I, Mwanja Nkaale Rose give authority to use the Soc 2020 of the TOMBS OF BUGANDA KINGS AT KASUBI C 1022

Signature
STATE OF CONSERVATION

*TOMBS OF BUGANDA KINGS AT KASUBI (UGANDA)*

PROPERTY ID NO  C1022

IN RESPONSE TO WHC 43 COM 7A.56

1<sup>st</sup> -FEBRUARY 2020
WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE DECISION
Decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 43rd session (Baku, Azerbaijan, 2019)

Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Uganda) (C 1022) Draft Decision: 43 COM 7A.56

The World Heritage Committee,
1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7A,

2. Recalling Decision 42COM7A.16, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),

4. Appreciates the support offered by the Government of Japan through the reopening of the Japan Funds in Trust to UNESCO project ‘Technical and financial assistance for the reconstruction of Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga, architectural masterpiece of the Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi, Uganda, World Heritage property in Danger’, and encourages the State Party to actively implement the project, which is offering support towards risk prevention, reconstruction and documentation as well as capacity building;

5. Requests the State Party to implement the Master Plan for the property after its final technical review by the Advisory Bodies, and continue working towards finalizing development guidelines for the buffer zone of the property as well as finalizing the Disaster Risk Management Plan;

6. Welcomes the measures taken by the State Party to ensure the safeguarding of the Bujjabukula (Gate House) through an ongoing World Heritage International Assistance project, which is supporting a comprehensive restoration and capacity building as well as research and documentation of the structure, construction techniques, materials, technological and craft authenticity, and also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre:
   a) A detailed catalogue, including a detailed photographic record, of the existing materials and construction techniques with which Bujjabukula was constructed, including its extant foundations flooring, walls, structure, ceiling and roof,
   b) A detailed restoration plan including detailed architectural drawings, restoration methodology and documentation plan, focused on the maximum retention of authentic materials and technologies, and aimed at developing and maintaining traditional construction crafts, for review by the Advisory Bodies before implementation;

7. Also welcomes the State Party’s submission of the improved design for the physical fire-fighting infrastructure, through funding of the Japan Funds-in-Trust to UNESCO, to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies before implementation;
8. **Further requests** that the State Party amend the Kampala Physical Development Plan to align it with the property’s Master Plan and buffer zone development guidelines, once these are complete and have been reviewed by the Advisory Bodies;

9. **Also urges** the State Party to continue its work on the corrective measures adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011);

10. **Finally requests** the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;

11. **Decides to retain the Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Uganda) on the List**.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.**

This Progress Report on the State of Conservation of the Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi, responds to World Heritage Committee Decisions 43 COM 7A.56. It also provides an update about the progress on the reconstruction of Muzibu Azaala Mpanga, the Bujjabukula, and the designs for the risk management plan at the site, plus other urgent conservation issues to the DSOCR.

Draft risk management design were discussed by the tripartite partners i.e World Heritage Center, the State Party and Buganda Kingdom to address the issues raised by the advisory bodies, and there after the designs were updated and the new ones have been submitted to review.

The timeline for the reconstruction of Muzibu Azaala Mpanga was updated one again basing on the assumption that fire fighting component will commence as soon as JFIT(Japanese Funds In Trust) are released, to enable implementation of the fire component as the thatching progresses at Muzibu Azaala Mpanga. However due to delay on completion of the designs for the disaster equipment in the tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi, the timelines have now been updated to December 2020.

The development of the buffer zone guidelines for the Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi is an ongoing activity being undertaken by a team of officials composed by the state party from relevant government ministries in a participatory approach with all stake holders. But due to the magnitude and finances involved, the activity has been phased to allow the lead institutions sauce for the necessary funding. Once this exercise is completed a realignment with the KCCA Development plans will be made for purposes of protecting the
property and its OUVs.

RESPONSES

6. Welcomes the measures taken by the State Party to ensure the safeguarding of the Bujjabukula (Gate House) through an ongoing World Heritage International Assistance project, which is supporting a comprehensive restoration and capacity building as well as research and documentation of the structure, construction techniques, materials, technological and craft authenticity, and also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre:

   a) A detailed catalogue, including a detailed photographic record, of the existing materials and construction techniques with which the Bujjabukula was constructed, including its extant foundations flooring, walls, structure, ceiling and roof,

   b) A detailed restoration plan including detailed architectural drawings, restoration methodology and documentation plan, focused on the maximum retention of authentic materials and technologies, and aimed at developing and maintaining traditional construction crafts, for review by the Advisory Bodies before implementation.

Response

Bujjabukula is the oldest and most authentic architectural elements of the site, the house is deteriorating very first, threatened by rot and deformation, International support was received and works on the research and stabilization of the gate house commenced.

In order to understand the structure in detail, the grass had was removed and the inside structure was examined to identify the weak parts and come up with proposals of stabilization. To further understand the foundation details, an excavation was carried out and cross sections studied and documented in detail as indicated in the reports as requested (a) and (b) above (Annexes i,ii,iii )

7. Also welcomes the State Party’s submission of the improved design for the physical fire-fighting infrastructure, through funding of the Japan Funds-in-Trust to UNESCO, to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies before implementation;

Response.

The state party submitted the designs of the Fire fighting provisions to be installed in the Tombs of the Buganda Kings at Kasubi to World Heritage Center, a Skype meeting was convened between the World Heritage Center/ advisory bodies and the state party, in which it was agreed that some
adjustments be made to the designs to make it more operational and effective such as; change the location for the pump house, underground cistern and transformer to the cluster of existing structures to the northeast of the Muzibu Azaala Mpanga. Relocate the underground fire hydrants further away from the structure to ensure that they remain accessible should fire occur, relocate the fire hose reels into the courtyard screen wall as well as the fire points for camouflage.

The state party has gone ahead to review, reassess the above mentioned issues and recommendations and a new design produced and attached (Annex iv)

10. Also requests the State Party to further develop guidelines for the buffer zone of the property and reassess and align the development of Masiro and Hoima roads with the values for which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and to duly reflect the urban dimension of the property and its OUV in the policies, measures and tools adopted by the State Party and the Kampala Capital City Authority, to ensure adequate conservation, using, if necessary, the approach carried by the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (2011);

Response

The guidelines for the buffer zone of the Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi is an important development approach in the protection of the World Heritage Property. The state party has formulated the conservation physical planning team to implement the important physical planning process.

The team includes: Cultural conservators from the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, Physical planners, Architects, Engineers from the Ministries of Housing, Lands and Urban development, Kampala Capital City Authority and Ministry of Works.

This team will undertake sensitization of leaders in the public, consultations, gather information of the area and make subsistence studies, Analyses, formation of the structural plan, regulations and guidelines.

The activity is expensive, it has therefore been phased into four quarters over a period of twelve months with effect from October 2019 so as to allow the lead institution, the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities sauce for funding to facilitate the activity. It is hoped that once resources are found, and this exercise is complete, realignment with the Kampala Capital City Authority Development plans will be done for purposes of protecting the property and its OUVs.

3.0 OTHER CONSERVATION ISSUES BY THE STATE PARTY
3.0.1 Progress, Re-Construction of Muzibu Azaala Mpanga

The reconstruction of Muzibu Azaala Mpanga has progressed very well with the construction of the decorative ceiling, the gates and the exterior verandas which have now reached final stages ready for decorations.

Pictures have been taken from varying angles to show the details of the works as of now. The laying of the thatch is ready to start. (Appendix iv)

3.0.2. Draft Master plan for Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi.

The Draft master plan 2018 /2028 was completed and submitted to the world heritage center. The state party eagerly awaits comments/approvals of the document.

3.0.3. Timeline for reaching the DSOCR;

Response

The timeline for the reconstruction of Muzibu Azaala Mpanga was updated with clear benchmarks basing on the assumption that fire fighting component will commence as soon as JFIT(Japanese Funds) are released(July 2019) for the project, to enable implementation of the fire component as the thatching progresses at Muzibu Azaala Mpanga, with the view of completion of the project by December 2019, however this time line is not achievable due to the fact that the fire fighting designs and equipments to be installed have not yet been approved by the World Heritage Centre. As soon as these have been approved we shall be able to understand what can be done in what time is available. A the new timeline is estimated to be at December 2020.
BUJJABUKULU
THE GRANDIOSE ROYAL ENTRANCE BUILDING TO
THE TOMBS OF BUGANDA KINGS AT KASUBI

JAN, 2020
BY
Mwanja Nkaale Rose – Kigongo Remigius – Lukwago Denis
of Department of Museums and Monuments
Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
Introduction
This document is a result of UNESCO through the World Heritage Committee accepting to offer assistance in the stabilization and restoration of Bujjabukula Building in the bid of conserving and protection of the outstanding universal values it possesses.
Having witnessed greatly the state and high rate of decay and deterioration of the building “the first building to be constructed on this site with its considerable tradition level of importance and the amazing architectural features”, the Buganda Kingdom through the State party sought for assistance in settling this matter through stabilization and restoration from UNESCO.
Background

Bujjabukula building, the grandiose Royal entrance to the Palace of Kabaka Mutesa I, which late became his Tomb in the 19th century. Presently there are four Kabakas of Buganda laid to rest in this Royal Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi. Bujjabukula building, was the first building to be constructed in this Palace before the construction of the main building [MAM] for his Majesty the Kabaka, the core of the matter is that, for the principal guards to take a watchful eye while the construction of the main Kabaka’s building [MAM] is in progress so this justification confirms Bujjabukula building as the first official structure by the kingdom standards then to be raised on this site and also positioned among the few oldest buildings [if not the only one] still standing in Uganda.

This extra-ordinary building exhibits the untampered original royal Ganda architectural design attributes closely similar to the Outstanding Universal Values for Muzibu Azaala Mpanga “the main building destroyed by fire in march 2010”. However, the original typology established in the 19 century at the Kabaka’s palace in Kasubi as an entrance building embracing the royal Ganda architectural designs, did not significantly change when the reconstruction took place between 1938 and 1940 for this matter, the reconstruction intervention then, affected the external brick & mortal walling from (mud & wattle) as well as cement-screed floor finish from (the Earth floor finish).

The building contained sophisticated spaces for the two main palace guards i.e. the principal guard and his assistant, Mulamba & Nsiggo respectively.
This building was situated directly opposite the main building in the front court yard oriented towards the west, Busiro county, where most of the early Kabakas` palaces which late became Tombs are located and also assurance of critical Kabaka`s protection from the Kingdom`s main Enemy in the West, “Bunyoro Kingdom”.

In the bid of classification of the official different spaces in the Royal Palace court yard, this building`s location defines the surrounding open spaces accordingly, from the main private royal palace backyard to the main private royal palace front yard of MAM, [Olugya] this space shares boundary with the semi-private royal back yard of Bujjabukula. “Bujjabukula building is a Royal transition space to the
semi-public royal open space at the front side of the building that shares boundary
with the Public open transition space “Palace road [Masiro road], this space shares
boundary with the Public open space defining the Katikiro`s court yard outside the
Palace/Tombs.

The main open spaces at the Palace/Tombs as defined by
Bujjabukula building
The main spaces of the building.
The building is composed of different highly significant spaces i.e.

- The royal verandahs at the front and rear side.
- The royal corridor which symmetrically divides and defines the two main spaces for the two principal guards whom the building provides shelter, [Mulamba the traditional chief guard and Nsiggo, the assistant guard of Kasubi tombs].
- The guard`s spaces each contain a waiting area, a sleeping and storage space. The storage spaces are situated in opposite sides, Nsiggo`s storage is located towards MAM side and Mulamba`s storage is located towards the road side.

The main architectural features of the building.

- The grass thatches.
- The wooden battens and rafters.
• The reeds-make ceiling with circular rings, i.e. the internal and the external ceiling at the entrances.
• The wooden vertical reinforcements.
• The internal reeds-make wall partitions.
• The external circular load bearing wall.
• The cement-sand screed floor finish.
• The reeds-make sliding and single swing doors to the two interior spaces.
• The circular brick wall, [250mm thick with a 5mm thick interior plaster].

The Existing situation of the building.

The Building`s external views
The Building`s interior views

5. Mulamba`s interior photographic side view

6. Mulamba`s semi private space and Entrance to his private room
Architectural drawings showing the existing situation.

Bujjabukula, Omulyango ogukufulumya [Grand Royal/Exit]

Bujjabukula, Omwaliiro gwa wansi [Floor plan]
Scale 1:100
The four sacred rings at the highest point in the centre.

Bujjabukula, Eddali ly’omunda [Internal reflected ceiling plan]
Scale 1:100

Ekisenge ky’amatafaari/
Brick wall.
Bujjabukula, Eddali ly`ebweru [External reflected ceiling plan]
Scale 1:100

Position of the four Sacred rings.

Oluda lya Nsiggo
[Nsiggo`s side]

Oluda lya Mulamba
[Mulamba`s side]

pg. 14
Bujjabukula, Omwaliiro gw`akasolya [Roof plan]
Scale 1:100
Bujjubukula, Front elevation
Scale 1:100

Bujjubukula, Rear elevation
Scale 1:100
Bujubukula, Mulamba side elevation
Scale 1:100

Bujubukula, Nsiggo side elevation
Scale 1:100

- Grass thatch.
- 30mm dia. wooden batten [Musamba] at 350mm c/c.
- 65mm wooden rafter [Musamba].
- Rotten Ring.
Enzimba y’Akasolya [Roof notes]:

3andles of grass thatch [e Buyole] 1,000mm thick laid onto 40mmdia. wooden battens [e Misambya] fixed on 65mm dia. wooden rafters [e Misambya] onto which the reeds making the external ceiling are fastened with natural strings [e Bisambwe]

Enzimba y’eddaali/Ceiling:

Approved 120mmdia. circular rings [e Biizizzi] fixed onto 300mm thick reeds [e Muli]

Mulamba’s space

Nsiggo’s space

The four sacred rings at the highest point in the centre.

Enzimba y’e wansi w’omwaliiro/Sub-structure Notes

Approved 5mm Cem levelled screed on 70mm Conc. Cast Slab on Fully compacted and rammed Earth.

Footing:

Lx470x120 mm concrete strip foundations that received the 500mm high by 250mm thick plinth brick wall laid on Rammed Earth.

Bujjabukula, section M-M

Scale 1:100
DETERIORATION STUDIES AND FINDINGS OF THE BUILDING.

Negative Impact on the floor

10. (i) 

(ii) 

11. 

12.
### Impact on Columns, Walls, the ceiling, roof supporting component and The roof covering.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. (i)</th>
<th>(iii)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
IMPACT ON BOTH LOAD BEARING EXTERNAL AND THE NON-LOAD BEARING INTERNAL WALLS.

THE CEILING DEFORMATION IMPACT
External ceiling decay effect
Decay and collapse of the roof supporting system
The Grass thatch decay effect

Images showing the degree of decay of the roof covering

20. (i)
BUJJABUKULA STABILIZATION AND RESTORATION PROCESS.

22.

23.
TEMPORARY ROOF COVERING PROCESS

26.

27.
The PROJECT PROGRESS MEETINGS

30. (i)  
31.  

30. (ii)
32.

HOARDING OF THE SITE ACCORDING TO THE NATION`S BUILDING REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES.

33.
SITE PREPARATION DRAWINGS

Site Office

Vehicular Drive Way

Entrance to MAM front yard

Olugya Iwa MAM/MAM Court yard

Proposed Material Storage AREA

NDOGA-OKUKABA BUILDING

Ticket House

Proposed working space

Entrance for the Dead

Kasubi Masiro Road

Road Reserve

SITE PREPARATION DRAWINGS

Site Layout
Scale 1:100
MATERIAL STORAGE DECK

35. Survey of the proposed area for the Material storage deck
Roof notes:

32 gauge Iron sheets laid at 17deg. onto 65-50mm dia. wooden purlins [Kalitunsi] fixed on 65mm dia. wooden rafters [Kalitunsi] onto horizontal wooden member.

Sub-structure Notes

Approved 80mm dia. Eucalyptus wooden pole fixed into 80mm dia. x 750mm deep hole.

Section T-T
Scale 1:100
MATERIAL STORAGE DECK CONSTRUCTION

36. (i) 

(ii) 

(iii) 

(iv)
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS TO GUIDE THE RESTORATION AND STABILIZATION PROCESS OF THE BUILDING.

Bujjabukula, Omwaliiro gwa wansi [Floor plan]
Scale 1:100
The four sacred rings at the highest point in the centre.

Oloda lya Nyiggo [Nyiggo's side]

Oloda lya Mulamba [Mulamba's side]

Lukuubo

Ekisenge ky'amatafaari/Brick wall.

Bujjabukula, Eddali ly`omunda [Internal reflected ceiling plan]
Scale 1:100
Position of the four Sacred rings.

Oluda lya Nsiggo
[Nsiggo's side]

Oluda lya Mulamba
[Mulamba's side]

Bujjabukula, Eddali ly`ebweru [External reflected ceiling plan]

Scale 1:100
Bujujabukula, Omwaliiro gw` akasolya [Roof plan]
Scale 1:100
Enzimba y’Akasolya/Roof notes:
Bandles of grass thatch [o Buyole] 1,000mm thick laid onto 40mm dia. wooden battens [e Misambya] fixed on 65mm dia. wooden rafters [e Misambya] onto which the reeds making the external ceiling are fastened with natural strings [e Bisambwe]

Enzimba y’eddaali/Ceiling:
Approved 120mm dia. circular rings [e Biizizzi] fixed onto 300mm thick reeds [e Muli]

Enzimba y’e wansi w’omwaliiro/Sub-structure Notes
Approved 5mm Cem levelled screed on 70mm Conc. Cast Slab on Fully compacted and rammed Earth.

Footing:
Lx470x120 mm concrete strip foundations that received the 500mm high by 250mm thick plinth brick wall laid on Rammed Earth.

Bujjabukula, section M-M
Scale 1:100

Note: The foundation and the bearing strata are still intact therefore, the foundation is strong enough to carry the building’s super structure and also with-standing the impact of the transmitted live loads into the ground, however, the floor is badly damaged so the technical team
suggests that a substantial replacement with a stronger mix "of the same make" that will last for a longer period of time is preferable.

STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS TO GUIDE THE RESTORATION AND STABILIZATION PROCESS OF THE BUILDING.

NOTE:-
All construction materials (wooden poles (Battens, reeds and posts) and grass thatch) should be treated with termidor or approved anti-termite treatment prior to installation. Then, a traditional method (smoking) is used for preventive maintenance.
NOTE:
- All construction materials (wooden poles, Battens, reeds and vertical poles) and grass thatch should be treated with termitor or approved anti-termite treatment prior to installation. Then, a traditional method (smoking) to be used for preventive maintenance.
- "Ebinsambwe" are traditional materials used to tie poles together.
- All Battens are to be tightly tied with "Ebinsambwe" onto the Rafters (Emikomba) @ 250-300mm c/c
- All Rafters (Emikomba) and Battens should be of approved Musambya tree species (Markhamia Lutea)

Roof plan and rafters design on the Wallplate

Scale 1:50

Existing

60-85mm dia. Rafters (Emikomba) fixed at both the center (top) and the wall plate @ 350-450mm c/c

30-40mm Center post

Ebinsambwe tightly fixing the rafters together.

Rafter (Emikomba)

(Fixing of the Rafters at the Centre)

Detail D
Scale 1:20
Typical Section detailing support members

Scale 1:50

“Ebisambwe” and a tradition nail to tightly fix the "Mikomba" [rafter] onto the wall plate.

75-100mm Dia. Rafter (Mukomb
150-175mm Dia. Musambya (Wall plate)

2No. Hoop iron f firmly @ 1000mm in the existing blockwork
Existing 250mm thick Brickwall

150mm Dia. reed bundles cladded together with sisal or any other approved material.

175-220mm Dia. "Enzzingu" pole.

(The Rafter fixation onto the wall plate)

Detail A
Scale 1:5

(Fixation of the Ring onto the Enzzingu pole)

Detail B
Scale 1:5
Reeds making the Ceiling.

150mm Dia. reed bundles cladded & covered together in "Obukedo" with "Enjuru"

Empagi y'Enzzingu
(Column pole supporting the Ring)
Detail E
Scale 1:5

Ceiling reeds

75-100mm Dia. Rafter (Emikomba)

175-220mm Dia. "Enzzingu" vertical pole

(Fixation of the Rafter onto the "Enzzingu" pole)

Detail F
Scale 1:5

180-220mm Dia. Musambya (Wall plate)

2 No. Hoop iron fixed firmly @ 1000mm c/c in the existing blockwork

Existing 250mm thick Brickwall

(Wall plate fixation onto the External Wall)

Detail G
Scale 1:5

(The Poles foundation detail)
Ø65mm PVC Heavy Gauge Sleeve
(1.5mm for Lights & 2.5mm Sockets)
from existing power source - SOLAR
ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS TO GUIDE THE RESTORATION AND STABILIZATION PROCESS OF THE BUILDING.

### SYMBOL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C L</td>
<td>Cetus LED downlight incorporating thermally optimised, deep drawn, aluminium body with IP44 as standard. As Thorn Cetus LED or equal approved. (LIGHT TYPE C).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 Gang 1way switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>13A two Gang switched Socket outlet on wall.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1). ALL ELECTRICAL FITTINGS SHOULD BE RECESSED TO ARCHITECT APPROVAL.
THE ANTICIPATED WORKS

- The electrical flow to the building to be stopped to allow a conducive working environment.
- Fixation of the wooden pole structure support to hold the four Sacred rings in the precise position before actual works do commence.
- The Project team to organize awareness workshops to sensitize all members involved in the restoration and stabilization of the building.
- Opening the roof supporting structure for further substantial studies, analysis and a way forward with all team members.
- Removal and sorting out of appropriate materials to be used in the restoration and stabilization of the building, the essence of the matter is to keep the Materials authenticity.
- Sourcing for appropriate materials.
- Identifying and documenting the approved places for Materials.
- Stabilization and restoration of the building with appropriate conservation guidance from the professionals with documentation at each execution stage.
- Generation of the As-built architectural and structural drawings to be archived for future studies and usage.
The colored pictures are numbered from 1 to 36 and the same numbering system is used in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marking</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION of the EXISTING SITUATION OF BUJJABUKULA BUILDING AND THE WORKS PROGRESS.</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>PHOTOGRAPHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bujjabukula Front side photographic view.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Lukwago Denis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bujjabukula Front/Mulamba Side photographic view.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Lukwago Denis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bujjabukula Rear Side photographic view.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Lukwago Denis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bujjabukula Rear/ Nsiggo Side photographic view.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Kigongo Remigius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bujjabukula main entrance and the royal corridor defined by the vertical wooden poles at the sides lined-up to the directly opposite exit/entrance facing the main Royal entrance to the main building, Muzibu – Azaala - Mpanga.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Lukwago Denis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Mulamba`s semi private space and Entrance to his private room.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Lukwago Denis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Nsiggo`s semi private space and Entrance to his private room.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Lukwago Denis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Royal corridor Floor Appearance</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Lukwago Denis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Mulamba`s private room Floor Appearance.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Lukwago Denis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. [ i &amp; ii]</td>
<td>Floor appearance in the corridor.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Lukwago Denis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Detail of cracks on the cement-sand floor finish.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Lukwago Denis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Collapse of the fire places.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Lukwago Denis</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>13. [i, ii, iii, iv &amp; v]</strong></td>
<td>The floor appearance at points where poles and walls are fixed also the brick work forming the front verandah is exposed to the outside environment.</td>
<td>2018 Kigongo Remigius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14. [i, ii &amp; iii]</strong></td>
<td>Columns at Mulamba`s side shifted from their original/intended position and also extra columns were fixed to provide more support on the failing roof structure.</td>
<td>2018 Lukwago Denis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>15. [i, ii &amp; iii]</strong></td>
<td>Deterioration of the internal partitioning reed-make walls.</td>
<td>2018 Lukwago Denis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>16. [i, ii, iii &amp; iv]</strong></td>
<td>Extent of the External and Internal wall distortion degree</td>
<td>2018 Lukwago Denis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact on Columns, Walls, the ceiling, roof supporting component and The roof covering.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Impact on both Load bearing External and the Non-Load bearing Internal Walls.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The Ceiling Deformation Impact</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>17. [i, ii &amp; iii]</strong></td>
<td>Internal ceiling negative effect.</td>
<td>2018 Lukwago Denis</td>
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<td><strong>External ceiling decay effect</strong></td>
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<td>18. [i, ii, iii &amp; v]</td>
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<td><strong>Degree of deterioration of the Roof supporting structure.</strong></td>
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BUJJABUKULA STABILIZATION AND RESTORATION PROCESS.

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<td>22.</td>
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<td>23.</td>
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TEMPORARY ROOF COVERING PROCESS

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A DETAILED CATALOGUE SHOWING THE EXISTING VISIBLE MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION TECHNIC USED IN CONSTRUCTION OF BUJJABUKULA.

# THE BUILDING’S EXTERNAL VIEWS

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35. Detail of woven reeds with the natural fire forming the interior partitioning wall. 2018 Lukwago Denis
36. The Reeds-Make Entrance/ Exit Sliding Door. 2018 Lukwago Denis
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45. Fixation of the door onto the interior reed-make partitioning wall tied with natural fibre “e Kinsambwe” natural fibre. 2018 Lukwago Denis
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50. The wall plate made of “Musambya” wooden pole. 2018 Lukwago Denis
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52. The Fire place “e Kyooto” set inside the building. 2018 Lukwago Denis

**BUJABUKULA BUILDING, RESTORATION ORGANIZATION**

The restoration procedure intends:

- To employ heritage conservators as the main building restoration supervisors and consultants; architect [a restoration project that enlists an architect with familiarity of conservation terms]
- Conservator: the technical consultant responsible for the condition analysis, repair and restoration of the traditional architectural piece.
- Employ the skilled, already tested and experienced Artisans to carry out the high-profile job. These will however, work with identified new and young artisans in a way of passing on knowledge to the passionate young ones to enable continuity.
- Organize sensitization workshops to enable the members involved acquire required Impeccable skills for restoration.
- To retain the existing sound building structure, materials and also give these sections extreme protection during the restoration exercise to avoid loss of structural integrity.
- Use the same exact materials and construction techniques in sections where restoration is to be done for instance thatching, weaving of the internal partitioning walls, fixation of the wooden vertical poles and others.

This organization is explicitly described furthermore in the table below.
AUTHENTICITY OF BUIJABUKULA BUILDING

Stabilization and Restoration of Bujjabukula Building.

Retention of the building’s sections proved to be in good condition.

Clinically dismantle the building sections proved to be in poor condition.

Sorting out Materials.

Material selection for study purposes and dispose off very poor materials from site.

Retention of Sound Materials.

Replace poor disposed off Materials with approved exact materials.

Acquired approved exact materials stored in a conducive place.

Preparation of materials to be used in restoration.

Restoration and stabilization of the building.

STABILIZED AND RESTORED BUIJABUKULA BUILDING.
The Bujjabukula stabilization and restoration project is more-less the same as MAM reconstruction project and therefore, the project reporting system to Buganda Kingdom, State Party and UNESCO shall be maintained.

Bujjabukula Restoration and Stabilization management Team.

Consultants/ Supervisors of Restoration and Stabilization: works: - Architects, Conservators, & Engineers and others.

Clerk of works, with familiarity of Conservation terms.

Specialized Artisan[Foreman]

Specialized Artisans

Artisan trainees ready for special skills and Knowledge.
THE DOCUMENTATION PLAN FOR RESTORATION OF BUJJABUKULA BUILDING.

This shall include the following:

- The project name, organization, scope, duration, purpose and copyright or confidentiality statements.
- Features to be documented;
  The list of restoration works starting with sections of the building to be fully retained.
  The materials to be used in restoration and stabilization process.
- Mode of documentation: - photography, drawings [sketches] and videography.
- Documentation review, reviewers including review schedule.

Documentation phases for restoration and stabilization process for Bujjabukula building:

- **Phase 1.** Existing current status of the building for both Internal and External parts.
- **Phase 2.** Site Preparation and construction of Materials` Storage area.
- **Phase 3.** Dismantle process of the deteriorated parts of the building.
- **Phase 4.** Sorting out of Sound materials to be re-used in the restoration process.
- **Phase 5.** Preparation of New approved Materials to be used in restoration and stabilization process.
- **Phase 6.** Restoration and stabilization process to completion and to utmost detail.
- **Phase 7.** Restored and Stabilized building; External and Internal parts.

Note: Phases 1 and 2 are complete while as Phase 3 is still ongoing.
RESPONSE TO ICOMOS TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMENTS REGARDING THE BUJJABUKULA RESTORATION AND STABILIZATION PROJECT

OCTOBER, 2019
INVESTIGATION OF THE BUJJABUKULA FOUNDATION AND FLOORING.

**EXTERNAL AREA of the building**

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<tbody>
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<td><strong>A.</strong></td>
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### INTERIOR AREA of the building

The colored pictures are numbered from A to N and the same numbering system is used in the table below.

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<td>2019</td>
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<td>Tying of the building line on the fixed poles.</td>
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<td>N</td>
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<td>2019</td>
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The Revised Architectural Sections for both the Existing Situation and the Proposed Restoration and Stabilization of the Building.

**Section for the Building’s Existing situation**

**Enzimba y’Akasolya [Roof notes]:**

3andles of grass thatch [o Buyole] 1,000mm thick laid onto 40mm dia. wooden battens [e Misambya] fixed on 65mm dia. wooden rafters [e Misambya] onto which the reeds making the external ceiling are fastened with natural strings [e Bisambwe]

**Enzimba y’eddali/Ceiling:**

Approved 120mm dia. circular rings [e Biizizi] fixed onto 300mm thick reeds [e Muli]

---

**Enzimba y`e wansi w`omwaliiro/Sub-structure Notes**

Approved 5mm Cem levelled screed on 70mm Conc.Cast Slab on Fully compacted and rammed Earth.

**Footing:**

Lx470x120 mm concrete strip foundations that received the 500mm high by 250mm thick plinth brick wall laid on Rammed Earth.

**Bujjabukula, section M-M**

Scale 1:100
Section for the Proposed Restoration and Stabilization of the Building

Enzima y’Akasolya/Roof notes:
Bundles of grass thatch [e Buyole] 1,000mm thick laid onto 40mm dia. wooden battens [e Misambya] fixed on 65mm dia. wooden rafters [e Misambya] onto which the reeds making the external ceiling are fastened with natural strings [e Bisambwe]

Enzima y’eddaali/Ceiling:
Approved 120mm dia. circular rings [e Biizizzi] fixed onto 300mm thick reeds [e Mulii]

Enzima y’e wansi w’omwaliiro/Sub-structure Notes
Approved 5mm Cem levelled screed on 70mm Conc.Cast Slab on Fully compacted and rammed Earth.

Footing:
Lx470x120 mm concrete strip foundations that recievied the 500mm high by 250mm thick plinth brick wall laid on Rammed Earth.

Bujjabukula, section M-M
Scale 1:100
Note: The foundation and the bearing strata are still intact therefore, the foundation is strong enough to carry the building’s super structure and also with-standing the impact of the transmitted live loads into the ground, however, the floor is badly damaged so the technical team suggests that a substantial replacement with a stronger mix "of the same make" that will last for a longer period of time is preferable.
CURRENT STATUS OF MUZIBU-AZAALA-MPANGA BUILDING
The structure is covered with one layer of tarpaulin to prevent weather destruction of the uncovered interior built organic material.
Frontal view of the Main entrance with external rings ready to receive the covering reeds.
Frontal side view showing the connection of the reeds-make wall with the external load bearing brick wall and concrete columns.
External rings being fixed in position as well as the circular reeds forming the door-way at the Main entrance.
Battens ready to receive grass thatch
Internal rings already fixed onto the ceiling awaiting final covering finish.
The North oriented Door-way is at completion final stage.
The external ceiling of the Entrance oriented towards North with its rings is complete in addition to the side reeds-make wall.
Detail of the completed external ceiling at the entrance oriented towards the North.