nominate and inscribe the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir on the World Heritage List, and stress that we fully agree that this inscription shall aim to conserve it, and shall commit us, as the acting owners of the property, to preserve and protect it from change and to maintain the current shape and use of the territory, the vegetable gardens "Al-Jenan" and agricultural terraces, and to cultivate and harvest them.

We also commit to support the various state actors in the implementation of any management and conservation plan prepared to well conserve outstanding universal value of this area and/or any protection procedures asked by the World Heritage Committee.

Signed in the Village of Battir on Monday, 14 January 2013, by Battir village council, and representatives of the eight families living in Battir in order to support the nomination inscription of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir on UNESCO's World Heritage List



Signatories:

Akram Bader  
Battir Village Council



Representative of  
Abu-Ni'mah Family



Representative of  
Abu-Obeidallah Family



Representative of  
Bathah Family



Representative of  
Botmah Family



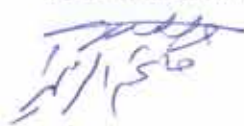
Representative of  
Kattoush Family



Representative of  
Mashni Family




Representative of  
Mu'ammam Family




Representative of  
Oweineh Family



Witnesses



Arch. Issam Juha, Director  
Centre for Cultural Heritage  
Preservation – Bethlehem



Dr. Hamdan Taha, The Assistant  
Deputy Minister Of Antiquities and  
Cultural Heritage  
Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

إعلان بشأن الحفاظ على المشهد الثقافي لجنوب القدس ، بتير  
"فلسطين، أرض العنب والزيتون"

إدراكا منا للقيمة العالمية المميزة للمشهد الثقافي لجنوب القدس، بتير؛  
وتأكيدا على أهمية الحفاظ على هذا المشهد الثقافي المميز الذي كان عبر الأجيال ولا يزال  
مصدرا دخل رئيسي لسكان بتير، وسلّة المنتجات الزراعية الرئيسية للبلدان والقرى المجاورة؛  
وإدراكا منا لأهمية الحفاظ على ممتلكاتنا الثقافية للأجيال القادمة وضمان استمراريتها  
واستدامتها؛

وملاحظة إمكانية اعتبار المشهد الثقافي لبتير أداة للتنمية المستدامة يجب الحفاظ عليه وصيانته؛  
وباعتبار أن الهدف من الحفاظ وصيانة الممتلكات الثقافية لدينا تهدف إلى تحسين نوعية حياة  
سكان بتير والحفاظ على هويتهم الثقافية؛

وتأكيدا على دورنا، كجهة رئيسية فاعلة في الحفاظ على مختلف عناصر ومكونات المشهد  
الثقافي لجنوب القدس وتنميتها المستدامة،  
وانطلاقا من إدراكنا لأهمية دور مختلف الجهات ذات العلاقة والمصلحة في الحفاظ على المشهد  
الثقافي وتنميته المستدامة وحسن إدارته.

فنحن الموقعون أدناه، نوافق على ترشيح وإدراج المشهد الثقافي لجنوب القدس، بتير على  
قائمة التراث العالمي، ونؤكد أن هذا الإدراج يهدف إلى الحفاظ عليه وعلى جميع مكوناته  
وأصالته وتكامله. وهذا الإعلان يلزمنا جميعا كوننا أصحاب ومالكي هذا المشهد ومحتواه  
الثقافي والحضاري على صيانه وحمايته من التغيير والحفاظ على مظهره وشكله والاستخدام  
الحالي للأراضي، والحدائق النباتية "الجنان" والمدرجات الزراعية، والطرق التقليدية لزراعتها  
وحصادها وربها.

ونلتزم أيضا بدعم مختلف الجهات الرسمية في تنفيذ أي خطة إدارة وحفاظ يتم اعدادها للحفاظ  
على القيمة العالمية المميزة لهذه المنطقة أو أي إجراءات حماية تطلبها لجنة التراث العالمي أو  
المؤسسات الرسمية الوطنية ذات الصلة.

تم توقيع هذا الاعلان في قرية بتير في يوم الاثنين الموافق ١٤ كانون ثاني ٢٠١٣م، من قبل المجلس القروي لقرية بتير، ومن جميع ممثلي العائلات الثمانية الذين يعيشون في بتير وذلك لدعم ترشيح ادراج المشهد الثقافي لجنوب القدس ، بتير على قائمة التراث العالمي لليونسكو.

### الموقعون:

<p>رئيس المجلس القروي أكرم بدر</p> 	<p>ممثل عن عائلة ابو نعمة</p> 	<p>ممثل عن عائلة أبو عبيد الله</p> 
<p>ممثل عن عائلة البطحة</p> 	<p>ممثل عن عائلة البطمة</p> 	<p>ممثل عن عائلة قطوش</p> 
<p>ممثل عن عائلة المشني</p> 	<p>ممثل عن عائلة معمر</p>  <p><u>شهود</u></p>	<p>ممثل عن عائلة عوينه</p> 
<p>وزارة السياحة و الآثار وكيل مساعد قطاع الآثار و التراث الثقافي د. حمدان طه</p> 	<p>مدير مركز حفظ التراث- بيت لحم المهندس عصام جحا</p> 	





## ANNEXE 3

# GUIDELINES OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN





## **Management and Conservation Plan for the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir**

The Management Plan for the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir aims to balance conservation, accessibility, sustainable economic use, and the interest and involvement of the local community<sup>1</sup>. The plan was developed with the participation of all key stakeholders, who reached consensus about the plan's objectives and policies. A steering committee (annex one) representing all the stakeholders was established to draft the plan and gather the social and political support required to conserve this cultural landscape. The steering committee continues to oversee the management plan, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities. It is committed to managing and safeguarding the various components of the property and securing its outstanding universal value. The committee will follow up by implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and reviewing the plan when needed.

### **Management structure of cultural heritage property in Palestine**

The management of the cultural heritage property in Palestine is being implemented by the Department of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage (DACH), part of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, in accordance with the Jordanian Law of Antiquities number 51 (1966), which is the law currently in effect. According to this law, the responsibilities of DACH include the management and conservation of sites, setting protection policies, conducting excavations, raising public awareness, establishing museums, and cooperating with foreign archaeological institutions to ensure proper management and conservation of the property<sup>2</sup>.

The law also grants the minister of tourism and antiquities and the director of the department of antiquities a wide mandate, enabling them to interpret the law, to identify archaeological sites, to make the final decision in disputed matters, to make lists of archaeological sites and artefacts, and to delineate the borders of archaeological sites.

The DACH consists of four main directorates headed by an assistant deputy minister. In each Palestinian governorate, the DACH has a regional office staffed with employees who manage and protect the archaeological sites in their governorate. The staff of the Bethlehem office is composed of archaeologists and conservation technicians.

### **Current legislation for the protection of cultural heritage**

After the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) in 1994, a presidential decree was issued. It reinstated all laws that existed prior the Israeli occupation of Palestinian land in June 1967. Accordingly, the Jordanian Law of Antiquities number 51 (1966) became effective in the West Bank and the British Mandate Law of Antiquities number 5 (1929) became effective in the Gaza Strip.

Cultural heritage legislation in Palestine consists of the following set of direct and indirect legislation:

#### *Direct Legislation*

Direct legislation refer to laws that include specific provisions related to the management and safeguarding of cultural heritage properties. They include the 1929 British Mandate law and the 1966 Jordanian antiquities law.

1 A steering committee composed of representatives of the eight families of Battir; the owners of the land located within the boundaries of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir; The Battir Village Council; representatives of local community institutions, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, and the Centre for Cultural Heritage Preservation in Bethlehem was put together to oversee the implementation of the management plan.

2 Article three from Law of Antiquities no. 51 (1966).

In 1966, The Law of Antiquities no. 51 replaced the 1929 Law, which is still in effect today in the Gaza Strip. The 1929 law only protected tangible heritage (movable and immovable objects and buildings that were constructed before the year 1700, and human and animal remnants predating 600 AD).

In 2003, a new Law for the Protection and Conservation of Cultural Heritage Resources in Palestine was drafted by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities. This proposed law transcends the shortcomings of previous laws by replacing the conventional terms of “antiquities” and “historical buildings,” with “cultural heritage.” It also references all categories of cultural heritage resources, including archaeological sites, artefacts, cultural landscapes, etc., as well as specifying legal measures for conserving and safeguarding other components of cultural heritage. Finally, it defines the management roles and responsibilities of all the stakeholders involved in the protection of cultural heritage properties. Although the new draft of the law has not been ratified by the Palestinian legislative council, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities is revising the final version of this law to be approved by the president of Palestine and subsequently replace the old law.

The next pieces of direct legislation are the 2010 and 2006 bylaws for the protection of historical areas and buildings, which were adopted by the Ministry of Local Government and the High Planning Council in Palestine. These bylaws are considered part of the urban planning legislation regulating the development of urban cores and protecting historical centres and buildings in Palestine.

Finally, The Charter on the Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Palestine (The Palestine Charter) is a participatory measure that provides a national framework for the sustainable conservation and management of cultural heritage.

### *Indirect legislation*

Some of the articles in other laws are relevant to the protection of cultural heritage. They include the following:

- The Palestinian Environment Law of 1999, article number 5, considers preserving cultural heritage sites to be one of the basic aims of the Palestinian environmental strategy. Article number 44 of the same law bans any activity or behaviour that might cause any damage to cultural heritage properties or disturb the aesthetic value of these sites (Palestinian Environment Law 1999).
- The 1966 Jordanian law, number 79, on the building and zoning of towns, villages, and buildings in the West Bank, stresses the importance of preserving significant archaeological and historical places, including buildings, structures, and caves (article number 19).
- Articles four and five of the 1966 Jordanian Tourism Law (number 45) gives responsibility for the protection, preservation, and development of cultural heritage sites to the tourism authority, which cooperates with the Department of Antiquities. It also specifies that the director of the Department of Antiquities should be a member of the council of tourism (articles 4 and 5).
- Article 5 of the 1964 Jordanian Law of Education, no. 16, considers the dissemination of Arabic and Islamic heritage as one of the main tasks of the Ministry of Education.
- The Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir is protected by the continuous agricultural use of the land, especially because the farmers use traditional practices to cultivate their land. Moreover, Battir’s local population and authorities show a high degree of awareness about the great value and potential of their outstanding cultural landscape as a multifunctional and dynamic resource, and they have a clear understanding of the importance of maintaining and developing it within the framework of sustainable change.

## **Institutions involved in managing the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir**

The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (MOTA) and the village council are the two main institutions managing the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir. In addition, there is a set of public and semi-governmental institutions associated with the management and conservation of the cultural landscape of Battir, including the Ministry of Local Government, the Ministry of Environmental Quality, the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Endowment (Waqif), and the Centre for Cultural Heritage Preservation in Bethlehem.

## **Conservation and management of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir**

For centuries, the conservation of cultural landscapes was in the hands of their inhabitants, who carefully maintained and used the landscape as their own resource. However, nowadays, the conservation of historical property requires highly specialised expertise to produce a set of effective tools that will enable the Palestinian national and local authorities to safeguard this outstanding landscape.

Furthermore, according to the Oslo II Interim Agreement which was signed on 28 September 1995 by the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Israeli government, Battir and its surrounding cultural landscape were classified as Areas B and C. Area B includes the town and the populated areas surrounding it, while Area C is the open space around the periphery of the town.

## **Description and assessment of the state of conservation of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir**

The cultural landscape includes many significant ecological, agrarian, historical, and anthropological features. These features have great potential as resources for the sustainable development of this area. In terms of a SWOT analysis, they can be identified as points of internal strength and could provide the foundation for development projects based on cultural landscape conservation.

### **Strengths**

The strengths of the property include the following:

- Historical agrarian landscape: dry-stone walls, stone watchtowers, irrigated agricultural terraces, vegetables (Battiri eggplant) and fruit orchards;
- Open spaces and open views: the scenic beauty of the valley, rich biodiversity, wild flora and arboreal vegetation, and panoramic views;
- Archaeological heritage: an ancient archaeological site (known as Khirbet Al-Yahoud), Roman pools and irrigation systems, caves, tombs, and ruins from the Canaanite, Roman, and Islamic periods;
- Traditional irrigation system: A set of traditional irrigation customs that were passed down verbally from one generation to the next, regulating the water use of the farmers for hundreds of years<sup>3</sup>. This system is one of the most unique traditional water distribution methods in Palestine. It includes the water distribution among farmers and the maintenance of the channel networks and reservoirs.
- Human resources: The local community assigns high socio-economic and cultural value to traditional agrarian practices, knowledge, and ability. The community has a high level of internal cohesion; a rich historical background; a dialogic, flexible, and open social framework; and collective memories preserved by local historians.
- Hydrography, geomorphology and geology: There is an abundance of springs and other water resources on the property. There is also the beauty of the jagged walls of the valley, unique geological formations, and the terraced landscape.

<sup>3</sup> Tmeizeh, A., Water rights and uses in Midland Palestine, Bergen, BRIC, 2004, pp. 103-115.

## **Weaknesses and threats**

The property is severely threatened by a number of factors. One of the biggest external threats facing this area is the Israeli occupation and its chronic repercussions on the integrity and functionality of the local economic, agricultural, environmental, and, socio-cultural systems. The distortions caused by the Israeli occupation have accelerated the processes of de-territorialisation de-localisation caused by the economic and cultural globalisation that have affected so many other rural places around the world. The globalisation process has led to a dramatic loss of income for traditional agricultural activities. The combination of these two macro-scale factors has negatively impacted local agrarian landscapes and progressively disrupted the inhabitants' sense of identity.

The main weaknesses of the property are summarised in the following points:

- The local population has little environmental awareness, especially the youth. This is largely due to the inhabitants' alienation from their territory, which has been primarily caused by the devaluation of agricultural activities. Thus, local inhabitants have found employment in sectors besides agriculture, and there is a high rate of unemployment. The lack of environmental awareness is also due to a lack of comprehensive environmental education and sensitisation in the area.
- There is an absence of governmental policy regarding sustainable landscape planning, environmental protection, and sustainable development, which has resulted in uncontrolled urban expansion and solid waste, and water, air and soil pollution.
- The local economy has stagnated due to the reduced freedom of movement of local people throughout the West Bank, and to the heavy limitations placed on trade and marketing of goods by the Israeli occupation.
- There has been a loss of popular forms of expression in the village, such as traditional songs and narratives. The creation and performance of these forms of expression was associated with agrarian activities and they carried intangible aspects of the social and collective memory of the land;
- There have been limitations and restrictions placed on the use of land in the area. There is a risk that Israeli forces will confiscate significant portions of the land.
- The property is currently severely threatened by the new plans for the construction of the Separation Wall, which was unilaterally approved by the Israeli government.

## **Management and conservation policies and strategies for the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir**

This section introduces a set of management and conservation policies for the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir. This Management and Conservation Plan (MCP) is based on the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, which has been used as a keystone for any conservation or management initiatives undertaken on the property. The MCP provides a blueprint and a common vision for the conservation and management process, stating clearly how the cultural heritage in the area can be coherently conserved and managed. The plan guides and steers decision-making and serves as a schematic blueprint for the common vision of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir. The MCP also specifies the most appropriate use of the cultural landscape, proper ways to conserve its significance, and alternative solutions for solving potential conflicts resulting from the different interests of various stakeholders. The policies cover physical conservation, interpretation, visitor use, on-going management and maintenance interventions, etc.

### **Aims and objectives of the management plan**

The purpose of this management plan is to conserve and protect the cultural heritage and ecology of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir. More specifically, the objectives are as

follows:

- Implement interventions aimed at safeguarding the cultural landscape, as formulated in the Battir Cultural Landscape Conservation and Management Plan. This includes the conservation of dry-stone architecture, ancient irrigation systems, traditional agricultural practices, and the historical roads and pathways.
- Promote public and private partnerships and facilitate responsible entrepreneurship, while protecting local cultural identity. This can be done through the following strategies:
  1. Provide support to local authorities and create the conditions for long-term institution building.
  2. Reinforce technical skills and train local human resources for the management and administration of the cultural landscape, e.g. urban management, environmental recovery, cultural and agricultural practices, tourism management, and educational activities.
  3. Preserve tangible and intangible cultural heritage by researching, cataloguing, and inventorying anthropological, historical, and environmental resources, e.g. a community map, an inventory of traditional practices, etc.
  4. Contribute to the empowerment of the communities in Battir and surrounding towns and villages through the promotion of cultural and ecological tourism.
  5. Practice better management and protection of the cultural landscape of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir and its tourism-related assets.

### **Main principles of the Management and Conservation Plan**

To ensure the effectiveness of the conservation and management policies and strategies of the MCP, they are based on the following principles:

#### **A) Principles of conservation and management policies**

- Conservation is the overarching goal of any management or protection policy. It should be achieved through sustainable solutions to physical, social, and economic obstacles that might affect Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir.
- Preservation of cultural landscape components in situ must always be the preferred option.
- Comply with the four key principles of conservation, reversibility, minimum intervention, compatibility, and documentation.
- All policies should be based on the value of the property as a cultural landscape, which should be accepted to the owners and authorities who own and manage these sites.
- Attention should be paid to the needs and desires of the local community, especially those with a special interest in the sites.
- The interventions should be financially and technically feasible and economically viable.
- The policies should provide sustainable, long-term management and conservation solutions, rather than seeking immediate or reactive solutions.
- The policies should be sufficiently balanced and flexible to allow for a balance between stakeholder interests, improvement, and alterations.
- Finally, the policies should be based on empirical information systematically gathered from the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir without destroying any more than is absolutely necessary to attain the aims of the research.



## **B) Principles of the management and conservation strategies**

The conservation and management policies for the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir serve as a road map by which the conservation process will be implemented, taking into consideration the following principles:

- Any intervention should be minimal, reversible, and compatible with the significance of the site and its management and conservation policies.
- Physical interventions are often experimental with disastrous long-term consequences, especially if the applied solution demands overly elaborate maintenance and monitoring practices that require skills or tools that are not available locally or that cannot be guaranteed over the long-term.
- Thus, physical conservation solutions need to be approached with care, taking into account that the best solution is often the most minimal intervention possible.

### **Management, and conservation policies for the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir**

The policies in this plan are consistent with international conventions and recommendations, including the World Heritage Convention (1972), ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (1987), the ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (1990), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (1966), and the Burra Charter (1979-1990).

This document recognises the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir as a fragile and non-renewable resource. Therefore, any physical intervention should maximise conservation opportunities, while mitigating the effects of unavoidable destruction or damage. The interventions should comply with the four key principles of conservation, reversibility, minimal intervention, compatibility, and documentation. These doctrines stress the importance of using holistic and integrated management and conservation plans to create sustainable cultural landscapes.

Based on an assessment, survey results, discussions and interviews with various stakeholders, and international and national conservation and management standards, this section draws up a set of management and conservation policies and strategies for the sustainable management and conservation of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir. The above mentioned principles are the heart of these policies.

#### **Policy 1:**

**All types and levels of conservation interventions in the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir should be planned and implemented in line with the management and conservation policies, taking into consideration the four key pillars of conservation accepted worldwide: minimum intervention, reversibility, compatibility, and documentation.**

To implement this policy and ensure sustainable management and conservation of this property, the following strategies will be used:

- a. Any initiative to conserve and revitalise the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir must be designed as a part of the management and conservation plan, and comply fully with its policies and principles.
- b. All conservation and research interventions, including restoration, maintenance, valorisation, and excavations, should be precisely and thoroughly documented with high scientific standards based on non-destructive techniques.
- c. The conservation of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir will be implemented with an integrated and multidisciplinary approach based on thorough documentation,



knowledge and scientific evidence. A conservation intervention should not be carried out in any other way. In many cases, non-intervention might be the appropriate preventive conservation method to preserve the original state of these sites until new archaeological evidence is found through further research.

- d. Any intervention in the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir should be sustainable and based on reversible, traditional techniques and materials, as far as it is possible. If modern techniques and materials are considered essential for substantial conservation of some sites, they should be reversible in their nature, proven to be compatible with the existing landscape, and appropriately assessed before application, taking into consideration the integrity and authenticity of the cultural heritage site in question.
- e. The quality of design and execution of all levels of conservation interventions should match international standards and be managed and accepted by all relevant stakeholders.
- f. Emergency preventive conservation measures, based on scientific analysis, assessment of conditions, documentation, and observations, should be developed to provide a thorough understanding of the speed of deterioration of the cultural landscape, and subsequently prevent any further damage to its features by using various reversible conservation and maintenance approaches and techniques, such as the maintenance of the dry-stone terraces.
- g. A reburial strategy for vulnerable materials should be used for excavated archaeological remains, especially where the cultural heritage remains are rapidly deteriorating and add little to a visitor's experience.
- h. The Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir has to be permanently and systematically maintained, in order to keep its features in good condition and ensure the safety of the users of the property. Maintenance should be based on holistic strategies and programmes.
- i. All the features of the cultural landscape should be comprehensively documented. The documentation process should be conducted carefully and precede any conservation interventions undertaken on the property.
- j. A monitoring strategy for the maintenance of the property should be developed to provide systematic feedback on the impacts of conservation measures. This strategy should be based on an environmental assessment of the property, and on monthly, quarterly, and annual reports.
- k. Small cultural features that have not yet been investigated should not be considered as insignificant sites, but instead as unique sites with high potential of being significant. Any physical intervention or development activity undertaken should be properly evaluated and preceded by a thorough impact assessment.
- l. A conservation laboratory should be established in Battir to conduct needed research on a number of potential conservation materials, techniques, and approaches.
- m. A conservation manual should be developed for the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir using a multidisciplinary approach. The manual will guide all management and physical conservation interventions on the property, taking into consideration that every site has its own unique physical, social, political, and financial context.
- n. Particular attention should be paid to the system of traditional paths (principal and secondary) running through the valleys and agricultural terraces. This system has to be restored in order to improve the accessibility of the areas.
- o. The property is covered with ancient olive trees, some of them growing on terraces and some of them enclosed by dry-stone walls. The traditional methods of growing olive trees should be protected and the terraces that have eroded should be rehabilitated with traditional materials (stones) and building methods. New materials and techniques, especially concrete blocks, cannot be used.
- p. The traditional water rights and irrigation customs and the irrigation structures should be preserved through sustainable interventions.

### **Policy 2:**

**The vernacular architecture of Battir should be sustainably conserved and revitalised according to the urban regulation plan and through the creation of new economic and social incentives that encourage residents and the private sector to rehabilitate buildings instead of demolishing them.**

To safeguard the vernacular architecture of Battir for future generations, the following strategies are proposed:

- a. Integrate the management and conservation plans of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir with the urban regulation plan for Battir. This integration should take into consideration the local economic and social dynamics, thus balancing conservation and new infrastructure.
- b. The cultural heritage sites of Battir should not be condemned, destroyed, or stripped of their authentic functions or architectural components, including original windows, doors, and roofs.
- c. The village council of Battir has to develop new building codes, taking into consideration the unique significance of the village's traditional stone buildings and other architectural and agricultural landmarks designated as part of this unique cultural landscape. These codes should also include clear specifications for various alterations to existing and new buildings, e.g. building heights, shop fronts, fencing, building materials, and street furniture.
- d. Any new infrastructure or superstructure constructed on the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir, such as paved roads, public lighting, signage, or street furniture, should respect the existing character of the area, and be based on cultural landscape and environmental assessments to minimise any potential negative impact on the cultural landscape.
- e. The current and planned road network in Battir should be reassessed to avoid potential damage to the cultural landscape, especially the agricultural terraces and dry-stone walls.
- f. Boundaries and buffer zones for the heritage sites should be delineated and enforced through land-use zoning, taking into consideration the long and complex history of human activity in this area.
- g. The property should be conserved in order to safeguard and understand its diversity, integrity, and cultural context.
- h. The Ministry of Tourism and Agriculture and the Battir Village Council should inventory and assess the agricultural terraces and dry-stone landscapes in order to prioritise protection, conservation, and renovation interventions.

### **Policy 3:**

**Conserve the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir as a unique cultural property, including its caves, cliffs, springs, aqueducts, dry-stone masonry, historical buildings, archaeological sites, ancient roads, monumental trees, etc.**

The following strategies are proposed to implement this policy:

- a. Integrate the conservation of the property with national and local cultural, educational, and economic strategies.
- b. Ensure that new houses and buildings fit harmoniously with the property's cultural heritage. It is important that any new construction fits into the traditional context, especially within or near the protected property.
- c. In cooperation with the village council other stakeholders, designate core and buffer zones to conserve the cultural heritage on the property by imposing land-use restrictions in these areas.
- d. Implement high-quality, sustainable development and activities within the protected buffer zone based on a holistic archaeological and environmental impact assessment. Residents should be encouraged to enhance and sustain the human and cultural dynamics inside these zones, which will contribute to preserving the intrinsic character of the property.
- e. The cultural landscape surrounding Battir should be protected from any negative side effects

from chemical pesticides from nearby farms. This strategy should be undertaken in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and farmers themselves by developing organic alternatives to pesticides and other solutions;

- f. The footpaths used for agriculture and tourism should be redefined, classified, and rehabilitated. These paths are necessary to move through the property, especially when travelling through the terraced slopes.

**Policy 4:**

**Any new archaeological excavations in the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir should be as minimal as possible while still achieving necessary research objectives. The excavations should utilise non-destructive techniques as much as possible, and be accompanied by conservation, interpretation, and publication plans.**

To implement this policy, the following strategies are proposed:

- a. New archaeological research is allowed only if it is based on a comprehensive research plan consistent with applicable conservation and management policies, the research plan should include conservation and interpretation programmes for artefacts found during excavations.
- b. Whenever archaeological excavations are undertaken, they should involve non-destructive methods and techniques, such as remote sensing, geophysical surveys, aerial surveys, oral evidence, etc. Those in charge of the excavation should not destroy any more heritage evidence than is necessary for the fulfilment of scientific objectives.
- c. Archaeological artefacts should not be left exposed to potential damage after being excavated. Unverified features or parts, which cannot be presented to visitors or maintained properly, should be reburied, as in the case of fragile mosaic floors, until the appropriate management and conservation solutions are found and put in place.
- d. Salvage excavations should precede any development project or any alteration of the land.
- e. The costs of archaeological work necessitated by development projects are a legitimate part of the development costs themselves. This includes the costs of undertaking archaeological and environmental impact assessments, excavations, and any other mitigating measures necessary to conserve or relocate any of the archaeological components in question.

**Policy 5:**

**The Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir should be holistically and meaningfully interpreted and presented to visitors and the local community alike.**

The property suffers from poor presentation and interpretation. Communication materials should be developed using the following strategies:

- a. The interpretation and presentation of the property should emerge from a holistic interpretive approach designed for the entire area, and should be based on effective engagement of related stakeholders.
- b. The interpretation should be based on the cultural values of Battir, and should be conveyed to visitors through the use of modern technologies, databanks, information systems, and virtual presentation techniques.
- c. Both the walking routes within the property and the capacity of local tour guides should be enhanced.
- d. New modes of presentation and interpretation should be developed, such as an interpretation centre, museum, informational signs, attractive written materials, audio-visual presentations, 3D models, etc.

**Policy 6:**

**Those working on projects associated with the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir should receive systematic technical and management training in cooperation with related national and international institutions, such as ICCROM and ICOMOS.**

The aim of this policy is to train competent professionals, staff, and volunteers to conserve and manage the property by adopting the following strategies:

- a. Provide systematic training programmes to reinforce the local capacity of professionals, staff, and volunteers working on projects related to the property, including management, restoration, documentation, maintenance, interpretation, education, etc.
- b. Begin building management and conservation capacity in Battir by conducting a careful assessment of key professions and skills, and initiating the technical training programmes needed for future conservation activities.
- c. Recruit qualified employees to manage and conserve the cultural landscape from the local communities, as far as it is possible, and provide them with necessary technical and professional training.
- d. Provide formal vocational tourism training in Battir for tourism related services, including guiding, marketing, hospitality skills, etc.

**Policy 7:**

**Update the management and legislative frameworks regarding cultural heritage and tourism, so that they are comprehensive, flexible, and reflect the richness and diversity of Palestinian cultural landscapes.**

The following strategies should be used:

- a. The scope of any new law should cover all components of cultural landscapes from prehistory until the present time, taking into consideration the provisions of the World Heritage Convention.
- b. Different degrees of legal protection should be given to different classes of cultural landscapes, according to their significance.
- c. Any new cultural heritage law should include clear provisions requiring restitution for movable artefacts that were illegally taken from the Battir area.
- d. The available tourism law should be amended so that it supports cooperation between all relevant public institutions, and outlines the powers and responsibilities of the public and private sectors, as well as controlling the development and operations of tourism related enterprises in a more integrated and sustainable manner.

**Policy 8:**

**Promote public awareness of the importance of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir by developing sustainable outreach strategies and programmes.**

To do so, the following strategies are proposed:

- a. The property should be promoted as an integral part of the socio-economic context of Battir and surrounding communities. This can be done through using various outreach techniques, such as leaflets, lectures, site visits, etc.
- b. Engaging information on the property should be distributed to national media and used in the school curriculum to increase the awareness of the importance of this unique cultural landscape. This could be initiated by organising workshops on the value of the cultural landscape of Battir for schoolteachers and providing them with information.
- c. Organise a series of seasonal cultural activities on the property to demonstrate its cultural value and promote the intangible cultural heritage of the local community of Battir.

**Policy 9:**

**The tourism infrastructure of Battir should be developed to cater to various visitor categories, taking into account the vulnerability of the surrounding cultural landscape.**

The current tourism services in Battir are insufficient and can't meet the needs and expectations of tourists. Thus, the following strategies are recommended:

- a. Upgrade the tourism related infrastructure in a sustainable way so that it's compatible with the rest of the cultural landscape.
- b. Prioritise safety when developing tourism facilities and services, for example, ensuring that the hiking trails are safe.
- c. Distribute tourism related facilities more widely across the property to increase their economic impact on various sectors of the local community. The distribution of these facilities should be based on a comprehensive needs assessment and consultation with the local private sector and the village council.
- d. The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, in cooperation with other concerned stakeholders, especially the village council, should ensure that development of various tourism facilities are well integrated with the rest of the property.
- e. Sustainable tourism infrastructure should be included in any related public works and well coordinated with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and other related stakeholders.
- f. Encourage high quality and environmentally friendly communications about the property that are responsive to the needs of the tourism sector.
- g. Ensure that an environmental impact assessments (EIA) is conducted for each new tourism-related project.

**Policy 10:**

**Adopt an integrated approach to the conservation of the cultural landscape and the development of tourism services based on the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders, organisations, and local community members, with the goal of balancing the needs of all the various actors.**

The following strategies should be adopted:

- a. Income generation and job-creation activities should be initiated with the goal of encouraging the residents of Battir to set up community-based organisations.
- b. The community of Battir should be the primary beneficiary of any tourism related activities. Local residents should be prioritised in any training, employment generation, or other type of economic activity relevant to tourism development in the area.

**Policy 11:**

**The urban environment of Battir and the surrounding cultural landscape should be cleaned and beautified to making them more attractive to tourists.**

The following strategies are recommended:

- a. The village centre should be equipped with better urban amenities, footpaths, and appropriate transportation networks. Developments such as these are prerequisites for developing Battir as an attractive tourism destination for both local and international tourists.
- b. Beautification projects should be undertaken in the village of Battir, such as improving street infrastructure, signage, pavement, and access and egress roads.
- c. Informational signs should be posted and standardised both inside and along the roads leading to the property through collaboration between the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, the village council of Battir, and the Ministry of Transportation.
- d. Attention should be given to the cleanliness of the property. A new solid waste management system needs to be adopted that would be underpinned with social and public awareness



programmes to control random dumping. This initiative would enhance tourism as well as improving the living conditions in the village;

- e. Any amenities, such as parking lots, bus stops, benches, markets, sightseeing platforms, signposting, etc., must be compatible with the conservation and management plan.

**Policy 12:**

**Develop new tourism products in Battir based on its remarkable cultural landscape and identity.**

The following strategies are proposed:

- a. Enhance existing tourism products and supplement them with new products related to agro-tourism, eco-tourism, participatory tourism, etc.
- b. Diversify the tourism industry of Battir by promoting it as a hub of cultural tourism equipped with facilities such as restaurants, guest houses, safe and beautiful pedestrian footpaths, etc.
- c. Encourage national and local cultural groups, especially those in the performing arts, to schedule year-round artistic events and performances in Battir.

**Policy 13:**

**Develop promotional and marketing materials to present the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir as an attractive and meaningful tourism destination.**

The following initiatives from the public and private sectors are required to ensure Battir is a popular tourist destination:

- a. Promote the image of Battir as a cultural and eco-tourism destination.
- b. Create a holistic promotion and marketing strategy, based on quantitative and qualitative data.
- c. Develop new tourism packages to integrate the cultural landscape with tourism facilities and services.
- d. Allocate adequate public funds to create more effective promotion and marketing tourism strategies.
- e. Develop online marketing for the cultural landscape of Battir.

**Policy 14: Conserve the biodiversity and ecosystem of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir.**

The property's ecosystems should be conserved using the following strategies:

- a. Ensure the sustainable use of Battir's ecological resources using both traditional and modern practices, such as:
  - Improving biodiversity by creating "green areas;"
  - Encouraging the plantation of trees on private property to control soil and water pollution; and
  - Encouraging vegetable gardens at private houses to maintain the existence of productive agricultural plots within built-up areas.
- b. Rehabilitate the terraces in order to prevent erosion or landslides and to regulate the surface water.
- c. Implement a species conservation and recovery programme that would include activities such as removing invasive plants in favour of native ones.

**Policy 15:**

**Conserve the hydrography, geomorphology, and geology of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir.**

The following strategies should be followed:

- a. Perform chemical analyses on the soil to determine the pollution problems in the region, as well as determine the effects of pollution on crop growth and water quality.
- b. Set up a monitoring programme to determine the extent of erosion in the valley.
- c. Develop a public awareness programme that teaches the local community how to conserve agricultural terraces and how to prevent erosion, mud-cracking, water drainage, etc., in order to replenish the soil in the area.

**Policy 16:**

**Establish a documentation centre for the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir to gather data related to archaeological research and conservation interventions. Access to this database should be open to all researchers and the general public without discrimination.**

To achieve this policy, the following strategies must be in place:

- a. Collect information on previous work carried out at the archaeological sites on the property. This is necessary to provide comparison information on the speed of deterioration of the sites and to prioritise areas in immediate need of conservation.
- b. Conduct a holistic assessment of all the cultural landscape features on the property. The data gathered will be used as a documentary resource, providing comprehensive knowledge about these sites before and after excavations and conservation interventions.
- c. Establish a digital databank for the movable cultural landscape artefacts, including digital photos, basic documentary information, etc.

**Policy 17:**

**Allocate an annual budget for the conservation of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir based on its real needs.**

To do so, the following strategies are proposed:

- a. Adequate financial resources must be allocated for increasing the capacity of human resources relevant to the management and conservation of the cultural landscape of Battir.
- b. An annual public budget should be allocated to keep the cultural landscape of Battir in a good state of conservation.

**Timeframe**

This document proposes short-, mid-, and long-term policies for the sustainable safeguarding and management of the cultural landscape of Battir. The vision for these policies is to create an integrated and flexible process that will be initiated within a timeframe of fifteen years. They are dynamic policies that should be continuously monitored, amended, and adjusted whenever necessary.

Reviewing and monitoring the management plan

The conservation policies proposed above should be continuously reviewed and periodically monitored to evaluate their overall effectiveness, and to draw lessons from the experience gained in the course of their implementation. This will ensure that all policies are useful and prevent any further physical damage. Whenever deficiencies are found or new circumstances arise, then these policies should be revised accordingly.

## **Conclusion**

The Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir is endowed with many significant cultural heritage resources. These resources must be carefully managed, conserved, and valorised to provide a wide range of cultural and economic benefits, especially for the local community. The main challenge is to come up with sustainable conservation and valorisation policies. The proposed policies outlined in this management plan can be applied to various cultural landscape components of the property, with special attention placed on the historical old town of Battir.

The management and conservation policies listed above have been designed to conserve and manage the cultural landscape resources of the property within their holistic cultural and social contexts. These policies are seen as the planning tools necessary to ensure effective sustainable conservation and valorisation interventions, as well as to meaningfully interpret and present the value of this cultural landscape to visitors. These policies will help to conserve this unique property while, at the same time, enhancing the socio-economic status of local communities.







## ANNEXE 4

# SUMMARY OF BATTIR CASE AT THE ISRAELI HIGHER COURT



Ghiath Nasser, Law Office  
**Briefing on the Wall Case in Battir Village**

19 January 2013

Below is a brief summary on the latest developments on the Wall Case in Battir village.

1. On 22 August 2011, the Israeli Finance Minister signed a new land confiscation order in Battir village for the purpose of the Wall construction. The order was published on 19 September 2011 in the Israeli Official Gazette.
2. An additional order was issued by the Military Governor in the West Bank. The order carried the number of 05-85, and it postulated the confiscation or seizure of the land in which the Wall is to be erected.
3. According to the law, those affected by the confiscation of the land may object to the confiscation order before the Confiscation Advisory Committee (hereinafter Committee), which is a judiciary body mandated to exercise judicial control over the confiscation order and persuade the Finance Minister to repeal it or amend it or uphold it.
4. Hence, on 17 November 2011, I lodged, on behalf of the population of Battir village and the Village Council, an objection opposing the land confiscation order for the purpose of Wall construction before the abovementioned Committee, and I called for annulment of the decision since the construction of the Wall would cause severe damage to the area and to the population of Battir village as well as to the agricultural land in the village.
5. The Objections Committee held several sessions to discuss the case, and I brought witnesses and experts to give testimony before the Committee concerning the damages that would be caused by the Wall. In addition, I submitted reports prepared by ecological experts to the Committee.
6. Most members of the abovementioned Committee were from different government offices, and in spite of the numerous evidence that we put forward before the Committee, we felt during the various sessions that the members of the Committee were greatly sympathizing with the position of the army. The army claimed before the Committee that the construction of the Wall was necessitated by security concerns.
7. On 9 September 2011, the Committee sent to the undersigned a copy of the decision of the Advisory Committee indicating the rejection of the objection and the approval of the confiscation order. In its decision the Committee deemed the construction of the Wall stemmed from security concerns, and that it saw nothing in the order that was unreasonable or damaging to the village population or area, and therefore it was not necessary for the Committee to annul the order or interfere.
8. The Finance Minister approved the decision of the Advisory Committee.
9. Following the issuance of the decision in October 2010, the army conducted a tour for journalists in the area and informed them the case was closed, the objection rejected and the confiscation order approved. As a result, the army intended to launch Wall construction works in the area as soon as possible.
10. On 19 October 2012, the army sent land surveyors to the confiscated land and demarcated the route of the Wall. At once the village population realized the intention of the army to start construction works.

11. On 22 October 2012, I filed an urgent appeal to the Israeli High Court challenging the land confiscation order of the Finance Minister and also challenging the decision of the Advisory Committee that approved the Finance Minister's land confiscation order. Moreover, I requested the annulment of all confiscation decisions and professed that the route of the Wall was illegal and in contradiction with the international law.
12. In addition to the abovementioned appeal, I lodged a restraining order against the construction of the Wall in the area until the case a final decision has been taken on the case.
13. On 22 October 2012, the Israeli High Court issued a temporary decision preventing the construction of the Wall in the area until further notice. The Court asked the army to reply to the appeal within 14 days.
14. Concerning the question raised in the correspondences on why not wait until the High Court reaches a final decision on the case, it must be mentioned here that the restraining order was only a temporary measure "until further notice" and not a fixed order to remain until the case is dealt with at the High Court. Thus the Court may annul the abovementioned restraining order at any stage of the case and before reaching a final decision on it. In fact, this had happened in similar previous cases on the Wall that had been brought before the High Court in different parts of the West Bank in which the Court had not in the first place issued a restraining order or had annulled a restraining order before the case was closed. As a result the army started the construction of the Wall before the case had been finally decided on by the High Court.
15. It is worth mentioning that the Israeli High Court failed to respect the Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice in the Hague. In fact, the Israeli High Court maintained that the construction of the Wall was necessitated by security concerns. Moreover, the Israeli High Court rejected most of the hundreds of cases concerning the Wall construction in different parts of the West Bank. Only very few cases were consummated at the court for the interest of Palestinians. Accordingly, there is risk if we wait until the High Court reaches a final decision on the case because it may reject the case or annul the restraining order at any stage, and in the event this takes place the army will immediately start the construction of the Wall and no time will be available for further action.
16. It is worth mentioning as well that in its replies to the case on November 2012 and 15 January 2013, the army requested the cancellation of the restraining order before reaching a final decision on the case for security reasons as it claimed.
17. On 12 December 2012, a hearing was held before the High Court attended by the concerned parties.
18. The High Court issued a decision at the end of the hearing requesting the army to reconsider the route of the Wall especially with regard to a 500-meter section of the Wall in front of the village. In addition, the Court requested the army to respond to this issue to the Court while reserving the right of all concerned parties to respond to the army.
19. In the last response dated 15 January 2013, the army informed the Court that with regard to the small section of the wall which is about 500 meters long, instead of using reinforced concrete blocks the army will use fence and that it sees no possibility to change the route of the Wall. Moreover, the army said it will keep the route of the Wall as it is reserving at the same time its right to reconstruct the Wall using reinforced concrete blocks if it found the fence would not endure. In its response, the army asked as well for the reconsideration of the restraining order and its quick annulment since the army was desirous to start the construction of the Wall as soon as possible.

20. Now we have the right to respond to the army's response mentioned above and then the Court will issue a decision on how to proceed in handling the case.

21. We are always ready to respond to any questions and make necessary clarifications pertaining to the case.

Respectfully

Ghiath Nasser  
Attorney-at-law





## ANNEXE 5

# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE IN PALESTINE BATTIR REGION AS A CASE STUDY



## **CULTURAL LANDSCAPE IN PALESTINE** **Battir Region as a Case Study**

Prepared by the Palestinian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in cooperation with Dr. Ahmed Hammad and Dr. Hamed Salem

### **CULTURAL SETTINGS**

#### **PREVIOUS STUDIES**

There are three main sources which we can follow to reconstruct Battir history. The first is the primary historical resources and the related secondary historical explanations of them. The second is the archeological records based on surveys and excavations, and the third source is new data collected from the field visits.

We had little primary information about the village at its history until the 19th century. It is still one of the problems to have an accurate identification of the village with ancient resources. However, it is acceptable now to identify Battir with Bethther mention on the early historical resources. Other names such as Baethar and Bether or Beth-ter is reported by biblical resources are still debatable. The following is a review of Battir in these resources.

1. The Greek Version of the Bible mention a city with the name Baethar, which is to be identified with Bether and Battir. The texts states:

**24** *And behold also Sadoc, and all the Levites were with him, bearing the ark of the covenant of the Lord from Baethar: and they set down the ark of God; and Abiathar went up, until all the people had passed out of the city. 25 And the king said to Sadoc, Carry back the ark of God into the city: if I should find favour in the eyes of the Lord, then will he bring me back, and he will shew me it and its beauty (King II: 15: 24).*

It is difficult to identify the exact location of Baether, but it could be Bethar.

2. Bethar sounds to be mentioned as Baiter, one of the cities of Juduea (Jashua 15). This however is mentioned only on the Greek translation of the Bible, Septuagint (Jashua 15:30)), but not on other versions.

This is the inheritance of the tribe of the children of Juda. 21 And their cities were cities belonging to the tribe of the children of Juda on the borders of Edom by the wilderness, and Baeseleel, and Ara, and Asor, 22 and Icam, and Regma, and Aruel, 23 and Cades, and Asorionain, and Maenam, 24 and Balmaenan, and their villages, 25 and the cities of Aseron, this is Asor, 26 and Sen, and Salmaa, and Molada, 27 and Seri, and Baephalath, 28 and Cholaseola, and Beersabee; and their villages, and their hamlets, 29 Bala and Bacoc, and Asom, 30 and Elboudad, and Baethel (βαιθηλ, and Herma, 31 and Sekelac, and Macharim, and Sethennac, 32 and Labos, and Sale, and Eromoth; twenty-nine cities, and their villages.

3. The name Bethar appeared again in the Songs of Solomon:  
*“Until the cool of the day when the shadows flee away, Turn, my beloved, and be like a gazelle Or a young stag on the mountains of Bether.” Song of Solomon 2: 17*  
However, the mountains of Bethar are not identified yet and could be the Mountains of Battir.
4. One of the major secondary resources describing the story of Bethar during the Roman period is found on found in Butz (2003: 249), he wrote:  
*Bar-Kokhba’s end came in 135. Jerusalem not being suitable to withstand a siege, he led the remnant of his army to the village of Bethar (the present Battir), which is located on high ground about 10 miles southwest of Jerusalem, 25 miles from the Dead Sea and 35 miles from the*

*Mediterranean. The dimensions of the ancient town were roughly rectangular, with a north-south length of about 600 meters and an east-west width of about 200 meters. The south half of the town was fortified.[431] These dimensions plus the fact that the estimates for the Jewish population of Palestine of the time range from a low of 500,000 to a high of 2.5 million make it unlikely that Bar-Kokhba's Bethar army numbered as many as 50,000 men.[432]*

*The Romans laid siege to Bethar in the summer of 135, and Bar-Kokhba's resistance collapsed in August. The Romans broke into the fortress and Bar-Kokhba was killed in that final battle.*

*For general reasons, it seems unlikely that the Romans carried out a massacre of the Jewish population of Bethar. The only "evidence" for a general massacre occurs in the Talmudic literature (including in this context the Midrash Rabbah), which for reasons unknown comments extensively on the siege of Bethar and its supposed aftermath. Except where noted, the Talmudic passages are reproduced in the Appendix to the book Bar-Kokhba by the archaeologist Yigael Yadin. The size of Bar-Kokhba's Bethar army is given as 200,000 men. Bar-Kokhba is said to have been so tough that, when the Romans catapulted missiles into his fort, he would intercept the missiles with his knee with such force that he would knock them back into the faces of the astonished Romans, killing many. The Talmud goes on to claim that the number of Jews killed by the Romans after the fortress fell was 4 billion "or as some say" 40 million, while the Midrash Rabbah reports 800 million martyred Jews. In order to reassure us that these figures are given in earnest, the necessarily accompanying events are set forth. The blood of the slain Jews reached to the nostrils of the Romans' horses and then, like a tidal wave, plunged a distance of one mile or four miles to the sea, carrying large boulders along with it, and staining the sea a distance of four miles out.*

*The Jewish school children of Bethar, according to the Talmudic literature, were of course not spared by the Romans, who are said to have wrapped each of them in his scroll and then burned all of them, the number of these school children having been either 64 million or at least 150,000 (the approximate present public school population of Washington, DC).*

This critical review of the Babylonian Talmudic story based on its exaggeration of the story and numbers of victims. The original texts states:

*'These are the eighty thousand battle trumpets which assembled in the city of Bethar when it was taken and men, women and children were slain until their blood run into the great sea. (Do you think it was near? It was six kilometers away.)*

*There were four hundred synagogues in the city of Bethar, and in every one were four hundred teachers of children, and each one had under him four hundred pupils, and when the enemy entered there, they pierced them with their staves, and when the enemy prevailed and captured them, they wrapped them in their scrolls and burnt them with fire.' Babylonian Talmud, Gittin 57-58*

5. Avi Yoneh (1976: 10) in his Roman gazetteer agrees with the identification of Bethther with Battir, though he identified it with Kh. el Hhaydm.
6. Later Byzantine identification maintained the same tradition of mentioning the name Betthar which is usually identified with Battir. The early travels of Bordeaux travel 333 mentioned Betthar as a major road station between Antipatris and Caesarea, 10 miles from Jerusalem.

From Jerusalem as follows:

*City of Nicopolis (Amwas) - miles xxii.*

*City of Lydda (Ludd) - miles x.*

*Change at Antipatris (Ras el-Ain) - miles x.*

*Change at Betthar (Tireh) - miles x.*

*City of Caesarea (Kaisarieh) - miles xvi.*

*Twenty – eight miles from thence on the left hand, as one goes towards Jerusalem, is a village (villa) named Bethar (Bethel, Beitin).*

7. This particular site may be identified with Bethora of the Madapa Mosaic map (Donner 1992). Later on Eusebius, History of the Church 4.6.1-4 reported about Bethar  
*The war reached its height in the eighteenth year of Hadrian in Bethar, which was a strong citadel not very far from Jerusalem. The siege lasted a long time before the rebels were driven to final destruction by famine and thirst and the instigator of their madness paid the penalty he deserved.*
8. Eusebius (Hist. Eccl. iv. 6), city named the city may be a variation a (Βεθθηρα, Βηθηρα,)—which agrees with the Battar; and he states that Bethar lay in the vicinity of Jerusalem. However, because of these identifications, other scholars had doubt the location of Bethar at Battir. They argue instead that Bethar is to be identified of et Tira south of Qalnsawah (Neef 1981 and Applebaum 1987), on the main Roman road connecting Caesarea with Antipatris. Therefore, the reference in the ancient texts may took place at this place but not around Battir. Later resources continue to mention Battir. The early Ottoman records (Huetteroth and Abdulfattah 1977: 115) recorded Battir as a small village in Liwa Quds (Nahiya Quds). It had 26 households with about 143 inhabitants. The village had 800 olive trees.

### **EARLY ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPLORAIONS OF BATTIR**

Robinson (Robinson 1857 :185) noted Wady Bittier and a small fountain called Haud Kibriyan without giving any details.

Cunningham Geikie D.D. (1887):

*About a mile beyond Welekeh lay the village of Battir, on the south-west, high on a slope pleasantly banked with fine green terraces, a sparkling rivulet flowing down from it towards us, while the ancient road to Gaza ran up the hill through the village street. Nothing could be more inviting than this quiet nook, with its richly irrigated grain-patches and gardens, dotted with olive- and fig-trees, and fitted beyond many for the vine and mulberry.*

Guerin (1869: 387-395) was the first to identify Kh. el Yahud with Betar. Since then many archaeological surveys were conducted at the site.

The Survey of Western Palestine identified Battir village with Bethar (Conder and Kitchner 1883: 21) and recorded Battir as a

*A village of moderate size on the precipitous slope of a deep valley, which bends sharply, the hill on this the place stands projecting at the bend of the valley. The houses stand upon rock terraces, and there is a rocky scarp below; thus from the north the place is very strong; whilst on the south a narrow neck between two ravine heads connects the hill with the main ridge. The valleys east and west are steep and deep. The spring above the village is large and good; the water is conducted down from it west of the houses in a cement-lined channel, and runs into a large reservoir, the aqueduct suddenly at a broken arch, of modern masonry and pointed form, the pier being over the east wall of the reservoir, so that the water pours down from it in a cascade. From the reservoir the water finds its way to neat vegetable gardens in the valley beneath; these occupy all the space under the rocky scarps at the junction of the main northern valley with the steep ravine (west of the village) in which the reservoir us built. Near the spring are caves and niches, with an effaced Greek inscription.*

*The village is badly built of stone, and contains two Mukams that are rock-cut tombs about a mile to the east.*

The Survey also documented the site of Khirbet el Yahud (Ibid: 128) describing it as “a rocky scarp on the brow of the hill and traces of ruins”

In 1874 Clermont-Ganneau (1896: 463-469) discovered a Latin inscription curved in the rock next to the main spring which he claims mentioning detachments of the fifth (Macedonica) and the tenth (Claudia) legions. This document is often used to verify the story of Bethar.

Zikermann (1906) reported on his survey on the site of Kh. El Yahud, followed by Carroll (1923-24) who draw the first plan of the site.

An antiquity collector known as Edward Perry Warren (1860-1928) had a unique cup from Battir which is now located on the British museum.

Bagatti (1983: 26) reported ruins of fortress, mosaic pavement in probable church and 2nd century pagan inscription.

The British records indicate that the village had “Foundations of buildings, pool, caves, mosaic pavement”, and described the site of Kh. el Yahud as including “Remains of fort, drafted masonry, rock-cut caves and tombs, column bases, cisterns, press”. (Government of Palestine 1944).

Kochavi (1972) survey of the 1968 indicated more than one site in the vicinity of Battir. Namely:

1. Kh. El- Yahudi or el Yahud is located on top of a hill. The collected sherds were from south and eastern part and belonged to the Iron I, II, Persian, Hellenistic and Roman periods.
2. Ain le Balad toward the centre
3. Kh. Abu Shawan is a settlement which with the size of 150 \* 250 with buildings from the Roman and Early and Late Arab Islamic periods.
4. Ein Jami is located between b Battir and Husan .. used by it had old pool and canals. Scattered of sherds from the Iron II, Persian, Roman- Byzantine periods.
5. To the east of Battir the survey identified a main

The major archaeological project was conducted by Ussishkin (1993) who conducted trial excavations at Kh. El Yahud claiming that the excavation was a response to intensive buildings at the site, though the site was away from the village urban expansion. He claims that the excavations confirmed that the site is the location where the events of Bar Kochba took place. The excavations recovered a fortification wall with semi-circular buttress at the southwest side. Three strata were identified to the Iron age II, Hellenistic and Roman periods. However, the best dated materials are based on the coins (1993: 93) which belonged to the Hellenistic period, a date before the event took place. Also only few pottery sherds were published to give a general understanding of the cultural history and were limited only to the Roman period (Singer 1993).

## **ANALYSIS OF BATTIR HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL VALUE**

It is not possible to know the history of Battir before the Iron Age II period. The early settlements were built at Kh. El Yahud and Kh. Abu Shawan, and continue throughout the Roman period. The settlement shifted to nearby places such as Ein Jam', Husan and Kh. Umm el Shaqef located to the south east where the sites continue to be used during the later periods. It is more likely that the settlement shifted toward the current place of Battir village from the beginning of the Mamluke period through the early and late Ottoman periods. The village starts to flourish during the 1950's until today.

Battir modern history suggests the uniqueness of this place. The first train railway station connecting Jerusalem with Haifa was established in 1882 and since then helped to flourish the area. Al- Mustafa (1959) reported that the majority of the village inhabitants were employed in services related to the railway and train services. Artuf history in the 1936 revolt is connected to

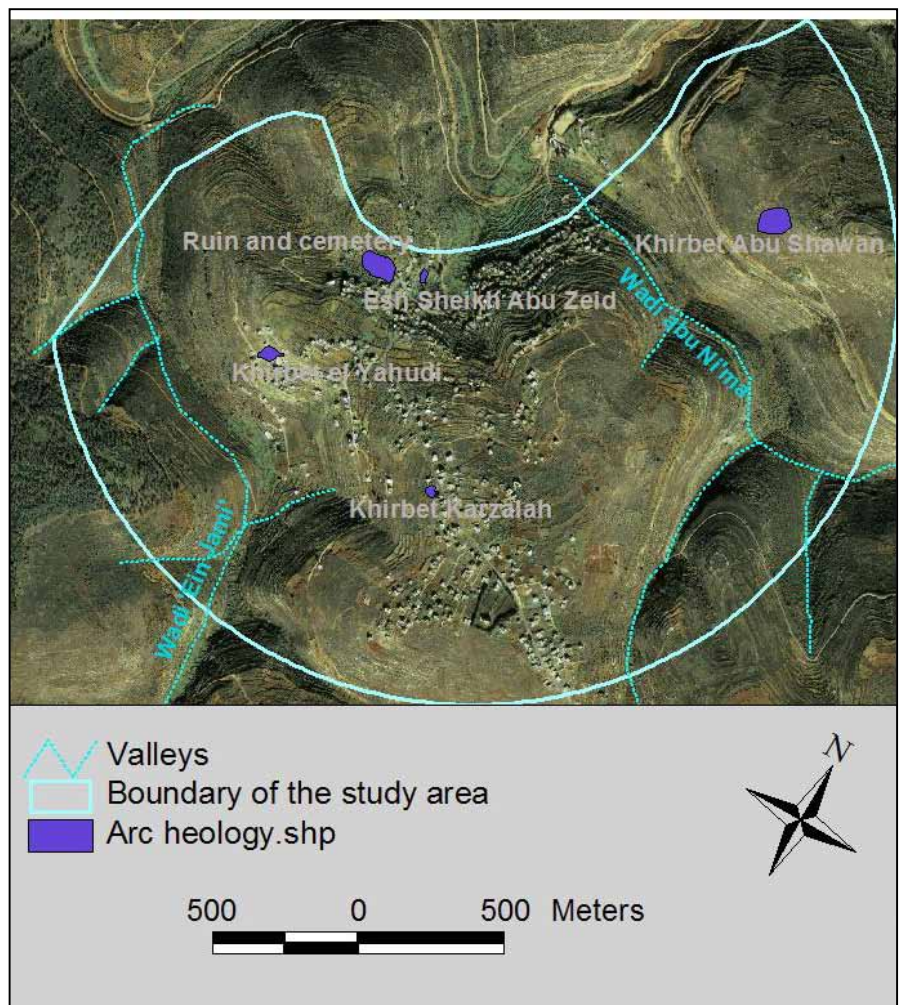


the known Artuf battle. Abdul el Qader was stationed in used Battir Mountains as in his strategy. The women of Battir played a major role in these battles (van Teeflen 2001).

During later decades, villagers reported that the station location lead to a special agreement between the Jordanians and Israelis in the known Rhodes armistice agreements of 1949. Thanks to this agreement, the villagers were allowed to cross the border to cultivate their lands, though they reported that many were killed as a result. The agreement was imposed until the second Intifada.

Previous archaeological fieldworks in Battir region did not give a complete history of the changing landscape of the region. The case may be that previous surveys and excavations were biased by historical accounts. However, based on our field visits, many cultural resources were not documented. Several quarries, lime kilns, tombs, muntars and terraces were not fully studied which were noted in our field visits.

For conducting the analysis and specifying the historical value of the study area, identification of the most important sites was done using the British Mandate Survey maps since 1933 (Map 6) as well as the information from the field survey. The analysis of the value of each site will depend mainly on the age of each site. Hence the section belonging to historical and archeological value in Table 2 will present two main components; these are: number of sites and will be denoted the number of historical and archeological sites in each part of the landscape, and the importance or historical value of each site that will based mainly on the historical age of each site (Table 2).



**Map 6:** Historical and archeological sites of importance in Battir area.

## RESEARCH TEAM MEMBERS

- Dr. Hamdan Taha: General Coordinator of World Heritage Project in Palestine
- Ahmed Rjoob: Filed Coordinator of World Heritage Project in Palestine
- Mohamed Jaradat: Coordinator of the project
- Dr. Ahmed Hammad: Cultural and natural landscape expert
- Dr. Hamed Salem: Archaeological expert





## ANNEXE 6

### ANNEX TO THE COMPARATIVE STUDY



## **PREFACE**

***In preparing the nomination dossier for Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir, the Group responsible undertook a detailed comparative study to understand better the outstanding universal values of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir in comparison to other sites already on the List.***

***This detailed study has helped the Group to understand better the very specific elements of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir in comparison to other sites.***

## **CONCLUSION**

The Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir is being nominated mainly because of the presence of man in a very green valley landscape thanks to the availability of water and the cultivation in manmade terraces along the slopes of the valley.

The proposal of Battir is unique. The List includes a number of cultural landscapes that can bear similarities but Battir has unique features that are not represented on the List.

The main comparative elements:

### *Irrigation system and management*

There are some similarities in some other sites but the system in the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir is unique. Systems represented from countries close by are underground systems whilst that of property is above ground. Furthermore the system of measuring the water to be distributed with the eight major families of the village is unique.

### *Terraced fields*

There are a number of examples but these are mainly linked to rice and vineyards.

### *Dry-stone walls*

There are some similarities in other sites but the ones in the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir are much older and are used for different cultivations. In the other sites the terraces are mainly for rice or vines only.

### *Cultivation*

Most of those already on the List are linked to one cultivation type only. the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir is not.

### *Deep valleys*

The Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir is unique in this. The other examples are mainly mountainous areas which is not the case here though the valley is very deep. Furthermore the green valley is due to the existence of springs and not of heavy rains.

### *Agricultural watchtowers or guardrooms [re `palaces`]*

There are similarities but the architecture of these security towers is entirely different.

## COMPARATIVE LIST

Some examples of cultural landscapes on the List:

### **Austria: Hallstatt-Dachstein / Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape**

This is mainly a collection of villages around a lake that developed there due to the existence of salt deposits since ancient times. So the site is mainly linked to natural resources and not to agriculture or the adaptation of the landscape.

### **Austria/Hungary: Fertö / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape**

The presence of man over millennia around this lake is testified in the rural architecture and the palaces surrounding the lakes. The site is mainly linked to the resources of the lake.

### **Canada: Landscape of Grand Pré**

Situated in the southern Minas Basin of Nova Scotia, the Grand Pré marshland and archaeological sites constitute a cultural landscape bearing testimony to the development of agricultural farmland using dykes and the aboiteau wooden sluice system, started by the Acadians in the 17th century and further developed and maintained by the Planters and present-day inhabitants.

The similarity with the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir is therefore in the development of agricultural farmland but this site is linked to a specific system of dykes.

### **China: Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System**

Construction of the Dujiangyan irrigation system began in the 3rd century B.C. This system still controls the waters of the Minjiang River and distributes it to the fertile farmland of the Chengdu plains.

The comparison with the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir is in the irrigation system. The main difference is that the system depends on the river whilst that of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir depends on spring water coming from higher ground. The irrigation system is also very different.

### **China: West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou**

The West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou is a man made landscape around an enormous lake.

The cultural landscape of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir is natural but man adapted it to cultivate.

### **Colombia: Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia**

An exceptional example of a sustainable and productive cultural landscape that is unique and representative of a tradition that is a strong symbol for coffee growing areas worldwide.

This landscape is linked to coffee growing as a sole and unique cultivation. The Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir is very different. It also does not have the same type of irrigation system.

### **Cuba: Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the South-East of Cuba**

The remains of the 19th-century coffee plantations in the foothills of the Sierra Maestra are unique evidence of a pioneer form of agriculture in a difficult terrain. They throw considerable light on the economic, social, and technological history of the Caribbean and Latin American region.

This is another landscape linked to one product, again coffee growing. There is no similarity with the irrigation system of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir.

**Ethiopia: Konso Cultural Landscape**

Konso Cultural Landscape is a 55km<sup>2</sup> arid property of stone walled terraces and fortified settlements in the Konso highlands of Ethiopia. It constitutes a spectacular example of a living cultural tradition stretching back 21 generations (more than 400 years) adapted to its dry hostile environment.

This site does have similarities with the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir in that it has terraces and fortified settlements to protect that heritage. But it does not have the spring water of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir and its system of irrigation.

**France: The Causses and the Cévennes, Mediterranean agro-pastoral Cultural Landscape**

This 302,319 ha property, in the southern part of central France, is a mountain landscape interspersed by deep valleys that is representative of the relationship between agro-pastoral systems and their biophysical environment, notably through drailles or drove roads.

This site was mainly nominated for the transhumance system of pastoral systems. the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir is not known for the rearing of animals or for the movement of animals along the valleys.

**Hungary: Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape**

The cultural landscape of Tokaj graphically demonstrates the long tradition of wine production in this region of low hills and river valleys. The intricate pattern of vineyards, farms, villages and small towns, with their historic networks of deep wine cellars, illustrates every facet of the production of the famous Tokaj wines, the quality and management of which have been strictly regulated for nearly three centuries.

This landscape is linked only to the production of wine. It has no links with the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir.

**Indonesia: Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the Subak System as a Manifestation of the Tri Hita Karana Philosophy**

The cultural landscape of Bali consists of five rice terraces and their water temples that cover 19,500 ha. The temples are the focus of a cooperative water management system of canals and weirs, known as subak, that dates back to the 9th century. Included in the landscape is the 18th-century Royal Water Temple of Pura Taman Ayun, the largest and most impressive architectural edifice of its type on the island.

This site does have similarities with the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir due to its terraces and water management system. However these terraces are linked to rice plantations only and the landscape is also linked to one religion, which is not the case in the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir.

**Mexico: Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities of Tequila**

The 34,658 ha site, between the foothills of the Tequila Volcano and the deep valley of the Rio Grande River, is part of an expansive landscape of blue agave, shaped by the culture of the plant used since the 16th century to produce tequila spirit and for at least 2,000 years to make fermented drinks and cloth. Within the landscape are working distilleries reflecting the growth in the international consumption of tequila in the 19th and 20th centuries.

This site has similarities with the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir in that the deep valley is exploited. But that is the only similarity. This valley is exploited for one particular

plant to make drinks and cloth. That is not the case in the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir.

#### **Mongolia: Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape**

The 121,967-ha Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape encompasses an extensive area of pastureland on both banks of the Orkhon River and includes numerous archaeological remains dating back to the 6th century.

This site is mainly linked to religion and to pastureland and has no similarities with the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir.

#### **Nigeria: Sukur Cultural Landscape**

The Sukur Cultural Landscape, with the Palace of the Hidi (Chief) on a hill dominating the villages below, the terraced fields and their sacred symbols, and the extensive remains of a former flourishing iron industry, is a remarkably intact physical expression of a society and its spiritual and material culture.

The main link with the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir is the terraced fields. The rest however is very different. The Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir has no industrial activity linked to it.

#### **Oman: Aflaj Irrigation Systems of**

The property includes five aflaj irrigation systems and is representative of some 3,000 such systems still in use in Oman. The origins of this system of irrigation may date back to AD 500, but archaeological evidence suggests that irrigation systems existed in this extremely arid area as early as 2500 BC. Using gravity, water is channelled from underground sources or springs to support agriculture and domestic use. The fair and effective management and sharing of water in villages and towns is still underpinned by mutual dependence and communal values and guided by astronomical observations. Numerous watchtowers built to defend the water systems form part of the site reflecting the historic dependence of communities on the aflaj system. Threatened by falling level of the underground water table, the aflaj represent an exceptionally well-preserved form of land use.

This site has many similarities with the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir in that it depends on irrigation systems coming from underground springs. But the landscape is in no way similar. There are no terraces and no deep valleys. The irrigation systems are underground.

#### **Philippines: Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras**

For 2,000 years, the high rice fields of the Ifugao have followed the contours of the mountains. The fruit of knowledge handed down from one generation to the next, and the expression of sacred traditions and a delicate social balance, they have helped to create a landscape of great beauty that expresses the harmony between humankind and the environment.

The main link with the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir is the terraces, which in a way are very similar. The irrigation systems are different. The plantations are only linked to rice cultivation.

#### **Portugal: Landscape of the Pico Island Vineyard Culture**

The 987-ha site on the volcanic island of Pico, the second largest in the Azores archipelago, consists of a remarkable pattern of spaced-out, long linear walls running inland from, and parallel to, the rocky shore. The walls were built to protect the thousands of small, contiguous, rectangular plots (currais) from wind and seawater. Evidence of this viticulture, whose origins date back to the 15th century, is manifest in the extraordinary assembly of the fields, in houses and early 19th-century manor houses, in wine-cellars, churches and ports. The extraordinarily beautiful man-made landscape of the site is the best remaining area of a once much more widespread practice.

This Azorean site has similarities with the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir in that the growing of vines depend on man made terraces along the slopes of the island which is of volcanic origin. There are no similarities with the irrigation systems of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir. The terrain is different and the landscapes only support vine cultivation.

#### **Spain: Aranjuez Cultural Landscape**

The Aranjuez cultural landscape is an entity of complex relationships: between nature and human activity, between sinuous watercourses and geometric landscape design, between the rural and the urban, between forest landscape and the delicately modulated architecture of its palatial buildings.

The only similarity with the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir is in the man made landscape and exploitation of the terrain and watercourses. The rest is entirely different. The Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir is not a forest landscape.

#### **Sweden: Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland**

The southern part of the island of Öland in the Baltic Sea is dominated by a vast limestone plateau. Human beings have lived here for some five thousand years and adapted their way of life to the physical constraints of the island. As a consequence, the landscape is unique, with abundant evidence of continuous human settlement from prehistoric times to the present day.

This system is related to a flat terrain and no terraces. No strong links with the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir.

#### **Switzerland: Lavaux, Vineyard Terraces**

The Lavaux Vineyard Terraces, stretching for about 30 km along the south-facing northern shores of Lake Geneva from the Chateau de Chillon to the eastern outskirts of Lausanne in the Vaud region, cover the lower slopes of the mountainside between the villages and the lake. Although there is some evidence that vines were grown in the area in Roman times, the present vine terraces can be traced back to the 11th century, when Benedictine and Cistercian monasteries controlled the area. It is an outstanding example of a centuries-long interaction between people and their environment, developed to optimize local resources so as to produce a highly valued wine that has always been important to the economy.

The link with the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir is the vineyards. The rest is entirely different. This is an area rich in water and mountains. There is no unique irrigation system and it is only linked to vine cultivation.

#### **UAE: Cultural Sites of Al Ain (Hafit, Hili, Bidaa Bint Saud and Oases Areas)**

The Cultural Sites of Al Ain (Hafit, Hili, Bidaa Bint Saud and Oases Areas) constitute a serial property that testifies to sedentary human occupation of a desert region since the Neolithic period with vestiges of many prehistoric cultures. Remarkable vestiges in the property include circular stone tombs (ca 2500 B.C.), wells and a wide range of adobe constructions: residential buildings, towers, palaces and administrative buildings. Hili moreover features one of the oldest examples of the sophisticated aflaj irrigation system which dates back to the Iron Age. The property provides important testimony to the transition of cultures in the region from hunting and gathering to sedentarization.

The links with the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir are strong in that irrigation here is necessary in an area that is very dry. However this system is underground and very different from that of the Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir. The water comes from the mountains of Oman but the whole area of Al Ain is entirely flat.





## ANNEXE 7

# MAPS PREPARED FOR BATTIR LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN PROJECT



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Battir Landscape Plan Guidelines**

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**Map 10  
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**Map 11  
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**Map 12  
Map of Vulnerabilities – internal Factors**

**Map 13  
Map of Vulnerabilities – External Factors**

**Map 14  
Map of Land Units**

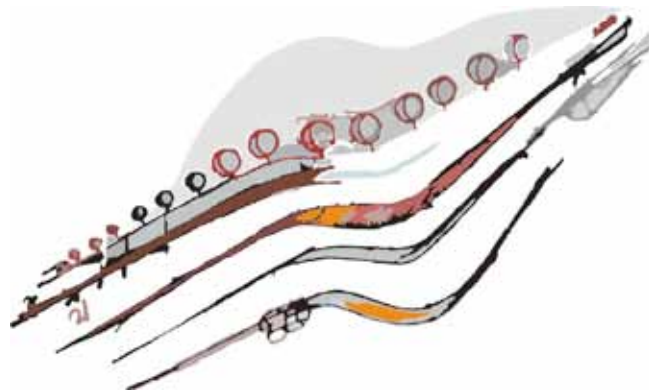
**Map 15  
Map of Land Use**

**Map 16  
Map of Transformations and Related Risk Factors**

Office for the Battir Cultural Landscape Plan (OBCLP)

**BATTIR CULTURAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES FOR THE SAFEGUARDING AND REHABILITATION OF  
SYSTEMS, AREAS AND SITES**

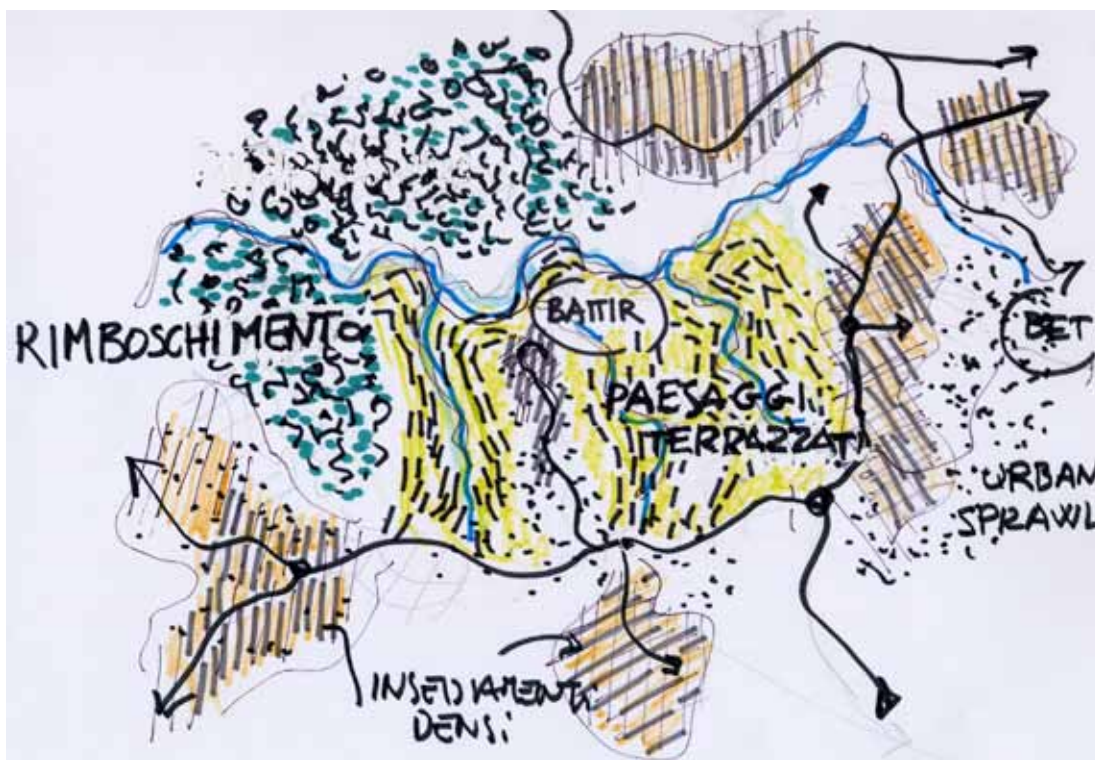


**Draft**

**August 2010**

Which definition for Battir's landscape?

**LANDSCAPE STATUTE/** traditional terraced agricultural landscape, persistent and resistant, enclave surrounded by deeply transformed landscapes (landscapes of urban sprawl and reforestation)



The terraced landscape in Battir, in relation to other kinds of landscapes

#### Characteristics of the Landscape Statute

- the *structure*: the symbiosis between physical components and human use defines the key-elements of the landscape, which constitute the territorial frame;
- the *shape of the sites*: already known or to detect, search for the definition of shapes and elements in evolution;
- the *dynamics (biotic and non-biotic)*: continuity and coherence within the actions of maintenance, reproduction, transformation;
- the *biodiversity*: warranty of continuity of the internal flows and flows from/to the external, positive dynamics of evolution;

- *time and ways for the evolution*: control and orientation of the relationship between territory (defined as features of physical-human space) and transformations (defined as sum of activities and consequent results);

- *performance warranties*: capability of resistance to transformations (about territorial scale and materials which constitute the territorial structures), capability of regeneration or adaptation to ongoing processes.

## SYSTEMS

### 1) SYSTEM OF ACCESSIBILITY, PATHWAYS AND STATIONS.

The articulation of this system foresees the correlation of different levels and modalities of fruition of the Battir territory – through:

- Connections/accesses to the territorial road system, linking Battir to other territorial systems (mainly Beit Jala, Bethlehem);
- Internal connections within the urban area of Battir;
- A series of territorial pathways enhancing agricultural but also visiting activities – cultural, leisure time, etc. These pathways represent the “connective tissue” of the whole area and they have to allow the fruition and the perception of both the wider and smaller scales of territory. The pathways will be located along the crests, hillocks and valley-bottoms, and they will cross the widest number of landscape units;
- Thematic pathways related to specific places and activities – green paths, water paths, archeological paths, etc.;
- Stations and meeting points.

### 2) SYSTEM OF CULTURAL-TOURISTIC VALORISATION

The “Territorial Museum System” project of Battir has to valorise the historical, environmental, archeological and cultural heritage of the area. The project has to uphold:

- The **knowledge** of this heritage through an exhaustive reconnaissance. This will help to understand the qualitative and quantitative consistency of the different sites and architectural heritage;
- A **planning strategy** for different interventions of rehabilitation and valorization of the places, also through the promotion of specific events;
- The **optimization** of the economic resources, adopting an holistic vision of the whole system of historical-cultural resources, and with specific and targeted interventions in terms of time and modalities.
- The **harmonization** of different forms and modalities of communication through: images, signs, promotional materials etc...

Considering the different characteristics of the environmental, historical and cultural sites, and the foreseeable objectives, it is possible to envision the creation of a “Museum of the Memory of the Territory”. The Museum could explain the evolution of the “human landscapes”, from their creation, through their transformations, until the contemporary landscapes. The system will have to be founded on the following criteria-guidelines:

- *Flexibility* to the continuous evolution of the archeological findings and to the transformations of the needs of both the visitors and the economic operators;
- *(Historical, social, environmental, landscape) contextualisation of the heritage*, in order to enhance the comprehension of the heritage to a vast and variegated audience;

- *Synergy* between the different – socio-cultural, natural, typical and traditional – resources of the territory, in order to broaden the cultural-touristic offer of the area;
- *Discretionality* to be left to the visitor in the creation of his path of fruition. This can be done through a support of knowledge and proper technologies to be put at disposal of the Museum system.

The structure of the territorial museum system is based on the construction of a material and immaterial network (virtual and territorial paths, internet connections, videoconferences, marketing, etc...), and on nodes – of different function and relevance – that constitute the Poles, the Strongholds and the Presidia of the Museum system.

The **Museum Pole**: its characterisation consist in the organisation of functions of higher level, at the service of the whole territorial museum system: didactic activities and research, congresses, professional training. Its location could be within the urban tissue of Battir, helping its requalification and valorisation. The choice of the location has to be consistent with the accessibility and territorial resources systems, as well as with the local social expectations and economic resources.

The **Strongholds** can be thought as thematic exposition sections, as “portals” of access to thematic territorial paths, or as “virtual paths” organised in connection with the other museum strongholds.

The **Presidia** are definable as structures for services and valorisation. Their location has to be chosen according to the needs of single areas or goods.

## LANDSCAPE CATEGORIES

### 1- AGRICULTURAL CATEGORY: LANDSCAPE OF OLIVE TREE GROVE-WOODDED TERRACED SLOPES (LAND UNITS OF REFERENCE: LU4 / LU3)

This category includes the slopes of the landscape which still are cultivated on artificial terraces of various shape and entity, mainly cultivated with olive tree groves. Within the comprehensive landscape arrangement, the different typologies of agricultural terraces display several semblance of landscape, which are distinguishable and classifiable as:

- landscape of continuous terraces, characterized by regular plant and morphology, following the topography levels;
- landscape of discontinuous or fragmented terraces, often characterized by irregular plant and built along the slopes;
- landscape of terraces mixed with olive tree groves, interrupted by areas of spontaneous scrubs and woods (this category is found in areas where "natural dynamics" are overlapping with agricultural and human activities in decadence).

#### Guidelines for single components

##### *Agricultural setup*

- To reinforce the thickness of the ground, within the terraced areas, through the creation of systems of stabilisation of the vegetal grounds;
- To conserve the traditional agricultural practices;
- To avoid the use of the mechanisation of working and harvesting activities;
- To conserve and re-propose *native genomes and cultivars*;
- To promote the planting of trees fruit (almond trees, cherry trees, apricot trees, fig-trees, grapes, citrus trees).

##### ▪ *Naturalistic setup*

- To control and orient the dynamics of naturalisation;
- To limit the natural vegetal dynamics that are in conflict with the agricultural practices and with their related manufactured products;
- To safeguard and enforce the areas of natural vegetation that reached a certain level of maturity.

##### *Hydrological setup*

- To protect the ground from the erosion;
- To develop the exploitation of the water sources and the rainwater (development of the hydric reserves).

##### *Settlement setup*

- To rehabilitate and conserve the agricultural/residential structures, the factories and the systems of water collection and irrigation;



- To rehabilitate and conserve the traditional paths and the accesses to the terraced fields;
- To realise new manufactured products aimed to support agricultural and socio-cultural activities.

## **2) AGRICULTURAL CATEGORY: LANDSCAPE OF BUSHY, TERRACED SLOPES (LAND UNITS OF REFERENCE: LU14 / LU15)**

This category includes mainly slopes south/south-eastern oriented. Their orientation, combined with climatic features and declension, define a situation of particular frailty for these structures, which are exposed to erosion of agricultural plots, thinning of the superficial layer of humus and a major difficulty in maintenance operations.

This leads to a trend of frequent abandon of the anthropic structures, which means: re-naturalization of the olive tree groves, landslide and burst of terraces, colonization by spontaneous vegetation which, due to the quality of soils, develops in spots of bushes, without evolving into woods.

In some particular territorial contexts, the combination of these phenomena created “natural niches”, ecotypes which can be considered close to biotopes or geotypes, suitable for researches and experimental activities focused on the local environmental and economic improvement.

### Guidelines for single components

- *Agricultural setup*
  - To re-propose agricultural activities in the areas that are able to sustain – according to their conditions and dynamics – the recovery;
  - To renew the existing agricultural system, where this is possible, with new crop setups;
  - To facilitate new cultivar more suitable for the modifications intervened within the context.
- *Naturalistic setup*
  - To limit and control in general the dynamics of naturalisation;
  - To identify those areas already structured by spontaneous vegetal formations;
  - To identify those areas in which there is cohabitation of agricultural setups and spontaneous vegetal formations.
- *Hydrological setup*
  - To identify those areas characterised by geomorphologic (ruined areas, landslides etc...) and potential vulnerability;
  - To rehabilitate the terraced structures as fundamental condition for impeding phenomena of erosion or landslide; to augment the deposit of vegetal grounds and to regulate of the surface water.
- *Settlement setup*
  - To protect and conserve of the already existing agro-pastoral architectural heritage(or manufactured products with specific functions);

- To limit the transformation of the already existing architectural heritage, in particular the modification of their use (i.e. from agricultural to residential use);
- To limit the opening of new roads (especially if for cars or motored vehicles);
- To regulate the paths, limiting the number of links connecting valleys and plateaus.

### **3) – AGRICULTURAL CATEGORY: FLAT “ENCLOSED-FIELDS” LANDSCAPE (LAND UNITS OF REFERENCE: LU1 / LU2)**

These areas of territory are located where topography, quality of soils, and a better accessibility gave birth to a specialized and highly productive agricultural set-up, which is characterized by a fragmentation which is more pronounced than in the other surrounding agricultural areas.

This framework generated an “embroidery” of irregular fields, planted with trees mixed with vegetable gardens, surrounded by dry-stone walls and a thick net of paths and often provided with small shelters for the farmers and stockyard for domestic animals.

#### Guidelines for single components

##### ▪ *Agricultural setup*

- To facilitate the return to traditional agricultural activities, keeping the variety of the setup;
- To keep, in cases of unifications of properties, all the connotative elements of the landscape (plotting of the fields, elements of delimitation, building structures and manufactured products).

##### ▪ *Naturalistic setup*

- To control and limit the dynamics of formation of spontaneous vegetation and naturalisation of the area;
- To promote dynamics of naturalisation in proximity to the urban area, in the areas of transition and in the areas in which the agricultural activities are difficult and not much remunerative.

##### ▪ *Hydrological setup*

- To rehabilitate the rainwater systems of drainage;
- To facilitate and promote those activities finalised to the maintenance and reinforcement of the cultivated lands.

##### ▪ *Settlement setup*

- To rehabilitate the heritage used for agricultural (existing) activities, the dry stone walls and the paths of access;
- To limit the production of new fabric.

### **4) – AGRICULTURAL CATEGORY: FLAT BUSHY LANDSCAPE (LAND UNITS OF REFERENCE: LU6/ LU7 / LU8 / LU9)**

Similar to what happens for the terraced bushy slopes, also in the case of the flat areas the main trend is that of the abandon of agricultural structures, which leads to a progressive re-naturalization of them. In this case, the process has been reinforced by the quality of the superficial layers of soil, which usually lay on deeper, rocky ones and are held by the artificial

terraces. The lack of human activity led back to the original conditions, which are anyway hybridized with the signs of ruined terraces in a landscape which is definable as “carsic/anthropic”.

Guidelines for single components

- *Agricultural setup*
  - These areas are potentially the most suitable for intensive agricultural activities and the areas in which it is possible to diversify the agricultural setups (better accessibility and possibility of enforcing the production by using mechanical means);
  - The intervention will have to promote the creation of factories oriented towards the agro-alimentary production .
- *Naturalistic setup*
  - To cultivate those natural areas characterised by shrub formations (garigue and Mediterranean maquis);
  - To enforce those natural areas characterised by their agricultural marginality and which are not necessary in order to keep the hydrological stability and the ecological continuity.
- *Hydrological setup*
  - The interventions will have to keep and regulate superficial waters, to impede landslides, avoid the formation of areas characterized by emerging rocks, and keep the dry-stone wall and terraced structure of the cultivated areas.
- *Settlement setup*
  - Given the fact that these are transition areas between the urban area and the agricultural territory, the plan has to follow some fundamental objectives: to contain the existing building trends and the transformation of rural buildings into residential buildings; to contain the use of improper materials for the rehabilitation of the agricultural buildings; to create a road system and other structures functional to the needs of the agricultural production; to create new plants for the production of both low-cost and ecologically sustainable energy.

**5) – AGRICULTURAL CATEGORY: TERRACED LANDSCAPE OF VALLEY BOTTOM  
(LAND UNITS OF REFERENCE: LU1/ LU3 / LU5)**

The area of Battir has two different kind of terraced valley bottoms: the primary valley bottom and the secondary one. This distinction is defined according to: the width of the valley, the inclination of mountainsides, the techniques and variety of cultures on terraces, and the orientation. A further distinction comes from the kind of partition of the valley itself: the highest part is much more rough, not suitable for vegetable gardens and human settlements; the morphology of the intermediate area, also because of its better accessibility, hosts easily mixed agricultural plantations; in the lowest part vegetable gardens use to prevail, the terraced system is rarified, giving away to a huger concentration of built areas.

Guidelines for single components

- *Agricultural setup*

- These are the areas with a clear vocation to the production of vegetables, due to the thickness of the ground and the abundance of water; the setups and the modalities of use are diversified in relation to the accessibility, the size and the orientation of the valley bottom.
- *Naturalistic setup*
- To control and orient the dynamics of the natural vegetation;
- To identify situations that for their complexity and value could be classified as special sites (biotype, genotype, etc...).
- *Hydrological setup*
- These are the most crucial areas because of the fact that all the landslide phenomena converge on them, from the adjacent slopes: accumulation of solid materials due to landslides and streaming phenomena; landslides caused by the absence of maintenance of the slopes; erosion caused by sudden meteoric precipitations;
- A specific attention has to be reserved to waterways and water springs located along the valley (to safeguard and restore the hydraulic functionality).
- *Settlement setup*
- Excluding the large bottom valley, the other bottom valleys are not characterised by the presence of settlements, apart from some manufactured products destined to specific activities – like mills or shelters that will have to be rehabilitated;
- A particular attention will have to be reserved to the system of paths (principal and secondary) running along the valleys and connecting the valleys with the slopes and the plateaus. The system has to be restored in order to grant the accessibility and the fruition of the areas.

## **6) – URBAN CATEGORY: SPARSE URBAN LANDSCAPE (LAND UNITS OF REFERENCE: LU14 / LU15)**

It is hardly possible to draw precisely the physical borders of these areas, because of their intrinsic features, which consist of low density of the built-up areas, un-organic urban fabric, existence of a specific social landscape. These areas are in phase of urban development and characterized by frequent urban voids (empty plots waiting for building permit or used as vegetable gardens) and jagged, discontinuous borders. This framework produces several uncertain location, fragments which lost their original meaning and hardly find a proper personality into a urban context that becomes – more than else – a sequence of singular entities sprawled on the territory. This kind of territorial limbo leads to social diseases, often combined with environmental criticalities which usually decrease the local biodiversity.

### Guidelines for singular components

- *Agricultural setup*
- To promote vegetable gardens and gardens at the service of houses;
- To maintain the productive agricultural plots existing within the built-up areas.
- *Naturalistic setup*

- To improve the layers of biodiversity through the insertion of “elements of rural landscape” within the urban contest;
- To detect locations (environmental corridors, enclaves, etc.) able to connect the rurale areas with the urban organism.
- *Hydrological setup*
  - To control the potential factors of soil and water pollution (sewage systems, dump yards, deposit for polluting materials, scrap deposits);
  - To collect and reuse rainwater for civil purpose.
- *Settlement setup*
  - To improve the quality of urban environment, building typology and open spaces;
  - To adopt “environmentally friendly” technologies for the satisfaction of energy needs;
  - To identify possible areas to be involved into policies of densification of the urban fabric.

#### **7) – URBAN CATEGORY: DENSE URBAN LANDSCAPE (LAND UNIT OF REFERENCE: LU12 / LU13)**

The intrinsic features of this category entails the urgency of a priority intervention which should be carried out in order to retrain the existing urban fabrics (buildings, collective and public spaces); a second ambit would be that of the areas touched by urban expansion policies or public and central ones, suitable for “strategic plans” which should engage the aim of sewing up the urban organism, creating spatial and physical connections and dialogue between the urban organism and the territory.

##### Guidelines for singular components

- *Physical-natural setup*
  - To improve the biodiversity and the environmental quality through the realisation of “green areas”;
  - To promote the plantation of trees into private properties;
  - To create green areas, in order to compensate the urban impact on environment.
- *Hydrological setup*
  - To reduce the impermeable areas;
  - To size the landwaste;
  - To decrease the pollution of soils and water.
- *Settlement setup*
  - To promote the adoption of bioclimatic technologies and alternative systems for the production of electricity;
  - To promote the collection of rainwater;
  - To reskill urban borders;
  - To reskill the viability net, rearranging its gerarchy and providing thematic, protected pathways.

## **8) – LOCATIONS: REAFFORESTATION AREAS (LAND UNITS OF REFERENCE: LU10 / LU11)**

These areas are very rare in Battir, differently from what happens on the Israeli side. They're defined by activities of reforestation, carried out with native species, pine and fir trees with the aim of improving the mass of woods and occasionally regulate the hydro-geological decay. It is possible to summarize the criticalities of those areas as follows:

- incongruousness with the native vegetation setup and the concerning landscape;
- difficult reconnection with the traditional landscape of Battir;
- necessity of a strategy of intervention on these areas, in order to attribute them a functional purpose within the territorial system.

### Guidelines for singular components

- *Forestal setup*
- *Naturalistic setup*
- *Hydrological setup*

## **9)- LOCATIONS: BATTIR'S VEGETABLE GARDENS (LAND UNIT OF REFERENCE: LU1)**

This category is defined by two main features: the system of connections between Battir's old core, which demarcate the valley's morphology, and the complex of vegetable gardens below; the terraced vegetable gardens which do not follow the network of paths and water ways.

### Guidelines for singular components

The suggested activity is an organic plan, which can be able sew up and implement open spaces within the urban area, involving:

- recommendations for agricultural setup:
  - vegetable groves
  - green railings
  - stony railings
  - terraced structures
  - trees pattern
- recommendations for the hydraulic dam:
  - system for the capitation
  - system for the collection
  - system for the distribution and delivery
- recommendations for the naturalistic setup:
  - management of spontaneous vegetation
  - management of organized vegetation put up
- Recommendations for the hydro-geological setup:

- natural water flows
- morphological drops

Urban fabric:

- accesses and viability net
- public and private spaces
- spaces for the community (with particular attention to the cemetery)

Activities of cultural promotion (training – research – didactic) and leisure:

- spaces and cultural activities
- itineraries
- proper areas

#### **10) – LOCATIONS: BATTIR'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA**

The archaeological site is located on the tip of the main crest which crosses the territory of Battir. The area is covered by ancient olive trees, partially situated on terraces and partially enclosed by dry-stone walls.

It is in this very site that the village of Battir of the pre-roman age is located. Its position, higher than the actual old core of the village, allows the control and surveillance of the main Wadi.

The archaeological excavation, that at present are suspended, discovered the crown of the ancient urban nucleus, built with dry-stone technique and monumental walls.



UNESCO RAMALLAH OFFICE in partnership  
with BATTIR VILLAGE COUNCIL

In cooperation with:  
THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ANTIQUITIES  
THE GOVERNORATE OF BETHLEHEM  
BATTIR BALADNA (LOCAL COMMUNITY COMMITTEE)

**BATTIR LANDSCAPE  
CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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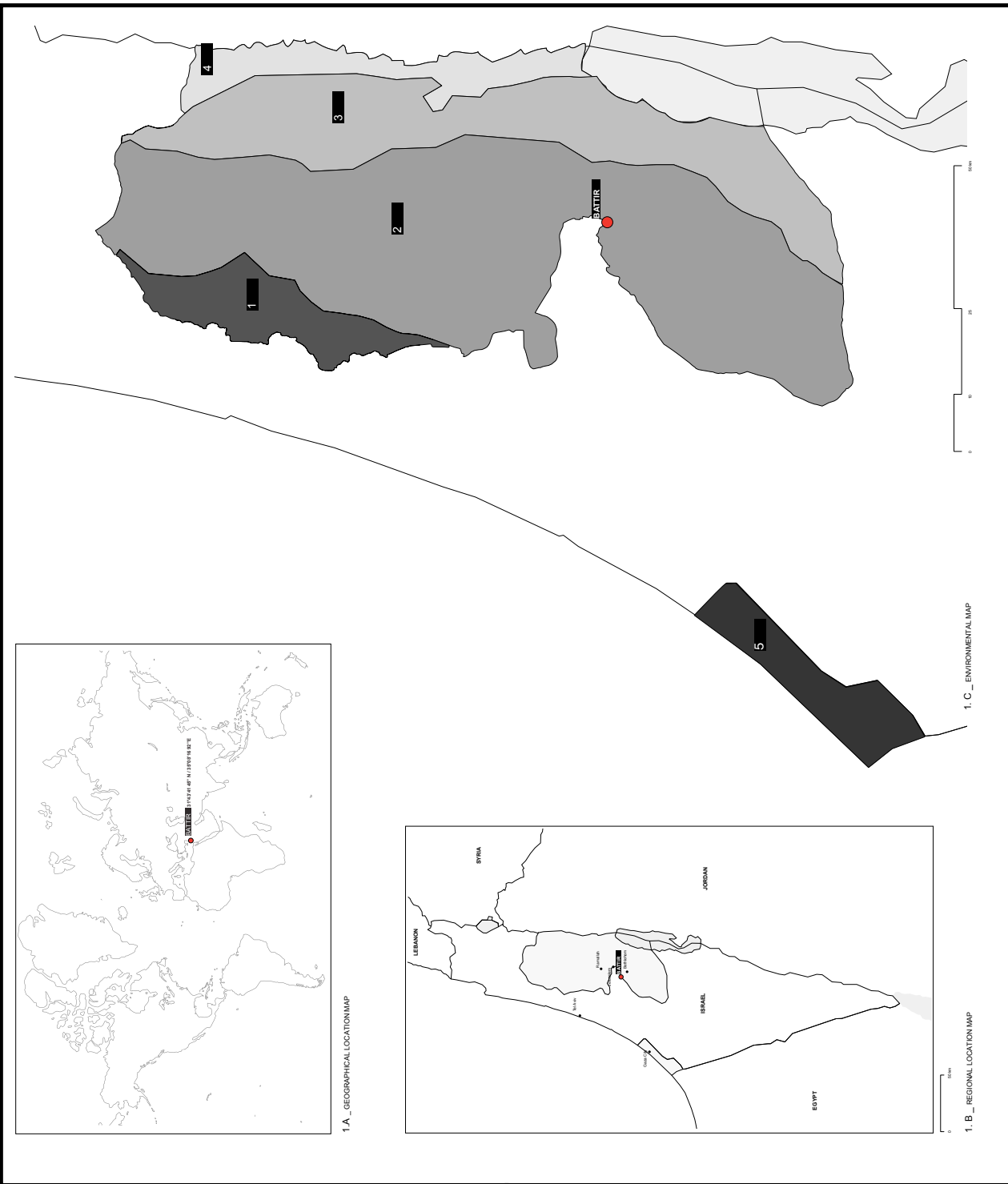
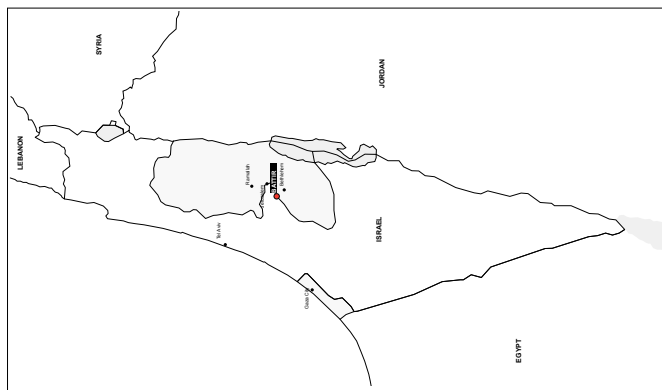
**MAP OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL  
LANDMARKS**

**LEGENDA**

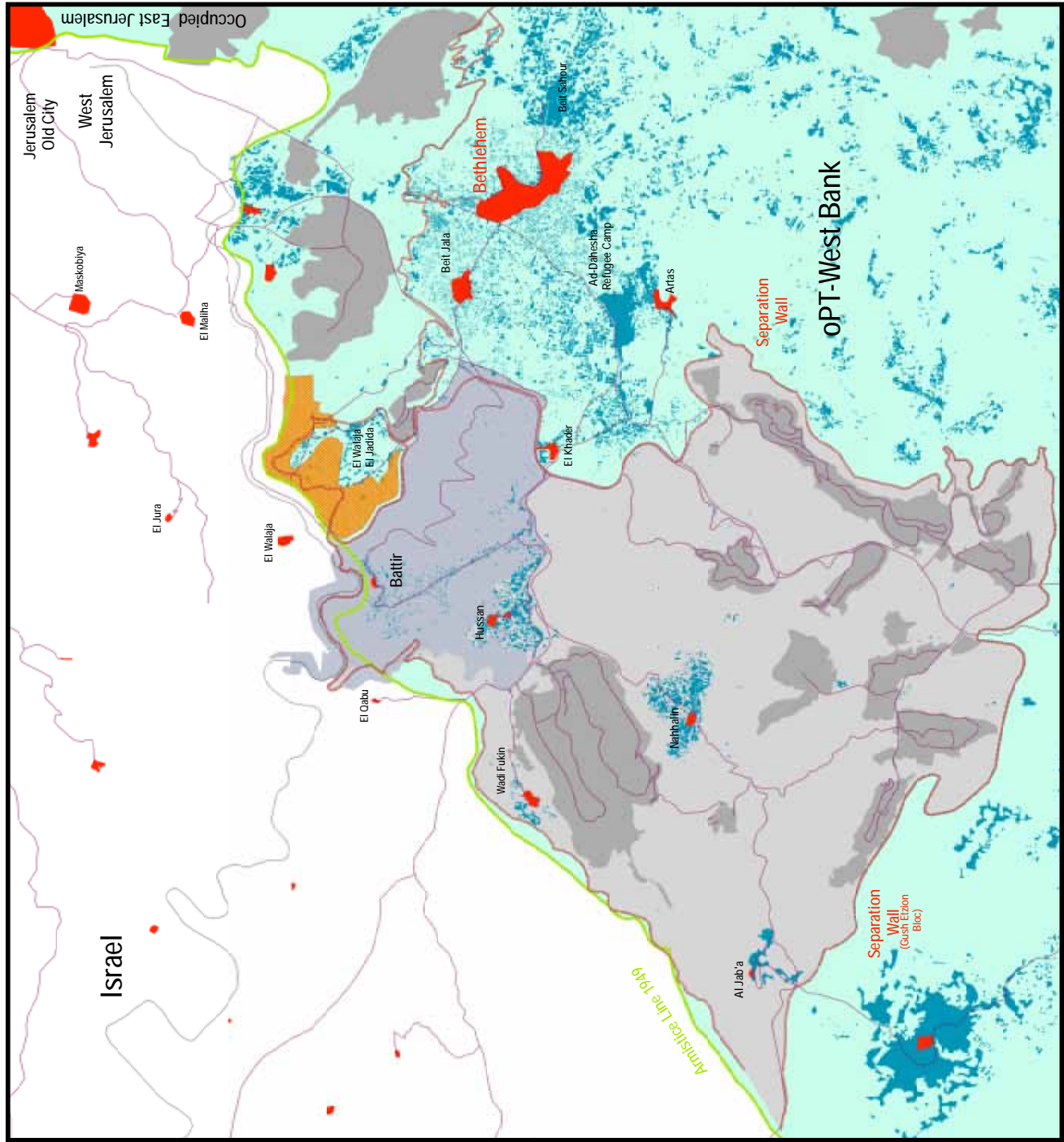
**WEST BANK \_ ENVIRONMENTAL MAP**




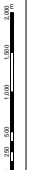
- 1 ■ Semicostal
- 2 ■ Central Highlands
- 3 ■ Eastern Slopes
- 4 ■ Jordan Valley
- 5 ■ Coastal Zone

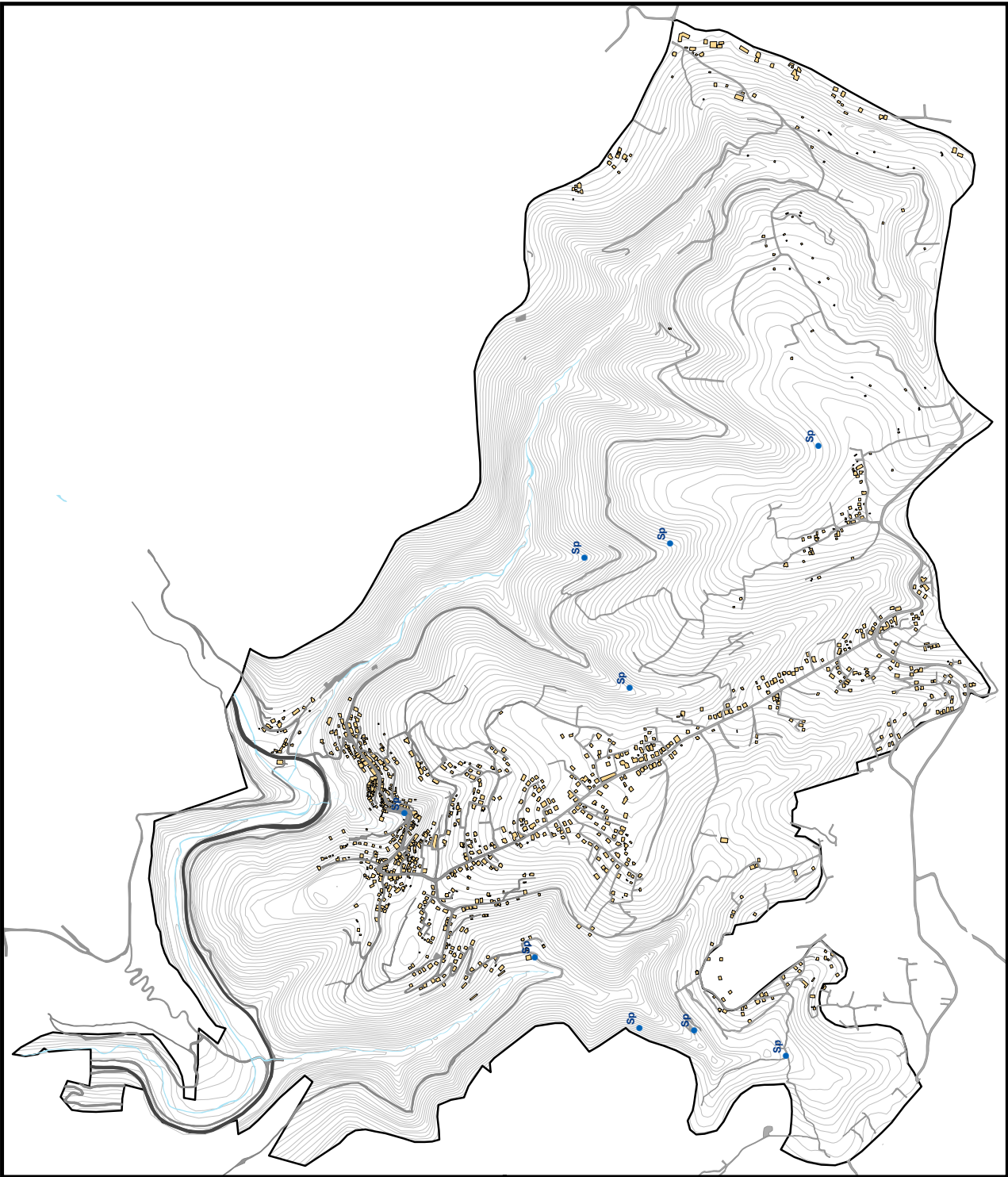
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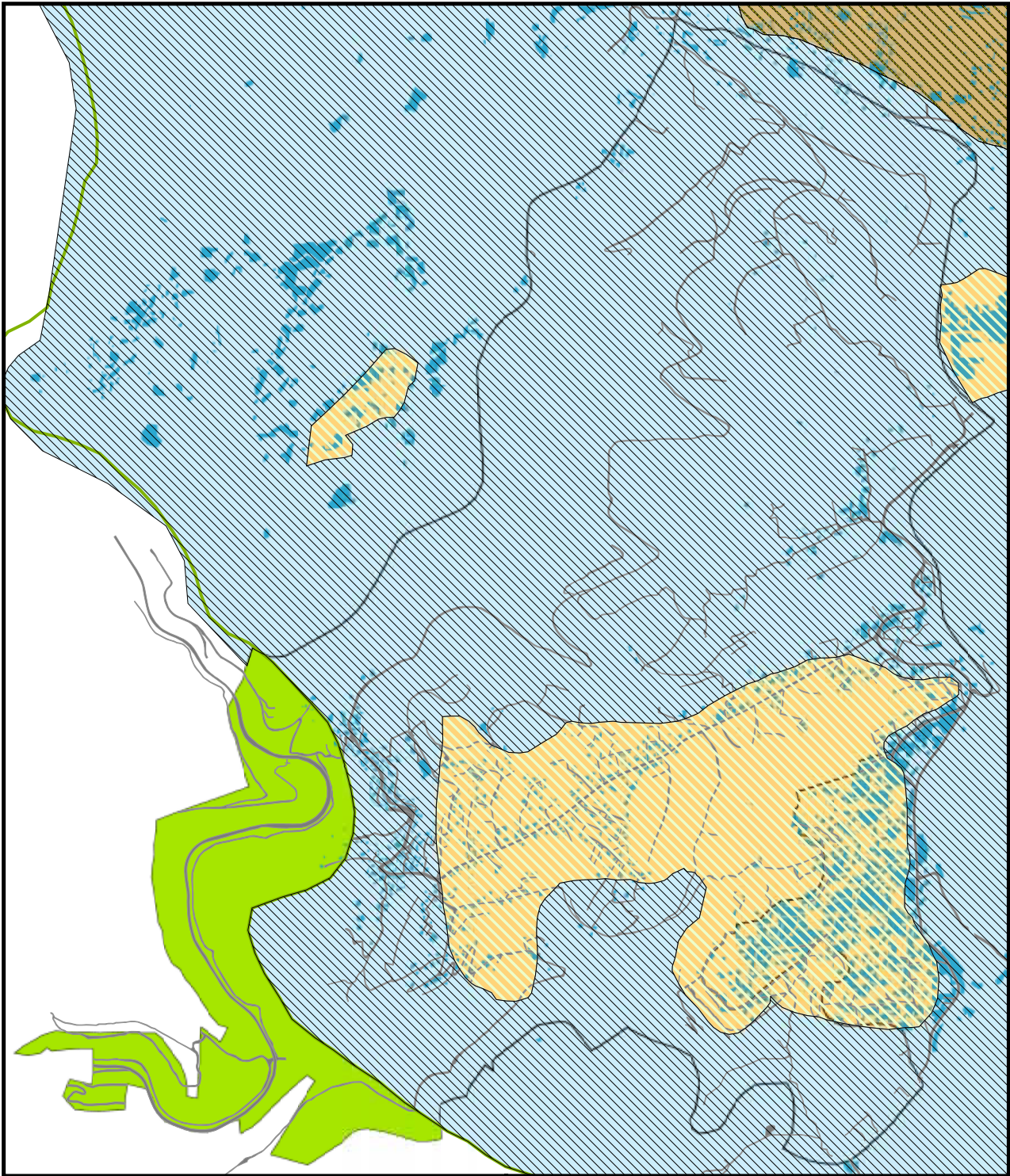




 <p><b>UNESCO RAMALLAH OFFICE</b> in partnership with <b>BATTIR VILLAGE COUNCIL</b></p>	<p>In cooperation with: THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ANTIQUITIES THE GOVERNORATE OF BETHLEHEM BATTIR BALADNA (LOCAL COMMUNITY COMMITTEE)</p>	<p><b>BATTIR LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN</b></p>	<p>PROJECT COORDINATION AND WORKING TEAM SUPERVISION: Arch. Giovanni Ferrarini Antonelli</p> <p>LANDSCAPE SURVEY, GIS MAPPING AND ADVOCACY PLANNING: Arch. Samir Harb Arch. Hani Al-Jarrah Eng. Hussein Marmar (from February 2010) Arch. Mohammad Abu-Hammad (until September 2009)</p> <p>LANDSCAPE PLANNING SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: Arch. Pasquale Barone</p> <p>CONSULTANCY FOR GEOMORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS: Mr. Francesco Chi</p> <p>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION: Dr. Claudia Cappelletti Dr. Patrizia Cirino Dr. Nicola Perugini</p> 	<p><b>MAP OF SITE LOCATION</b></p> 	<p><b>LEGENDA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: red; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Palestinian Historic Villages and Towns (before 1948)</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: lightblue; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Palestinian Built-up Area</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: lightgrey; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Israeli Colonies</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Planned Colony</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Gush Etzion Bloc</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: lightblue; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> UNESCO Area of Study</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 2px solid green; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Ammanite Line</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 2px dashed red; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Israel Separation Barrier</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 2px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Road System</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 2px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Rail Road</li> </ul>	<p>Scale: 1:20,000</p>  <p>31 August 2010</p>
<p><b>2.A</b></p>						



 <p><b>UNESCO RAMALLAH OFFICE in partnership with BATTIR VILLAGE COUNCIL</b></p>	<p>In cooperation with:  <b>THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT          THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ANTIQUITIES          THE GOVERNORATE OF BETHLEHEM          BATTIR BALADNA (LOCAL COMMUNITY COMMITTEE)</b></p>	<p><b>BATTIR LANDSCAPE          CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN</b></p> <p><b>PROJECT COORDINATION AND WORKING TEAM SUPERVISION:</b>          Arch. Giovanni Fontana Antepalli</p> <p><b>LANDSCAPE SURVEY, GIS MAPPING AND ADVOCACY PLANNING:</b>          Arch. Samir Haddad          Arch. Mohammad Hammash          Eng. Hossain Muamer (from February 2010)          Eng. Hossain Muamer (from September 2009)</p> <p><b>LANDSCAPE PLANNING SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR:</b>          Arch. Priscilla Barona</p> <p><b>CONSULTANCY FOR GEOMORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS:</b>          Mr. Francisco Diaz</p> <p><b>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:</b>          Dr. Patricia Gilroy          Dr. Nicola Piruggia</p>		<p><b>BASE MAP : Topographical Map</b></p> <p><b>LEGENDA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Historical Centre</li> <li> Building Unit</li> <li> Ottoman-British Railway</li> <li> Road Network</li> <li> Dry Water Courses</li> <li> UNESCO Area of Study</li> <li> Contour Line</li> <li> Spring Source</li> </ul>	<p><b>2.B</b></p> <p>Scale: 1:5,000</p>  <p>31 August 2010</p>
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 <p><b>UNESCO RAMALLAH OFFICE in partnership with BATTIR VILLAGE COUNCIL</b></p>	<p>In cooperation with:  <b>THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT                  THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ANTIQUITIES                  THE GOVERNORATE OF BETHLEHEM                  BATTIR BALADNA (LOCAL COMMUNITY COMMITTEE)</b></p>	<p><b>BATTIR LANDSCAPE                  CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN</b></p> <p><b>PROJECT COORDINATION AND WORKING TEAM SUPERVISION:</b>                  Arch. Giovanni Fontana Antonelli</p> <p><b>LANDSCAPE SURVEY, GIS MAPPING AND ADVOCACY PLANNING:</b>                  Arch. Samir Elud                  Arch. Mohammad Hammash                  Eng. Hassan Murtada (from February 2011)                  Eng. Mohamed Elshorbagy (from February 2011)                  Mr. Mohamed Elshorbagy (from October 2009)</p> <p><b>LANDSCAPE PLANNING SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR:</b>                  Arch. Pasquale Barone</p> <p><b>CONSULTANCY FOR GEOMORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS:</b>                  Mr. Francesco Chi</p> <p><b>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:</b>                  Dr. Claudia Gonzalez                  Dr. Patricia Cirio                  Dr. Nicola Piruggi</p>	 <p><b>GEO-POLITICAL MAP</b></p> <p><b>LEGENDA</b></p> <p><b>Oslo Accords Zones</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #f4a460; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Zone A</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #f4c480; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Zone B</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #e4e4e4; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Zone C</li> </ul> <p><b>Administration Authorities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Under Palestinian Authority Administration</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(-45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Under Israeli Authority Administration</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #90ee90; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Battir Land in Israel (1949)</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #cccccc; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Road Network</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #add8e6; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Palestinian Urban Area</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> UNESCO Area of Study</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Armistice Line 1949</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Scale: 1:5,000 31 August 2010</p>
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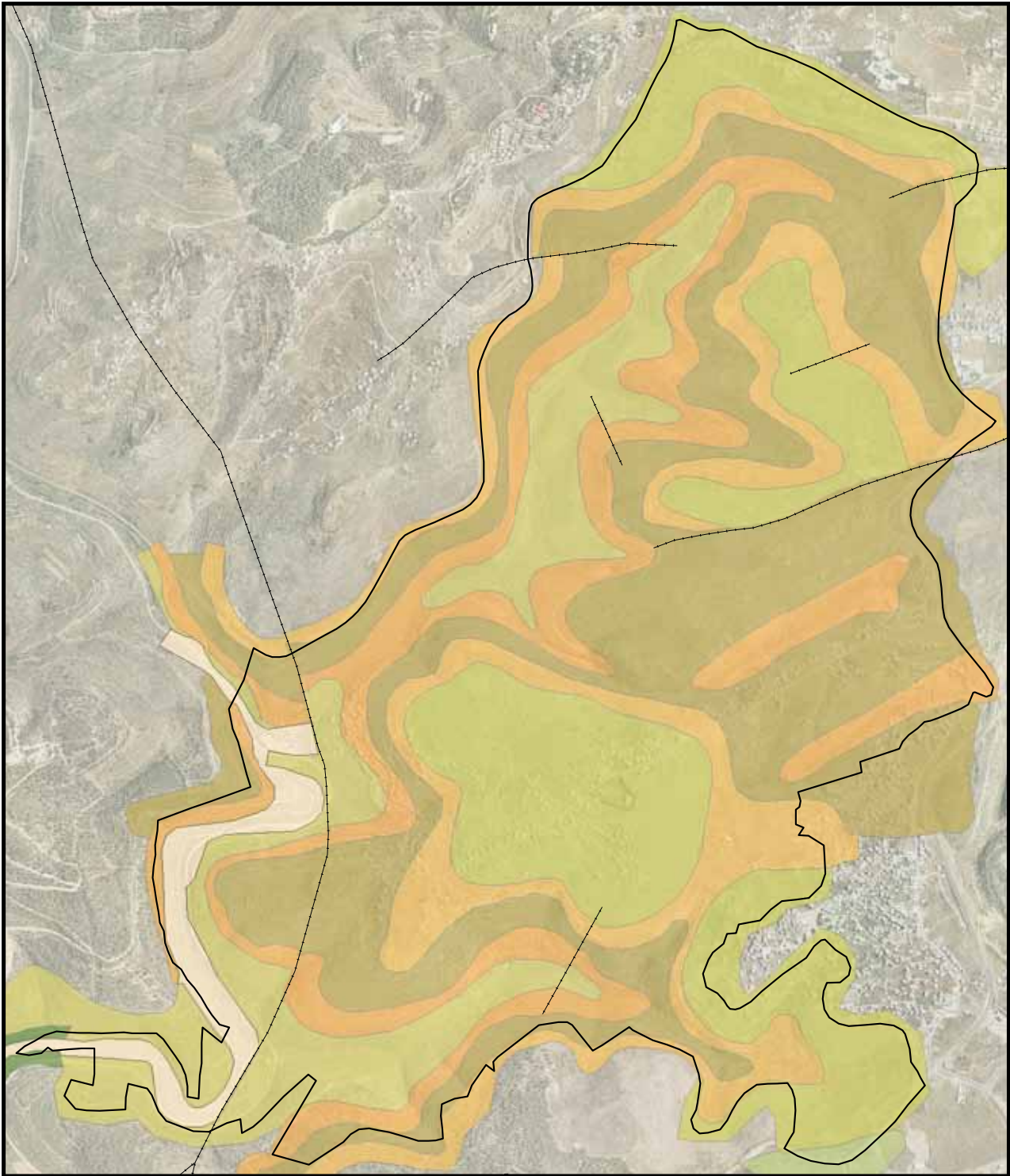
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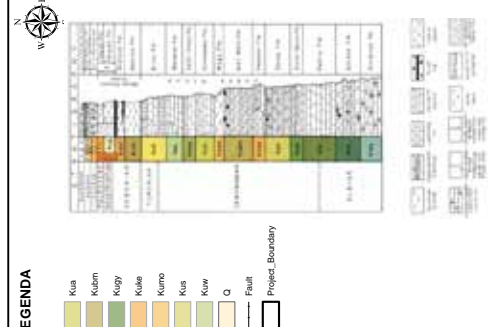


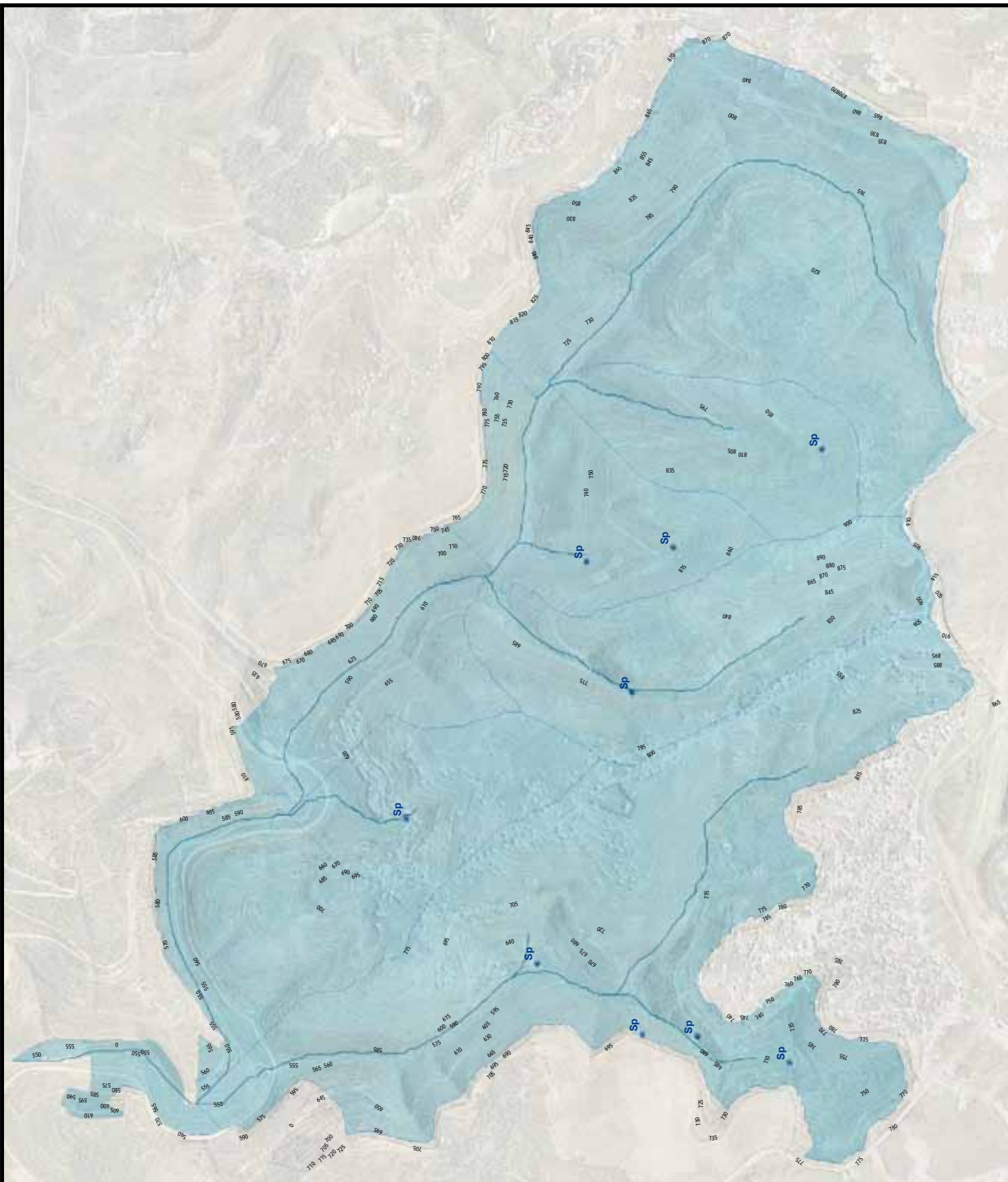








 <p><b>UNESCO RAMALLAH OFFICE in partnership with BATTIR VILLAGE COUNCIL</b></p>	<p>In cooperation with:  <b>THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT          THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ANTIQUITIES          THE GOVERNORATE OF BETHLEHEM          BATTIR BALADNA (LOCAL COMMUNITY COMMITTEE)</b></p>	<p><b>BATTIR LANDSCAPE          CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN</b></p> <p><b>PROJECT COORDINATION AND WORKING TEAM SUPERVISION:</b>          Arch. Giovanni Fotianni Antepalli</p> <p><b>LANDSCAPE SURVEY, GIS MAPPING AND ADVOCACY PLANNING:</b>          Arch. Shaima Huro          Arch. Mohammad Hammash          Eng. Hassan Muamer (from February 2010)</p> <p><b>LANDSCAPE PLANNING SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR:</b>          Arch. Pasquale Barone</p> <p><b>CONSULTANCY FOR GEOMORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS:</b>          Mr. Franco Chi</p> <p><b>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:</b>          Dr. Patricia Gilroy          Dr. Chiara Casaroli          Dr. Nicola Perugini</p>		<p><b>AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH</b></p> <p><b>LEGENDA</b></p> <p> UNESCO Area of Study</p> <p></p> <p>Scale: 1:5,000          0 20 40 60 80          31 August 2010</p>	<p><b>2.D</b></p>
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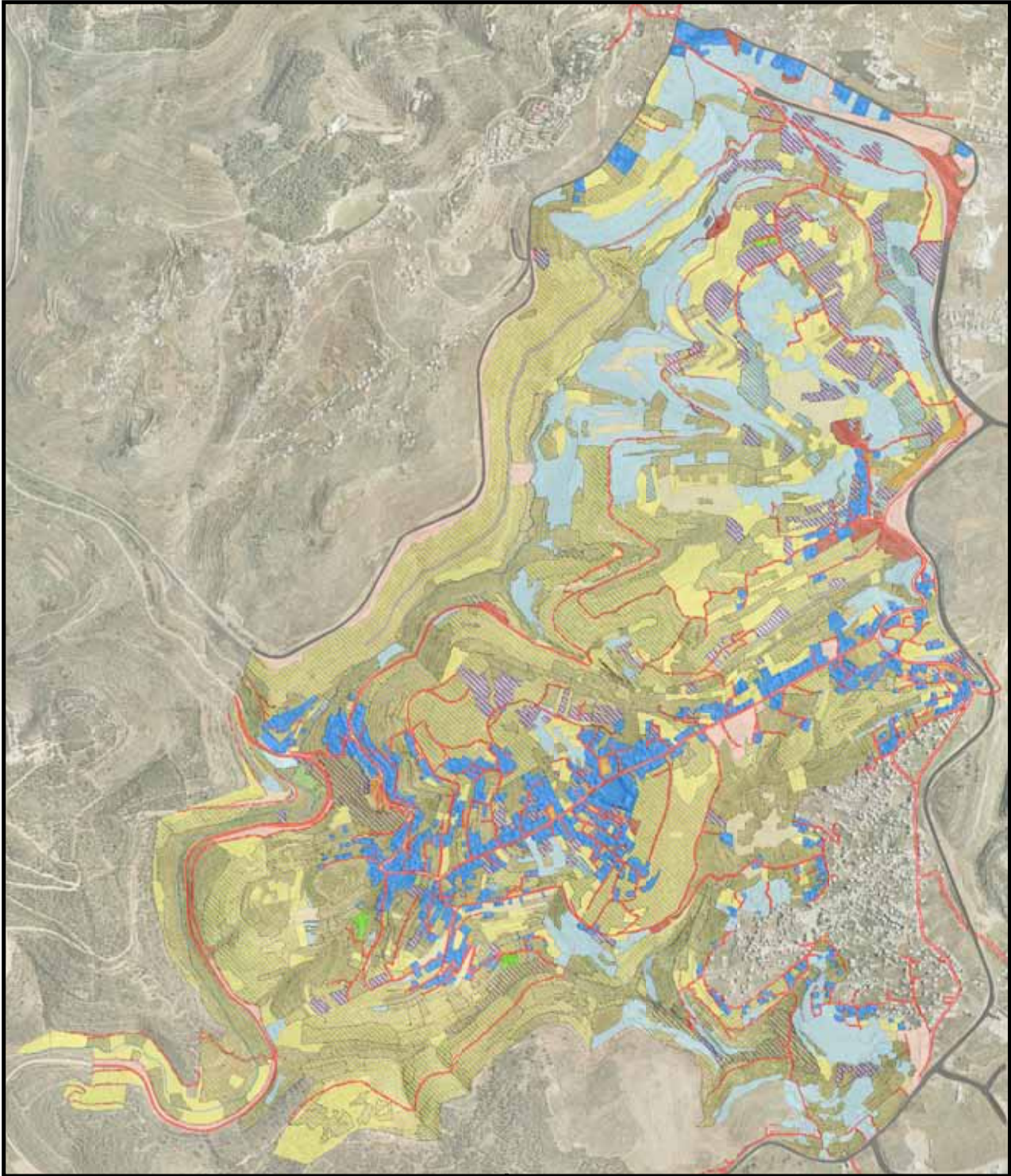




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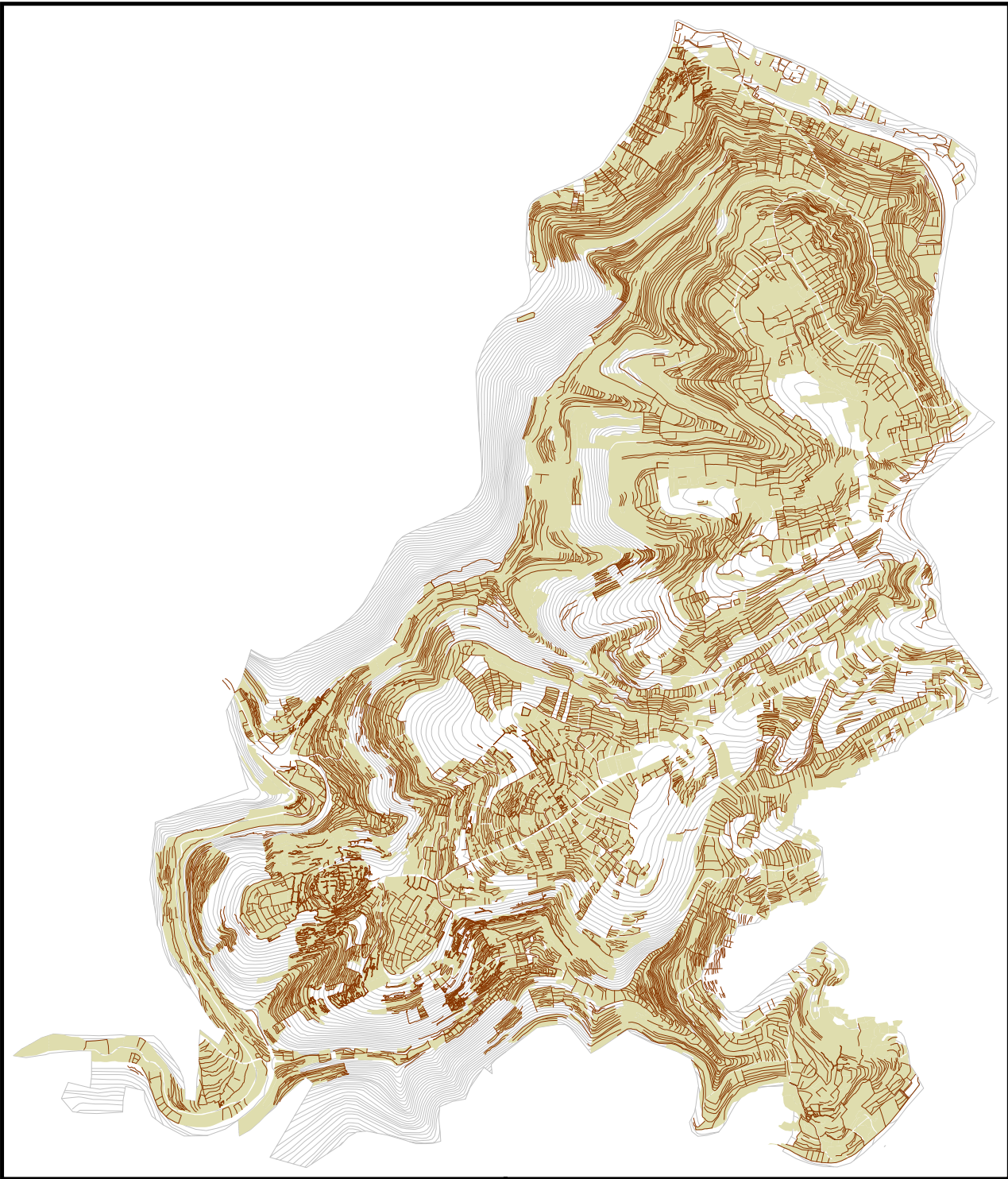




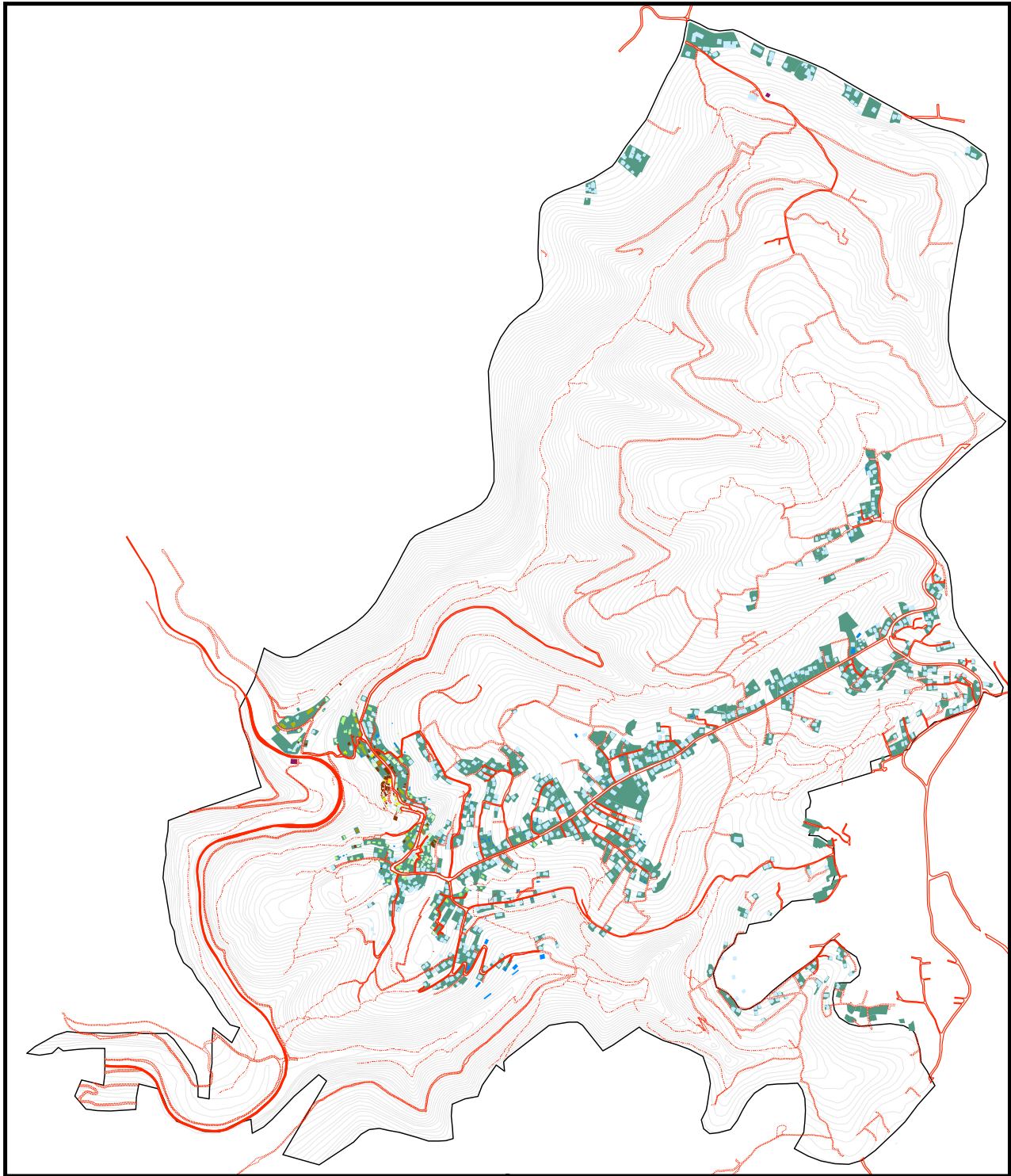
 <p>UNESCO RAMALLAH OFFICE in partnership with BATTIR VILLAGE COUNCIL</p>	<p>In cooperation with: THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ANTIQUITIES THE GOVERNORATE OF BETHLEHEM BATTIR BALADNA (LOCAL COMMUNITY COMMITTEE)</p>	<p><b>BATTIR LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN</b></p>	<p>PROJECT COORDINATION AND WORKING TEAM SUPERVISION: Arch. Giovanni Fontana Antinelli</p> <p>LANDSCAPE SURVEY, GIS MAPPING AND ADVOCACY PLANNING: Arch. Samir Harb Arch. Mohammad Hammash Eng. Hassan Marwan (from February 2010) Arch. Mohamed Elwan (from February 2010 and September 2009)</p> <p>LANDSCAPE PLANNING SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: Arch. Pasquale Barone</p> <p>CONSULTANCY FOR GEOMORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS: Mr. Francesco Chi</p> <p>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION: Dr. Clelia Casalegari Dr. Patricia Cirio Dr. Nicola Petrugini</p>		<p><b>MAP OF PREVALENT LAND COVER / LAND USE</b></p> <p><b>LEGENDA</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Olive Groves</td> <td></td> <td>Historic Core</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Orchards</td> <td></td> <td>Cemetery</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Vegetable Gardens</td> <td></td> <td>Urban Sprawl</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Vineyard</td> <td></td> <td>Urban space</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Cup Fields</td> <td></td> <td>Urban Park</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Almonds</td> <td></td> <td>Tired Landscape</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Green House</td> <td></td> <td>Excavated land</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Uncultivated Land</td> <td></td> <td>Dump yard</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Garbage</td> <td></td> <td>Byzantine Road</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Mosaic on limestone terraces (remains)</td> <td></td> <td>Ottoman-British Railway</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Barren land colonized by gullies</td> <td></td> <td>Asphalted road</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Rocky Area</td> <td></td> <td>Gravel road</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Rock Bells</td> <td></td> <td>Checkpoint Terminal</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Dry water course</td> <td></td> <td>New Israel Generator</td> </tr> </table>		Olive Groves		Historic Core		Orchards		Cemetery		Vegetable Gardens		Urban Sprawl		Vineyard		Urban space		Cup Fields		Urban Park		Almonds		Tired Landscape		Green House		Excavated land		Uncultivated Land		Dump yard		Garbage		Byzantine Road		Mosaic on limestone terraces (remains)		Ottoman-British Railway		Barren land colonized by gullies		Asphalted road		Rocky Area		Gravel road		Rock Bells		Checkpoint Terminal		Dry water course		New Israel Generator	<p>Scale: 1:5,000</p> <p>31 August 2010</p> <p><b>3.C</b></p>
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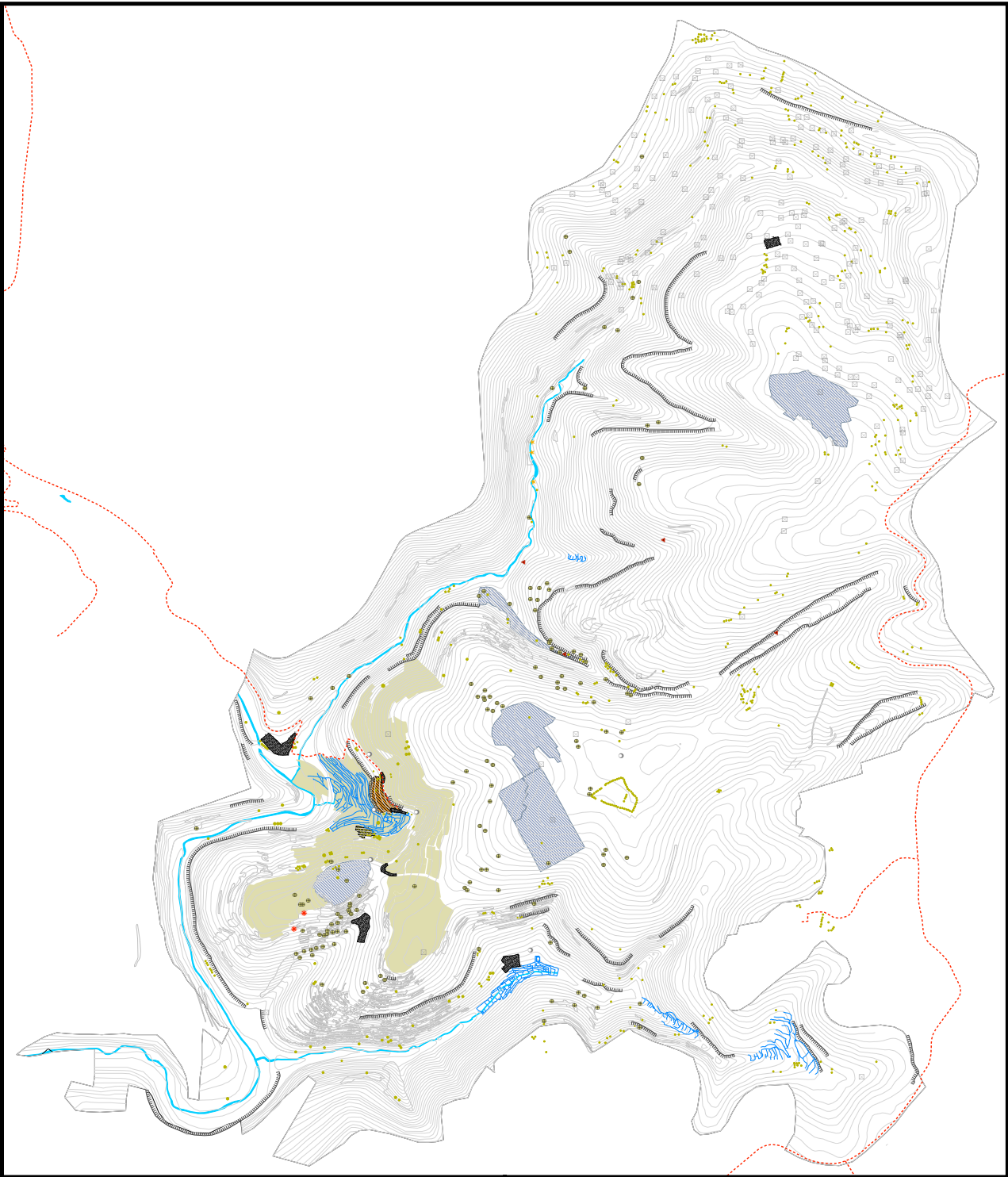
 <p><b>UNESCO RAMALLAH OFFICE in partnership with BATTIR VILLAGE COUNCIL</b></p>	<p>In cooperation with:  <b>THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT          THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ANTIQUITIES          THE GOVERNORATE OF BETHLEHEM          BATTIR BALADNA (LOCAL COMMUNITY COMMITTEE)</b></p>	<p><b>BATTIR LANDSCAPE          CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN</b></p> <p><b>PROJECT COORDINATION AND WORKING TEAM SUPERVISION:</b>          Arch. Giovanni Fortiana Antepoli</p> <p><b>LANDSCAPE SURVEY, GIS MAPPING AND ADVOCACY PLANNING:</b>          Arch. Samir Harb          Arch. Mohammad Hammash          Eng. Hassan Muamer (from February 2010)          Eng. Haniyeh Al-Hadi (from September 2009)</p> <p><b>LANDSCAPE PLANNING SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR:</b>          Arch. Pasquale Barone</p> <p><b>CONSULTANCY FOR GEOMORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS:</b>          Mr. Francesco Chi</p> <p><b>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:</b>          Dr. Claudia Casalelli          Dr. Patricia Cifino          Dr. Nicola Perugini</p>		<p><b>MAP OF THE DRY-STONE          MASONRY SYSTEM</b></p> <p><b>LEGENDA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Terrace masonry</li> <li> Dry Stone Masonry Walls</li> <li> Topography</li> </ul> <p>Scale: 1:5,000 0 25 50 100 200 400 800m</p> <p>31 August 2010</p>	<p><b>4.A</b></p>
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


















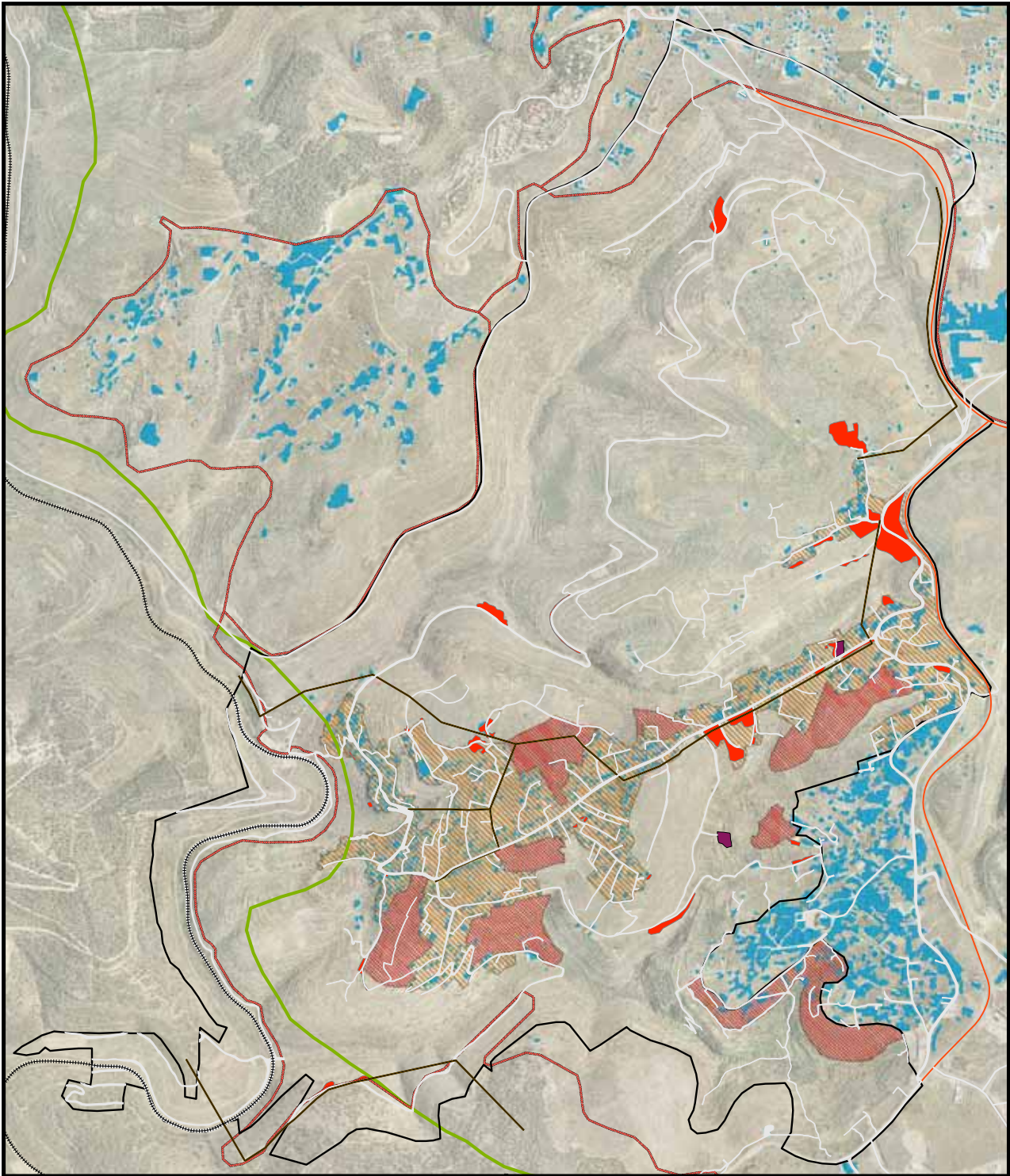
















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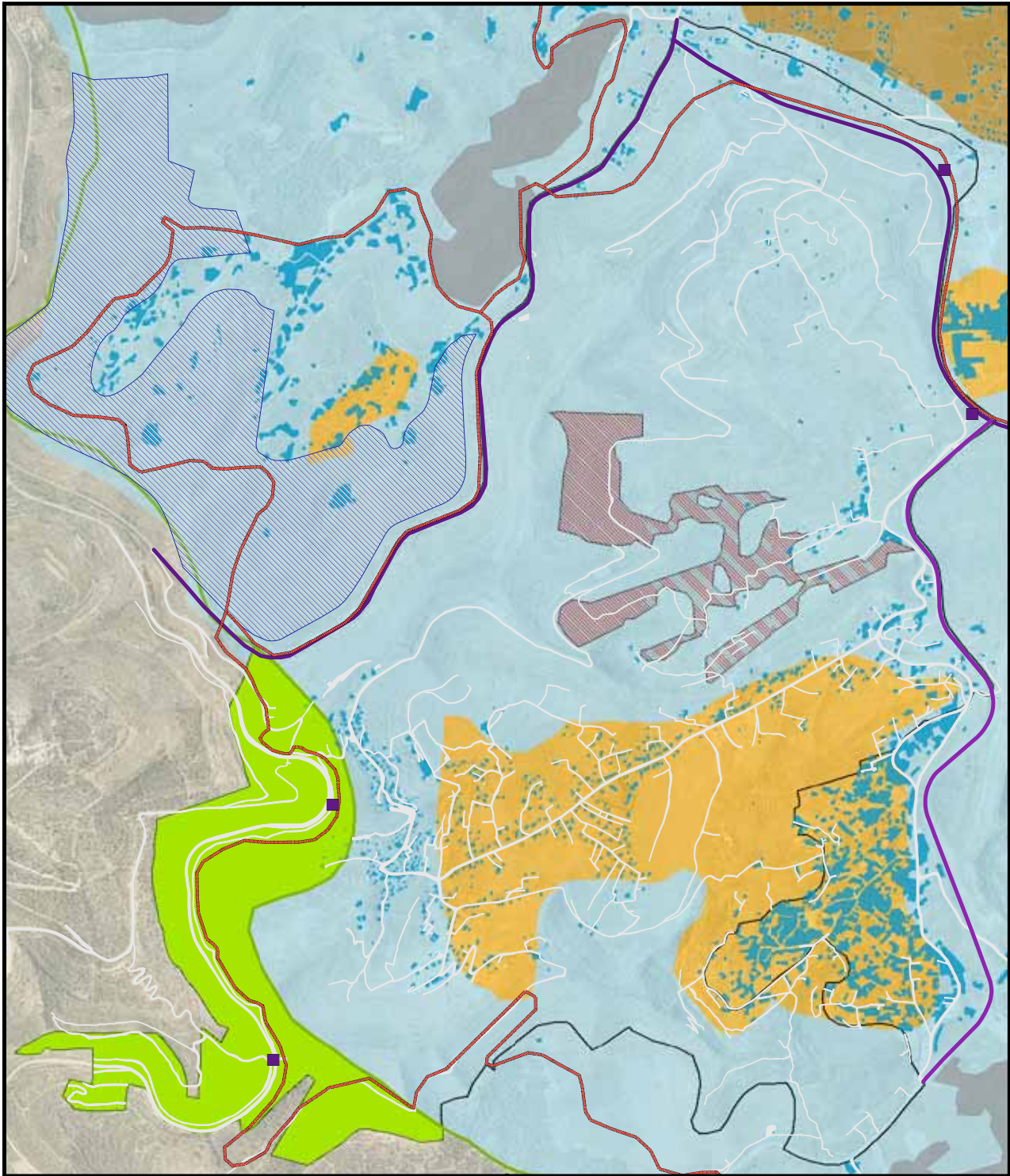
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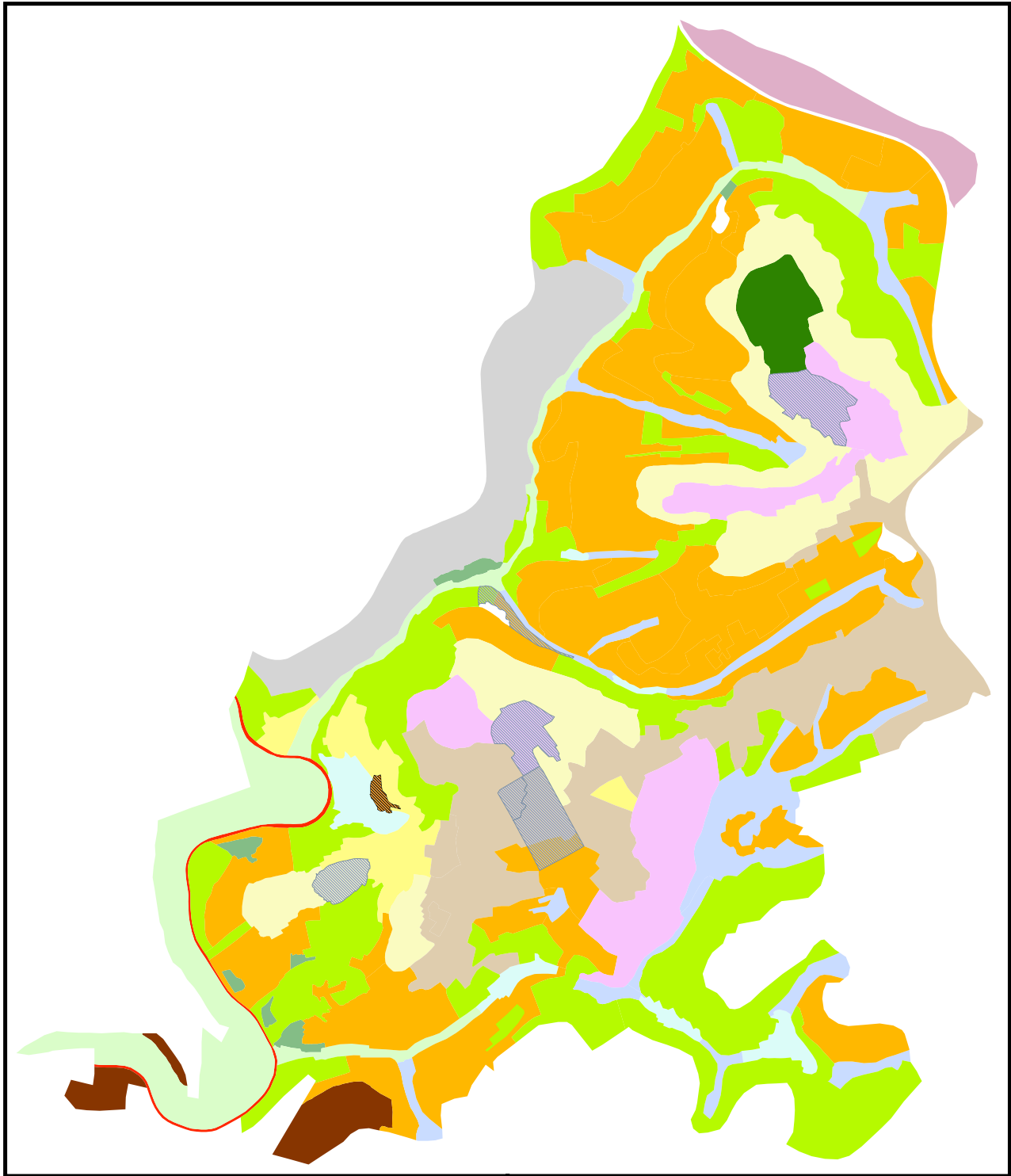




 <p><b>UNESCO RAMALLAH OFFICE in partnership with BATTIR VILLAGE COUNCIL</b></p>	<p>In cooperation with:  <b>THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT          THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ANTIQUITIES          THE GOVERNORATE OF BETHLEHEM          BATTIR BALADNA (LOCAL COMMUNITY COMMITTEE)</b></p>	<p><b>BATTIR LANDSCAPE          CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN</b></p>	<p><b>PROJECT COORDINATION AND WORKING TEAM SUPERVISION:</b>          Arch. Giovanni Fontana Antonelli</p> <p><b>LANDSCAPE SURVEY, GIS MAPPING AND ADVOCACY PLANNING:</b>          Arch. Samir Elad          Arch. Mohammad Hammash          Eng. Hassan Makhadmeh (from February 2010)          Arch. Mohamed Abu Hammad (from August 2009)</p> <p><b>LANDSCAPE PLANNING SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR:</b>          Arch. Pasquale Barone</p> <p><b>CONSULTANCY FOR GEOMORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS:</b>          Mr. Francesco Chi          Mr. Francesco Chi</p> <p><b>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:</b>          Dr. Claudia Gonzalez          Dr. Patricia Cirio          Dr. Nicola Piruggia</p>		<p><b>MAP OF VULNERABILITIES :          INTERNAL FACTORS</b></p> <p><b>LEGENDA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Palestinian Urban Area</li> <li> Built-up Area</li> <li> Urban Encroachment</li> <li> Solid Waste / Dumping Sites</li> <li> Quarry</li> <li> Road Network</li> <li> Railway</li> <li> Regional Road</li> <li> Electrical Highway</li> <li> Separation Barrier/Wall/Fence</li> <li> Amman Line 1948</li> <li> UNESCO Area of Study</li> </ul>	<p><b>5. B</b></p> <p>Scale: 1:5,000          31 August 2010</p>
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






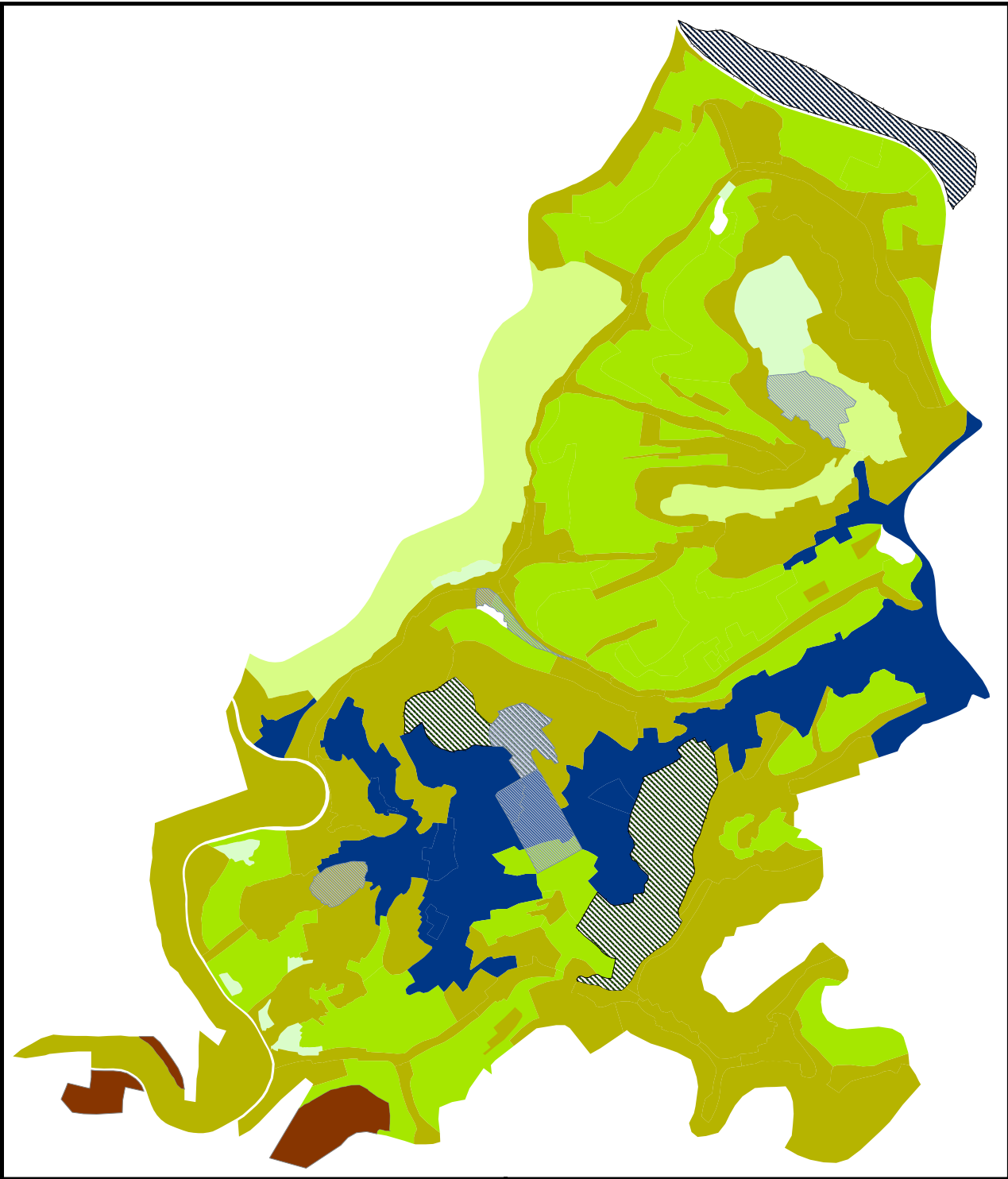
 <p><b>UNESCO RAMALLAH OFFICE in partnership with BATTIR VILLAGE COUNCIL</b></p>	<p>In cooperation with:  <b>THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT          THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ANTIQUITIES          THE GOVERNORATE OF BETHLEHEM          BATTIR BALADNA (LOCAL COMMUNITY COMMITTEE)</b></p>	<p><b>BATTIR LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN</b></p> <p><b>PROJECT COORDINATION AND WORKING TEAM SUPERVISION:</b>          Arch. Giovanni Rubiana Antepalli</p> <p><b>LANDSCAPE SURVEY, GIS MAPPING AND ADVOCACY PLANNING:</b>          Arch. Shamir Harb          Arch. Mohammad Hammash          Eng. Hassan Muamer (from February 2010)</p> <p><b>LANDSCAPE PLANNING SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR:</b>          Arch. Pascual Barco</p> <p><b>CONSULTANCY FOR GEOMORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS:</b>          Mr. Francisco Chá</p> <p><b>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:</b>          Dr. Patricia Cifre          Dr. Nicola Piruggia</p>	 <p><b>MAP OF VULNERABILITIES EXTERNAL FACTORS</b></p>	<p><b>LEGENDA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Palestinian Urban Area</li> <li> Road Network</li> <li> Israeli Colonies</li> <li> Planned Colony</li> <li> Confiscated Land</li> <li><b>Olo Accord Zones</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Zone A</li> <li> Zone B</li> <li> Zone C</li> </ul> </li> <li> Battir Land in Israel 1948</li> <li> UNESCO Area of Study</li> <li> Armistice Line 1948</li> <li> Separation Barrier/Wall/Fence</li> <li> By-Bass</li> <li> Checkpoint/Road Blocks</li> </ul>	<p>Scale: 1:15,000</p>  <p>31 August 2010</p> <p><b>5.C</b></p>
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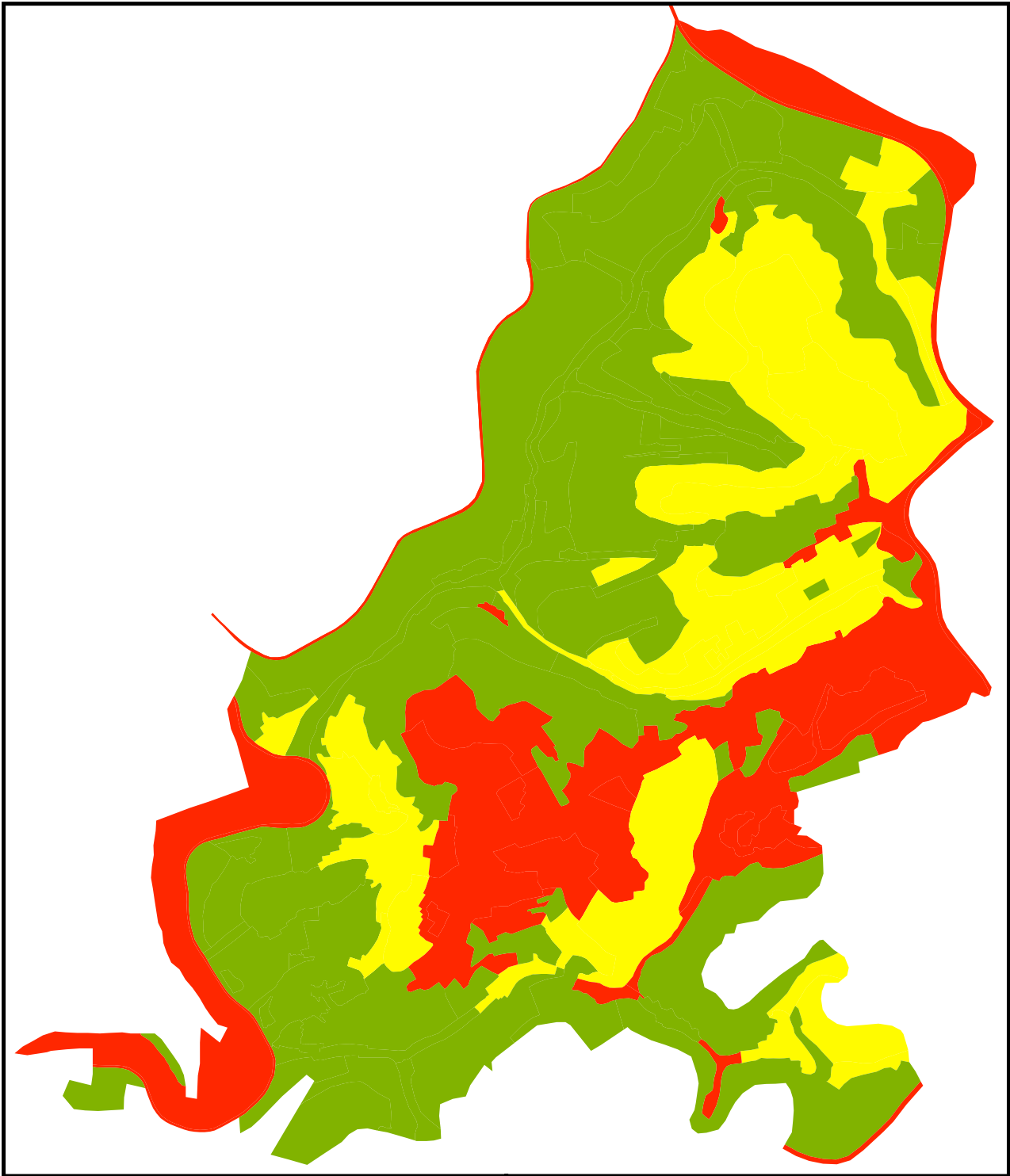




 <p>UNESCO RAMALLAH OFFICE in partnership with BATTIR VILLAGE COUNCIL</p>	<p>In cooperation with:                  THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT                  THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ANTIQUITIES                  THE GOVERNORATE OF BETHLEHEM                  BATTIR BALADNA (LOCAL COMMUNITY COMMITTEE)</p>	<p><b>BATTIR LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN</b></p> <p>PROJECT COORDINATION AND WORKING TEAM SUPERVISION:                  Arch. Giovanni Fontana Antonelli</p> <p>LANDSCAPE SURVEY, GIS MAPPING AND ADVOCACY PLANNING:                  Arch. Samir Harb                  Arch. Mohammad Hammash                  Eng. Hassan Makhadmeh (from February 2010)                  Arch. Mohamed Alwan                  Arch. Mohamed Alwan and Samir Harb 2009</p> <p>LANDSCAPE PLANNING SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR:                  Arch. Pasquale Barone</p> <p>CONSULTANCY FOR GEOMORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS:                  Mr. Francesco Chi</p> <p>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:                  Dr. Claudia Casalegari                  Dr. Patricia Cirio                  Dr. Nicola Perugini</p>		<p><b>MAP OF LAND UNITS</b></p> <p><b>LEGENDA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LU-1, Valley bottom terraces</li> <li>LU-2, Irrigated terraces</li> <li>LU-3, Enclosed terraces</li> <li>LU-4, Contour terraces</li> <li>LU-5, Cross-channelled terraces</li> <li>LU-6, Relic terraces</li> <li>LU-7, Mediterranean maquis Land</li> <li>LU-8, Gargua Land</li> <li>LU-9, Barren land</li> <li>LU-10, Altered fields</li> <li>LU-11, Colonized land</li> <li>LU-12, Hasek centre</li> <li>LU-13, Consolidated town</li> <li>LU-14, Sprawl town</li> <li>LU-15, Third landscape</li> <li>Archaeological remains</li> <li>Ottoman-British Railway</li> </ul>	<p>Scale: 1:5,000                  31 August 2010</p>
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6.A

 <p><b>UNESCO RAMALLAH OFFICE in partnership with BATTIR VILLAGE COUNCIL</b></p>	<p>In cooperation with:  <b>THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>  <b>THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ANTIQUITIES</b>  <b>THE GOVERNORATE OF BETHLEHEM</b>  <b>BATTIR BALADNA (LOCAL COMMUNITY COMMITTEE)</b></p>	<p><b>BATTIR LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN</b></p> <p><b>PROJECT COORDINATION AND WORKING TEAM SUPERVISION:</b>  Arch. Giovanni Fotianni Antepalli</p> <p><b>LANDSCAPE SURVEY, GIS MAPPING AND ADVOCACY PLANNING:</b>  Arch. Shamir Harb  Arch. Mohammad Hammash  Eng. Haseem Muamer (from February 2010)  Arch. Haniyeh Al-Hajj (from October 2009 to September 2009)</p> <p><b>LANDSCAPE PLANNING SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR:</b>  Arch. Pasquale Barone</p> <p><b>CONSULTANCY FOR GEOMORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS:</b>  Mr. Francesco Di</p> <p><b>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:</b>  Dr. Patricia Climo  Dr. Claudia Casalelli  Dr. Nicola Perugini</p>		<p><b>MAP OF LAND USE / LAND VOCATION</b></p> <p><b>LEGENDA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Natural</li> <li> Natural and/or Pastoral</li> <li> Agro-Natural and/or Pastoral</li> <li> Agricultural</li> <li> Artificial forests</li> <li> Natural and/or Pastoral (Urban)</li> <li> Suburban</li> <li> Urban</li> <li> Archaeological</li> </ul> <p>Scale: 1:5,000</p> <p>31 August 2010</p>	<p><b>6. B</b></p>
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 <p><b>UNESCO RAMALLAH OFFICE in partnership with BATTIR VILLAGE COUNCIL</b></p>	<p>In cooperation with:  <b>THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT          THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ANTIQUITIES          THE GOVERNORATE OF BETHLEHEM          BATTIR BALADNA (LOCAL COMMUNITY COMMITTEE)</b></p>	<p><b>BATTIR LANDSCAPE          CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN</b></p> <p><b>PROJECT COORDINATION AND WORKING TEAM SUPERVISION:</b>          Arch. Giovanni Fontana Antonelli</p> <p><b>LANDSCAPE SURVEY, GIS MAPPING AND ADVOCACY PLANNING:</b>          Arch. Samir Harb          Arch. Mohammad Hammash          Eng. Hassan Makhadmeh (from February 2010)          Arch. Mohamed Abu Madyan (from February 2009)</p> <p><b>LANDSCAPE PLANNING SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR:</b>          Arch. Pasquale Barone</p> <p><b>CONSULTANCY FOR GEOMORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS:</b>          Mr. Francesco Chi</p> <p><b>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:</b>          Dr. Clelia Casalegari          Dr. Patricia Cirio          Dr. Nicola Perugini</p>		<p><b>MAP OF PACE OF TRANSFORMATIONS          AND RELATED RISK</b></p> <p><b>LEGENDA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">■</span> Fast Transformation Factor</li> <li><span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Medium Transformation Factor</li> <li><span style="color: green;">■</span> Slow Transformation Factor</li> </ul> <p>Scale: 1:5,000          31 August 2010</p>	<p><b>6.C</b></p>
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# Battik

# بيت المقدس



وزارة السياحة والآثار  
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