



STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORT FOR THE SITE "PORT, FORTRESSES AND GROUP OF MONUMENTS - CARTAGENA"

Following the technical advisory mission by the architect José María Calvo of ICOMOS International from December 12 to 15, 2017 to the site "Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena", and the recommendations of decision 43 COM 7B.99 adopted in Baku in July 2019 as a result of the 43rd session of the General Assembly of the World Heritage Centre, we present a summary of the status on the matter.

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Executive Summary

Colombia, as a State Party to the 1972 Convention, in accordance with the commitments and with the Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Center, delivers the state of conservation report regarding the recommendations of the technical advisory mission by ICOMOS International held from 12 to December 15, 2017 to the site "Port, Fortresses and Monumental Complex of Cartagena", and in response to decision **43 COM 7B.99** adopted in Baku in July 2019.

Among the topics addressed is the culmination of management instruments for the protection of Cultural Heritage, strengthening of the Institute of Heritage and Culture of Cartagena (IPCC) and actions taken regarding the impact of the Aquarela building.

Completion of the management instruments for the protection of Cultural Heritage and strengthening of the IPCC: Colombia has developed management and conservation processes within the framework of existing national legislation, defining legal instruments that establish the competencies between the Nation and the District to attend the transformations and growth of the city of Cartagena de Indias, which, as in the 16th century, is facing an accelerated transformation and demand for land.

In order to face the impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the site, and in accordance with the recommendations and commitments, and the Colombian legislation, three management instruments were defined that will allow the State to guarantee the conditions of management and sustainability:

1. Special Management and Protection Plan for the Historic Center of Cartagena, **PEMP CH**, which is established in the Local Development Plan 2020-2023, since the formulation process corresponds to the Mayor of Cartagena. With this instrument, the protection of the port's historical relationship with the Fortified Defense



System and all of its buildings will be reiterated and the IPCC will be strengthened as a mechanism for the management and protection of cultural heritage from the local level.

2. Special Management and Protection Plan for the Walled Cordon and the Castle of San Felipe, **PEMP MURCA**, formulated in 2017 and approved by resolution 1560 of 2018. This instrument is articulated with the District of Cartagena, with which an ample and sufficient buffer zone was established to protect the city and buildable parameters were defined that will be supplemented once the **PEMP CH** is formulated. In its implementation phase, short-term programs and projects (1-3 years) are developing normally.
3. Special Management and Protection Plan for the Cultural and Fortified Landscape of the Bay, **PEMP FORT BAHÍA**, which is being formulated by the Ministry of Culture through the Cartagena de Indias Workshop School. This instrument will be the complement to the two plans of the city and is approached according to the methodology established by the World Heritage Convention for Cultural Landscapes, seeking to cover the issues that may affect or strengthen its state of conservation. During 2020 and as a consequence of the pandemic derived from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), the progress and completion of this instrument had to be reprogrammed and its formulation is expected to be completed in 2021.

Actions regarding the impact of the Aquarela building: the protection efforts of the OUV have been affected by the implementation of the Multifamily and Social Interest Housing project, Aquarela, which would be developed in an urban sector made up traditionally of buildings with 2 floors on average and whose maximum development in height according to local regulations (of the District) could not exceed 6 floors. Aquarela was licensed directly by local authorities, without counting on the concept of the national authority, given that, according to the norm issued by the Council of National Monuments in 1994, the place where the Aquarela project is developed was not included within the area of influence of the Castle of San Felipe, therefore it was not the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture the approval. However, legal efforts have been made to prevent further progress in the construction of the building by the Ministry of Culture, the District of Cartagena and the Attorney General's Office, through the legal tools available to the Colombian State.

Colombia's commitment as a State Party to the Convention is permanent and will continue to seek mechanisms that allow the development of clear public policies in accordance with the development of the city. Efforts will continue to be made to keep the national and district authorities articulated, thus strengthening the mechanisms



of action around the protection, conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage.

Background

The Port, Fortresses and Monumental Complex of Cartagena de Indias was inscribed in 1984 on the Unesco World Heritage List, as a cultural site, under criteria (iv) and (vi) and the Retrospective Declaration of its Outstanding Universal Value was adopted in 2013 by the World Heritage Committee in Decision: 37 COM 8E.¹

Criterion (iv): *Cartagena is an eminent example of the military architecture of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, the most extensive of the New World and one of the most complete.*

Criterion (vi): *Cartagena, together with Havana and San Juan, Puerto Rico (already inscribed in the World Heritage List), was an essential link in the route of the West Indies. The property fits within the general theme of world exploration and the great commercial maritime routes.²*

The integrity and authenticity criteria highlight the visual relationships of the complex, which is the result of applying the tenets of bastioned fortification mediated by the continuous military advances of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries that gave rise to the *most complete set of fortifications in all of South America.*³

Integrity

Within the boundaries of the Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena, are located all the buildings, structures and spaces necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value. The 192.32-ha property is of sufficient size to adequately ensure the complete representation of the features and processes that convey the property's significance, and it does not suffer from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.

Authenticity

The components that make up the Port, Fortifications and Group of Monuments, Cartagena, are authentic in terms of location and setting, forms and designs, and materials and substance. The property constitutes an exceptional example of Spanish military architecture of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, and the existing fortification works remain authentic examples of some of the most important military engineers of this period, including Juan Bautista (Giovanni Battista) Antonelli, Juan

¹ Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, <https://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/4964>

² Outstanding Universal Value, <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/285>

³ Ibid.



de Herrera y Sotomayor, Antonio de Arévalo, Ignacio Sala and Juan Bautista MacEwan.

As a State Party to the Convention, Colombia has developed processes for the management and conservation of this World Heritage site within the framework of existing legislation, defining legal, technical, administrative and financial instruments that assign the competencies of the Nation and those of the District of Cartagena to attend to the transformation and growth of the city, which, as happened in the 16th century, is facing accelerated changes and growing demand for land.

In 1994 regulations were developed to protect the monumental complex of Cartagena, which today have proven insufficient, given the population growth and the increase in real estate pressure and commercial tourism in recent years. For this reason, Colombia, within the framework of its laws for the protection of cultural heritage, is continuously developing new management instruments that will allow it to face this type of pressure and mitigate its impacts in the future with updated norms and other measures and actions that strengthen the protection, management and social appropriation of cultural heritage, preserving as well the natural heritage that is so important for the integrity of the site.

Progress on the Recommendations of Decision 43 COM 7B.99

As a State Party to the World Heritage Convention, Colombia abides by the recommendations of Decision 43 COM 7B.99 and, in accordance, we present the actions carried out to address them:

"4. [The WHC] Requests the State Party to continue facilitating mechanisms to support channels of communication and agreement among the national and local authorities responsible for the management of the property, to clarify management competencies and to continue strengthening the capacity of local authorities, particularly the Institute of Heritage and Culture of Cartagena (IPCC);"

The Mayor's Office included the institutional strengthening of the IPCC in the 2020-2023 Development Plan for Cartagena as a strategy for a more transparent government; it is also a transversal element incorporated in the vision for the city (Article 2): "Cartagena sees itself as a city with collective prosperity, a society committed to the conservation of its natural, historical and cultural heritage. A city built for the people, with transparent and decentralized public management, and internationally recognized as a tourist, shipping, industrial and business hub in the Caribbean area".



The municipality is currently implementing the first phase of this modernization process with the support of the Administrative Department of the Public Service, a technical, strategic and transversal entity of the National Government that contributes to development and sustainability through continuous improvement of the management capacity of public sector workers and institutions throughout the national territory.

"5. Takes note of the finalization and approval of the Special Management and Protection Plan (PEMP) for the Walled Enclosure and San Felipe Castle in March 2018, and also requests that its implementation phase begin without delay;"

Since the approval of this PEMP in March 2018, the interventions in the first and second ring that meet the requirements in relation to urban modifications have initiated license procedures before the Ministry of Culture. In terms of management, the ministry continues to develop plans and short-term projects (1-3 years) that the Cartagena de Indias Workshop School will manage and implement. Thanks to this articulation it has been possible to make 40% progress in a list of maintenance activities and preventive and corrective conservation measures.

The Value Enhancement programme has been strengthened with the following projects:

- a. **Cultural Corridors:** one of the main strategies of the Cartagena de Indias Workshop School to promote the use and enjoyment of the Fortifications of Cartagena through artistic and cultural presentations in the different bastions of the walls, contributing to the strengthening of regional creative industries and local artists.
- b. **"Live your heritage":** promotes the educational and cultural interaction of children from public educational institutions with the fortresses, through experiences that integrate and promote the appreciation, dissemination and social appropriation of cultural heritage.
- c. **Free Sunday:** on the last Sunday of each month, except for January and December, the Castillo de San Felipe and the fortresses in Bocachica open their doors at no cost for Colombians to discover and enjoy their heritage.
- d. **Support for associated sports events:** rag ball tournament in the Getsemaní neighbourhood and Children's Baseball Tournament in the glacis of the Castillo de San Felipe.

(See Annex 1. Implementation report - ETCAR)

"6. Regrets that the finalization and approval of the other two PEMPs envisaged for the property, as well as the delimitation of the property's boundaries and



establishment of buffer zones, have not yet been completed, despite repeated requests from the Committee since 2008;"

The updating of the property's limits with the completion and consolidation of the management instruments and other acquired commitments is contemplated within the framework of the various technical and legal actions that are being carried out between the local and national administrations.

"7. Further requests the State Party to address the concerns of gentrification and changing social dynamics, public access to the property, and social appropriation of heritage in the corresponding PEMPs under development for the property, in order to protect its integrity and authenticity in light of continuing tourism and development pressures;"

Within the framework of the formulation process of the PEMP for the Historic Centre, the Mayor's Office of Cartagena is participating in the "Living Heritage" program of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) with the support of the Spanish Government, aimed at "strengthening the capacities of the cities in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) to promote the conservation and enhancement of urban heritage as a catalyst for economic, environmental and social progress, and as a means to strengthen cultural identity and sustainable urban development". This action aims to contribute to the preservation and enhancement of Cartagena's urban heritage.

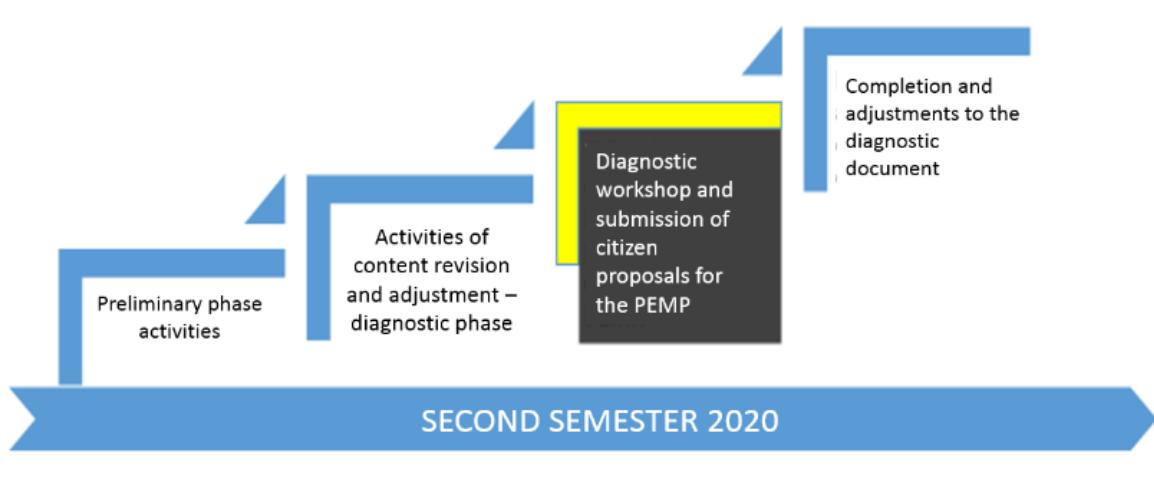
"8. Urges the State Party to finalize and approve the PEMPs for the Historic Centre and for the Fortifications and Structures of the Bay as matters of utmost priority, taking into consideration the 2017 mission's recommendations, and to provide an electronic copy of the finalized plans for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;"

Colombia is making progress in the administrative and technical processes for the completion of the PEMPs that will strengthen the protection and management of the World Heritage site, and the prevention of impacts on the attributes of its Outstanding Universal Value. According to Colombian legislation (General Law of Culture), the responsibility for the formulation of the **Special Management and Protection Plan of the Historic Centre (PEMP CH)** corresponds to the Mayor of Cartagena, and the responsibility for the formulation of the **Special Management and Protection Plan of the Fortified Landscape of the Bay of Cartagena, PEMP FORTBAHIA**, corresponds to the national government, led by the Ministry of Culture.

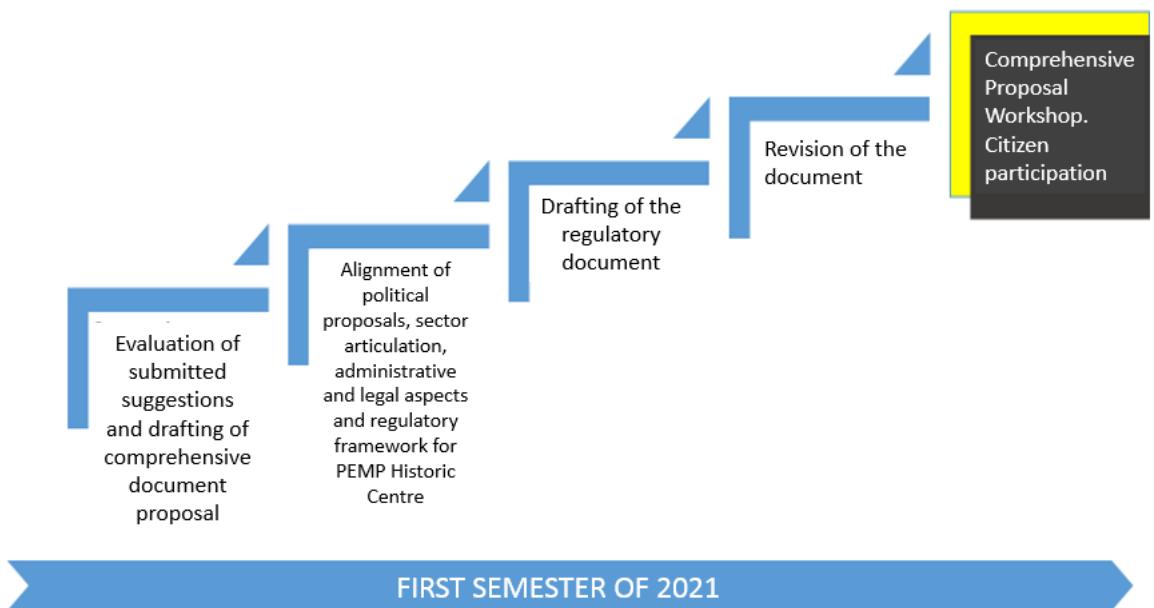
a. Special Management and Protection Plan of the Historic Centre, PEMP CH, drafted by the Mayor's Office of Cartagena:



The local administration formalized the inclusion of the PEMP CH in the Local Development Plan 2020-2023, contributing in this manner to the management capacity and political will directed to this project, and consequently to the human, economic and legal resources needed for completing the instrument, which has the following timetable:



Source: SDP Report PEMP CH Diagnostic Stage



Source: SDP Report PEMP CH Diagnostic Stage



b. **Special Management and Protection Plan for the Fortified Landscape of the Bay of Cartagena, PEMP FORT BAHIA, drafted by the Ministry of Culture**

Since 2018 the Ministry of Culture has been conducting, through the Cartagena de Indias Workshop School, ETCAR, the necessary research for the formulation of the Special Management and Protection Plan for the Fortified Landscape of the Bay of Cartagena de Indias, PEMP FORT BAHIA, a site that contains natural (geomorphology, flora, fauna) and human elements (buildings adapted as much to the environment as to particular socio-economic conditions), custom and traditions (daily life), and communication paths (roads and water ways) that define it and give it unique and unrepeatable attributes.

The PEMF FORT BAHIA addresses the set of defence structures, the network of military roads, the historic productive centres and the well-being of the inhabitants of the zone of influence of these national assets of cultural interest, including other movable, immovable (graffiti/mural painting), intangible, archaeological and submerged heritage (the sunken remains of structures of the defence system, ships and cargo from the wars of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries).

During 2020, and as a consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic, the timetable for the completion of this instrument had to be rescheduled. Still, through virtual meetings and working sessions, the conclusions of the diagnosis process were shared thanks to the coordination of institutions at the local and national level. These working groups ratified the need to harmonize the management instruments for planning and use of the territory, and to conduct carrying-capacity and use studies of the continental and maritime spaces that would lead to a Cultural Policy for Naval Heritage and an emergency repertoire of strategies to adapt to climate change. Some of these documents will be included in the draft of the instrument that will be discussed during the formulation stage in 2021.

The final draft of the technical document is expected to be ready in August 2021 and the community participation workshops will be held in the last semester of that year. Finally, this management instrument will be submitted for approval to the National Council of Cultural Heritage in the first semester of 2022.

(See Annex 2. Current progress of PEMF FORT BAHIA)

"9. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit a Minor Boundary Modification in accordance with Paragraphs 163-164 of the Operational Guidelines to clarify the limits of the property as follow up to the Retrospective Inventory process and to establish buffer zones, immediately following the completion and approval of the PEMPs for the property;"



Colombia will conduct the process of clarifying the limits of the World Heritage Site, in accordance with the Retrospective Inventory process once the established management instruments have been finalized and consolidated, which is expected to happen in 2022.

"10. Expresses its strong concern, in line with the assessment of the 2017 ICOMOS Advisory mission, regarding the impact of the Aquarela project on the values that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and also takes note of the National Council for Cultural Heritage's similar conclusion in this regard;"

In response to the recommendations of the ICOMOS International advisory mission in 2017, the legal actions coordinated with various national and local institutions have continued to move in the courts.

Among other actions, a technical study was carried out to determine compliance of the Aquarela Project-Tower 1 with certain regulations, in response to a police authority decision that ruled the restitution of the public space illegally occupied by the project.

The result of the study indicated that **the structure of Tower 1 does not fully comply with the parameters of the Colombian earthquake resistance standard (NRS-10)**, in addition to finding deficiencies in seismic loads, foundations and structural walls. This study was confirmed twice, providing the technical elements necessary for the District authorities to carry out the orders issued by the police authority.

To advance on this goal, the Colombian State Legal Defence Agency signed an agreement with the Mayor's Office of Cartagena to advise the District on legal issues, especially those related to the Aquarela Project. As part of this agreement, the agency delivered a study to the district administration containing recommendations regarding the manner of putting into force the decisions of the police authority against the representatives of the Aquarela Project.

The Colombian State is fully committed to taking any measure necessary to address the impact caused by the Aquarela Project. This is why since 2017 the Inspector General's Office and the Mayor's Office of Cartagena have won legal challenges that granted the suspension of the project since December 2017. After a technical analysis of the building permits it was found that the project exceeded the authorized terrain limits, and was in fact occupying public space, which led to a legal ruling that mandates the restitution of this space.

The following are outstanding legal actions backed by various entities of the Colombian state:



Popular action - By the Ministry of Culture, for the restoration of collective rights due to the affectation of the Cultural Heritage derived from the construction of the Aquarela Multifamily Project in 2017. The action is taking its due course and is currently in the evidence examination process.

Nullity action - By the Office of the Procurator General of the Nation, for the revocation of the building licenses. The action is taking its due course and is currently in its first hearing.

Police action - By the Mayor's office of Cartagena, for behaviour that affects urban integrity. The final ruling was on October 26, 2018, ordering "the restitution of public space in two-months' time", and the new city administration is studying the necessary actions to comply with the restitution order.

Criminal investigation - The Office of the Attorney General of the Nation carried out an investigation to establish possible infractions to criminal law with the development of the Aquarela Project, for behaviours such as prevarication, irregular urbanization, violation of environmental protection. The prosecution presented an accusation against Urban Curator No. 1 of Cartagena and those responsible for the project. This legal action is in preparatory hearing stage to begin for oral proceedings.

Direct Reparation Action – The representatives of the project have undertaken a legal suit against the Nation, naming the Ministry of Culture and Judicial Branch as defendants, and another against the District of Cartagena, claiming damages that exceed fifty thousand million pesos, derived from the suspension of the project. The Colombian government will continue to promote the coordinate effort among institutions to guarantee the conservation and prevention of adverse impacts on the attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, fulfilling the commitments acquired with the World Heritage Centre.

"11. Also urges the State Party to ensure that further construction of the project does not proceed, to finalize the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of the Aquarela project in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidance on HIAs for Cultural World Heritage Properties, with a specific section focusing on the potential impact of the project on the property's OUV, and to strongly consider the demolition of the existing building as a mitigation measure;"

In response to the recommendations of the 2017 ICOMOS advisory mission, the impact assessment on the OUV of the Felipe de Barajas Castle and the Walled Enclosure of the City of Cartagena was conducted in accordance to the methodology established by the same institution.



The assessment indicates that integrity is the most affected attribute, since it contains the necessary elements that express the Outstanding Universal Value of the site as a fortified complex located in unique geographical conditions.

On the other hand, the impact on authenticity is still large, taking into account the effect that the additional burden of the towers could have on neighbourhood life and on the social and economic dynamics of the sector.

In conclusion, the evaluation of the beneficial and adverse effects of the project on the attributes that sustain the OUV show the severity and irreversibility of the impact that the construction of the towers would have in the Castillo's setting and its relationship with the city. (*See Annex 3. Impact Assessment OUV Cartagena*).

"12. Requests moreover the State Party to complete its study and evaluation of the Hotel Santa Catalina project and to issue recommendations for mitigation measures to address any identified impacts on the OUV of the property;"

The effects of the interventions in the Historic Centre of the city are being analysed as a part of the development of the PEMP CH, which will include actions to mitigate any impacts. According to the IPCC, current regulations are not being infringed and the intervention of the Hotel de Santa Catalina does not affect the OUV of the Historic Centre.

Colombia has an unfaltering commitment as a State Party to the convention, and is constantly seeking mechanisms that promote the coordination of national and local authorities in the drafting and implementation of public policies that promote the sustainable development of cities and strengthen the tools for the protection, conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage.

Sincerely,

ALBERTO ESCOBAR WILSON WHITE
Director of Heritage and Memory
Ministry of Culture of Colombia

Anexos: 3
Copia: Archivo carpeta.
Proyectó: M. Orduña / C. Tovar



La cultura
es de todos

Mincultura

Informe

Implementación de
programas y proyectos
formulados mediante el
**Plan Especial de Manejo
y Protección del Cordón
Amurallado y el Castillo
de San Felipe**
- PEMP MURCA,
durante la vigencia

2018 - 2020





La cultura
es de todos

Mincultura

Informe

Implementación de programas y proyectos formulados mediante el

Plan Especial de Manejo y Protección del Cordón Amurallado y el Castillo de San Felipe - PEMP MURCA, durante la vigencia 2018 y 2020.

El presente informe contiene información relativa a la labor de la Escuela Taller Cartagena de Indias (ETCAR) como administradora de las Fortificaciones de la capital de Bolívar, del Contrato Interadministrativo de Comodato N° 2907 del 17 de octubre de 2017, firmado entre el Ministerio de Cultura de Colombia y la ETCAR.



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Archivo ETCAR

Cartagena de Indias, 2020





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INTRODUCCIÓN

Por su estratégica ubicación geográfica y la importancia de su puerto en la ruta comercial, Cartagena de Indias fue conocida durante la época de la Colonia como 'La llave de América'.

Codiciada por muchos, en el siglo XVI la Corona española inicia la construcción de un potente sistema defensivo en la ciudad, proyecto que se extendió hasta el siglo XVIII y que contó con la participación de los ingenieros militares más importantes de esos siglos, entre los que se cuentan Juan Bautista Antonelli, Juan Herrera y Sotomayor, Antonio de Arévalo, Ignacio Sala y Juan Bautista MacEwan, quienes aportaron elementos de los tratados de arquitectura militar en cada una de las épocas en las que intervinieron.

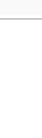
En la actualidad, Cartagena de Indias cuenta con el sistema de fortificación militar más extenso y completo de Sudamérica, gracias a lo cual, junto con su puerto colonial (Centro Histórico) y conjunto de monumentos, fue inscrita en la lista de Patrimonio Mundial de la UNESCO desde 1984 por cumplir con los siguientes criterios:

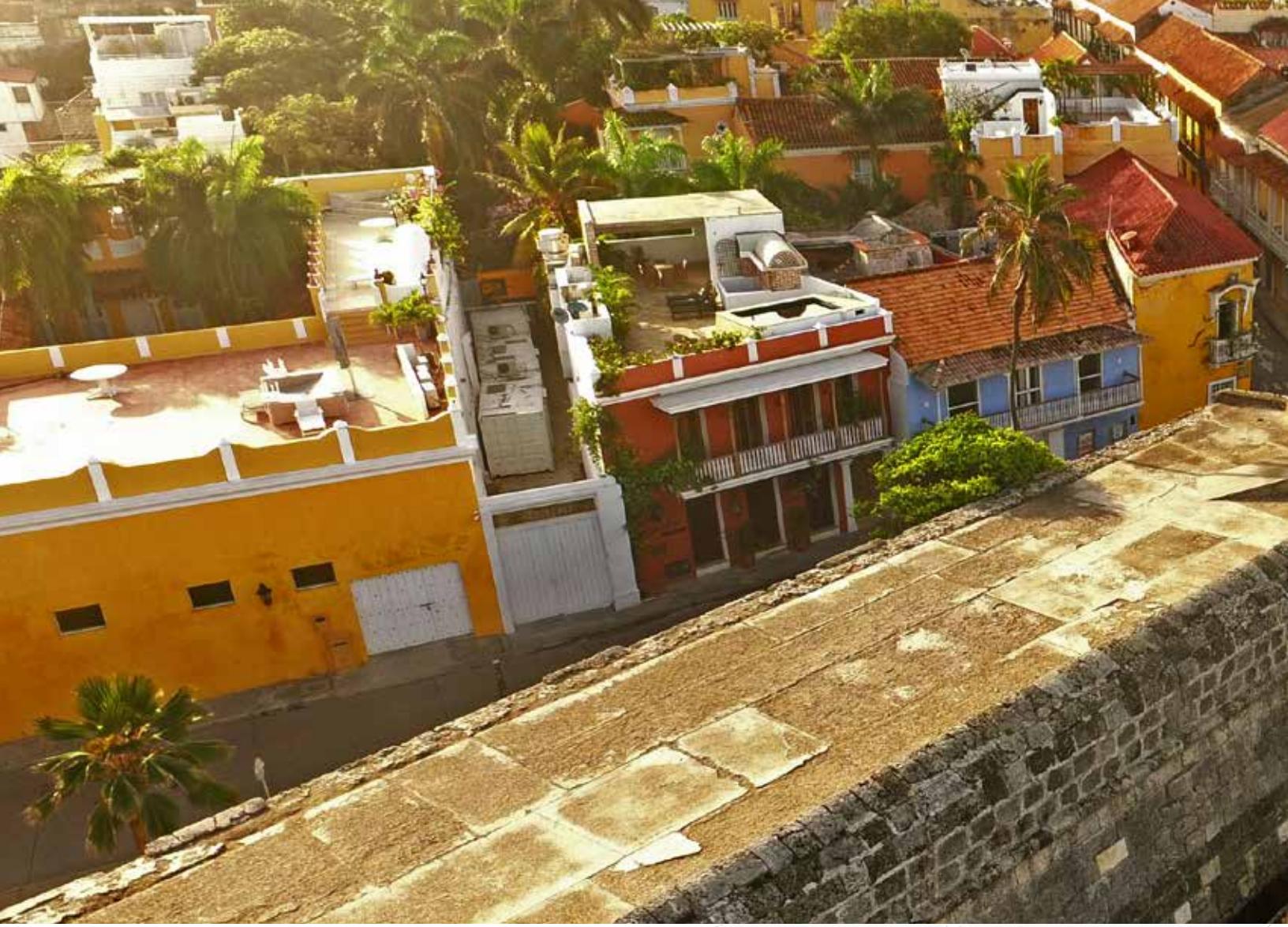
Criterio (iv): Cartagena es un ejemplo eminente de la arquitectura militar de los siglos XVI, XVII y XVIII, la más extensa del Nuevo Mundo y una de las más completas.

Criterio (vi): Cartagena, junto con La Habana y San Juan, Puerto Rico (ya inscrito en la Lista del Patrimonio Mundial), fue un eslabón esencial en la ruta de las Indias Occidentales. La propiedad se ajusta al tema general de la exploración mundial y las grandes rutas marítimas comerciales.

El Gobierno Nacional de Colombia desde 1918 ha liderado una serie de políticas encaminadas a la protección de las fortificaciones ubicadas en Cartagena de Indias, las más reciente es la Resolución 1560 de 2018 por medio de la cual se aprueba el Plan Especial de Manejo y Protección (PEMP) del cordón amurallado y el Castillo de San Felipe de Barajas, surgida de la necesidad de desarrollar herramientas que permitieran establecer las acciones necesarias para garantizar su protección, conservación y sostenibilidad.

Este documento registra las acciones adelantadas por la Escuela Taller Cartagena de Indias (ETCAR), delegada por el Ministerio de Cultura de Colombia para la administración de las fortificaciones de la ciudad, entre 2018 y 2020 como parte de la implementación de los programas y proyectos establecidos en el PEMP de las murallas y el Castillo de San Felipe de Barajas.





OBJETIVO

El presente documento tiene como objetivo informar las acciones realizadas por la Escuela Taller Cartagena de Indias, delegada por el Ministerio de Cultura para la administración de las fortificaciones de la ciudad, como parte de la implementación y ejecución de los programas y proyectos establecidos en el PEMP de las murallas y el Castillo de San Felipe de Barjas (Resolución 1560 de 2018).



Es importante resaltar que el PEMP de las murallas y el Castillo de San Felipe de Barajas tienen tres objetivos específicos enfocados en la conservación preventiva, las intervenciones para la conservación y en la gestión de las murallas y el Castillo de San Felipe.

En el marco del cumplimiento de dichos objetivos se desarrollaron las acciones que se detallan a continuación.



ESQUEMA DE GESTIÓN

Las fortificaciones de Cartagena de Indias tienen un modelo de gestión autosostenible, en este orden de ideas, todos los ingresos generados por concepto de la taquilla del Castillo de San Felipe de Barajas y los aprovechamientos económicos temporales se reinvierten en su totalidad en la conservación y gestión de estos Bienes de Interés Cultural (BIC) del ámbito nacional.





ASPECTOS FINANCIEROS

La ETCAR como administradora de las fortificaciones debe implementar las medidas económicas y financieras necesarias para la recuperación y sostenibilidad de los BIC, para ello realiza el aprovechamiento económico de los bienes inmuebles objeto del Contrato de Comodato.



Los aprovechamientos económicos generados corresponden al cobro por el ingreso del Castillo de San Felipe de Barajas, arrendamientos temporales, arrendamientos permanentes, proyecto Tienda Escuela Talleres e ingresos no operacionales como rendimientos financieros de los recursos en caja, y la suscripción de convenios

de cooperación con entidades públicas para la ejecución de proyectos en beneficio de los BIC del ámbito nacional.



Para ello,
se hizo la recaudación
descrita a continuación:

AÑO 2.018

\$ 14.083.270.502

CONCEPTO	APROPIACION FINAL	RECONOCIMIENTOS 2018				
		ENERO	FEBRERO	MARZO	ABRIL	MAYO
TAQUILLAS	12.000.346.399	1.489.357.275	1.100.404.820	1.190.517.005	823.524.490	790.526.235
C. San Felipe de Barajas - T. Grl	2.299.241.941	392.060.000	130.360.000	191.750.000	124.640.000	125.320.000
C. San Felipe de Barajas Extranjeros	5.426.523.567	616.975.000	583.850.000	637.575.000	409.400.000	352.100.000
C. San Felipe de Barajas - T. Red	555.136.765	84.798.000	24.517.500	39.469.000	21.798.000	21.230.000
Agencia (Cruceros y otros)	3.719.444.126	395.524.275	361.677.320	321.723.005	267.686.490	291.876.235
ARRIENDOS PERMANENTES	739.986.734	62.821.303	55.529.971	60.091.935	61.417.690	63.272.683
ARRIENDOS TEMPORALES	718.713.171	92.967.798	94.445.300	86.754.230	165.921.100	17.650.276
TIENDA ESCUELAS TALLER BÓVEDA 13	6.213.000	-	-	-	-	-
INGRESOS NO OPERACIONALES	270.910.859	44.986.668	22.284.601	26.381.081	27.205.704	27.926.431
SUBTOTAL INGRESOS	13.736.170.163	1.690.133.044	1.272.664.692	1.363.744.250	1.078.068.984	899.375.625
CONVENIOS	50.000.000					
RECUPERACIONES						
TOTAL INGRESOS	13.786.170.163	1.690.133.044	1.272.664.692	1.363.744.250	1.078.068.984	899.375.625
VIGENCIA FISCAL 2016 DISPONIBILIDAD INICIAL	3.430.840.547					
TOTAL PRESUPUESTO INGRESOS	17.217.010.710					





RECONOCIMIENTOS 2018								
JUNIO	JULIO	AGOSTO	SEPTIEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVIEMBRE	DICIEMBRE	ACUMULADO 2018	
821.433.120	1.103.046.820	1.013.572.845	808.086.455	851.256.460	950.361.750	1.240.684.485	12.182.771.760	
202.060.000	259.880.000	192.760.000	149.180.000	191.300.000	170.080.000	309.780.000	2.439.170.000	
327.175.000	484.475.000	498.475.000	378.550.000	333.050.000	436.700.000	510.750.000	5.569.075.000	
55.600.000	76.104.000	42.367.500	27.121.500	49.003.500	35.532.000	95.221.000	572.762.000	
236.598.120	282.587.820	279.970.345	253.234.955	277.902.960	308.049.750	324.933.485	3.601.764.760	
73.556.338	57.570.332	54.780.395	55.595.832	85.914.127	62.086.780	62.994.825	755.632.210	
1.316.825	64.767.566	48.389.739	23.241.950	23.241.950	10.534.599	99.694.164	728.925.495	
-	6.213.000	3.339.050	4.677.471	6.496.140	7.393.158	9.486.091	37.604.910	
18.794.199	24.915.833	27.629.603	32.209.903	27.078.705	28.665.004	25.258.394	333.336.126	
915.100.482	1.256.513.551	1.147.711.632	923.811.611	993.987.381	1.059.041.291	1.438.117.959	14.038.270.502	
					45.000.000		45.000.000	
915.100.482	1.256.513.551	1.147.711.632	923.811.611	993.987.381	1.104.041.291	1.438.117.959	14.083.270.502	
							3.430.840.547	
							17.514.111.048	



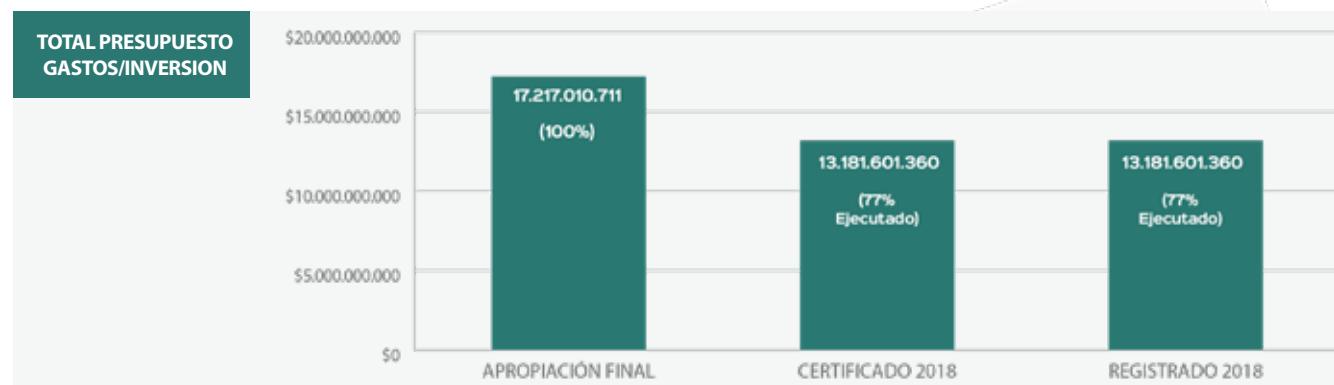


Así mismo estos recaudos fueron invertidos única y exclusivamente en el objeto del Contrato Interadministrativo de Comodato 2907 de 2017,

siguiendo un Plan de Acción aprobado por el Comité Directivo de las Fortificaciones, de la siguiente forma:

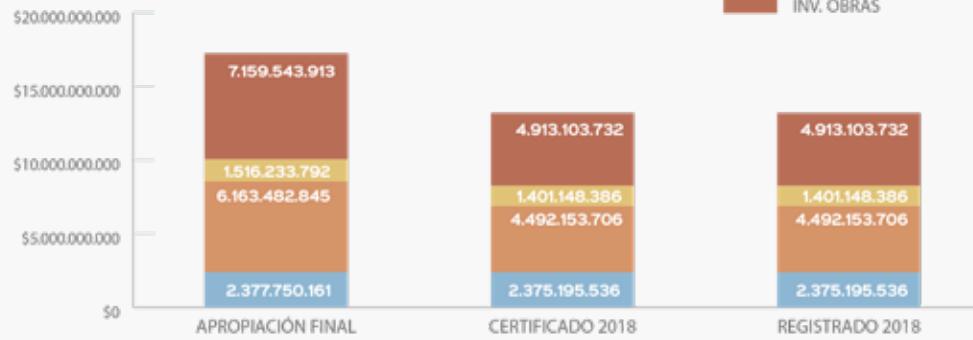
GASTOS DE FUNCIONAMIENTO E INVERSIÓN 2018

RUBRO PRESUPUESTAL	APROPIACIÓN FINAL	CERTIFICADO AÑO 2018	REGISTRADO AÑO 2018	% EJECUCIÓN
FUNCIONAMIENTO	2.377.750.161	2.375.195.536	2.375.195.536	99,9%
Servicios personales asociados a la nomina	775.445.938	773.847.869	773.847.869	99,8%
Servicios personales indirectos	927.610.849	927.610.845	927.610.845	100,0%
Gastos generales	674.693.374	673.736.822	673.736.822	99,9%
INV ADMINISTRATIVA	6.163.482.845	4.492.153.706	4.492.153.706	73%
INV PUESTA EN VALOR	1.516.233.792	1.401.148.386	1.401.148.386	92%
INV OBRAS	7.159.543.913	4.913.103.732	4.913.103.732	69%
Sector 1	1.591.484.931	1.370.626.684	1.370.626.684	86%
Sector 2	4.275.759.984	2.733.365.501	2.733.365.501	64%
Sector 4	1.249.815.697	781.368.914	781.368.914	63%
Sector 5	42.483.301	27.742.633	27.742.633	65%
TOTAL PRESUPUESTO GASTOS/INVERSIÓN	17.217.010.711	13.181.601.360	13.181.601.360	77%



TOTAL PRESUPUESTO
GASTOS/INVERSIÓN

FUNCIONAMIENTO
INV. ADMINISTRATIVA
INV. PUESTA EN VALOR
INV. OBRAS



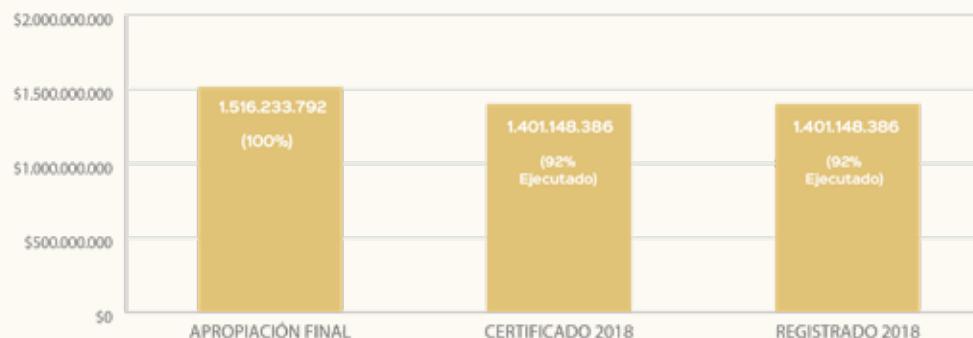
FUNCIONAMIENTO

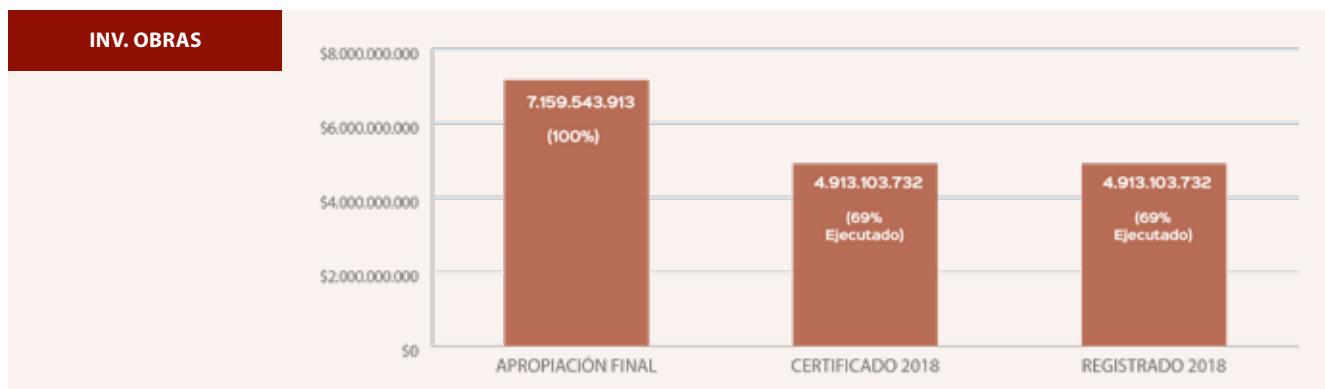


INV. ADMINISTRATIVA



INV. PUESTA EN VALOR





En el año 2019 se realiza la recaudación descrita a continuación:

AÑO 2.019

\$ 14.219.722.890

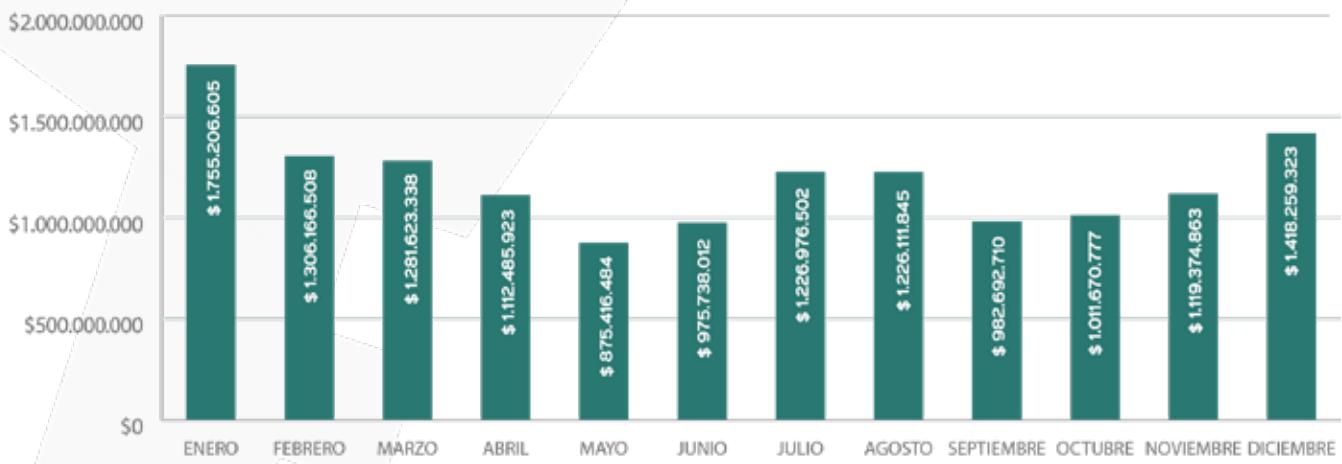
RECAUDOS	ENERO	FEBRERO	MARZO	ABRIL	MAYO	JUNIO
CASTILLO SAN FELIPE	\$1.593.554.685	\$1.133.718.100	\$1.147.044.995	\$994.512.070	\$713.537.015	\$847.556.075
Uso prismático						
ARRENDAMIENTO TEMPORAL	\$55.311.303	73.537.480	22.814.292	2.956.374	45.628.584	11.825.496
ARRENDAMIENTO PERMANENTE	\$61.613.528	68.306.807	69.415.385	68.929.443	69.520.752	69.401.752
TIENDA ESCUELA TALLER	\$12.185.494	\$3.811.064	\$11.118.992	\$14.800.233	\$13.991.648	\$14.712.745
NO OPERACIONALES	\$32.541.595	\$26.793.057	\$31.229.674	\$31.287.803	\$32.738.485	\$32.241.944
CONVENIOS						
TOTAL	\$1.755.206.605	\$1.306.166.508	\$1.281.623.338	\$1.112.485.923	\$875.416.484	\$975.738.012





RECAUDOS	JULIO	AGOSTO	SEPTIEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVIEMBRE	DICIEMBRE	ACUMULADO 2019
CASTILLO SAN FELIPE	\$1.041.424.255	\$1.078.934.130	\$834.718.105	\$887.176.465	981.947.730	\$1.270.690.750	\$12.524.814.375
Uso prismático	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARRENDAMIENTO TEMPORAL	69.307.451	27.058.261	34.655.274	17.491.880	24.143.722	29.013.192	413.743.309
ARRENDAMIENTO PERMANENTE	69.405.732	68.384.932	68.565.732	68.253.732	68.653.732	70.682.434	821.133.961
TIENDA ESCUELA TALLER	\$14.477.888	\$19.248.745	\$4.683.859	\$10.037.751	\$16.155.260	\$17.673.832	\$152.897.511
NO OPERACIONALES	\$32.361.176	\$32.485.777	\$35.069.740	\$28.710.949	\$28.474.419	\$30.199.115	\$374.133.734
CONVENIOS			\$5.000.000				\$5.000.000
TOTAL	\$1.226.976.502	\$1.226.111.845	\$982.692.710	\$1.011.670.777	\$1.119.374.863	\$1.418.259.323	\$14.291.722.890

Recaudación por meses - Año 2019





Así mismo estos recaudos fueron invertidos única y exclusivamente en el objeto del contrato interadministrativo de comodato 2907 de 2017, (cláusula tercera, incluidos sus párrafos primero, segundo y tercero) a través de un plan de acción aprobado por el comité directivo de las fortificaciones (cláusula octava numeral uno y cláusula décima) de la siguiente forma:

GASTOS DE FUNCIONAMIENTO E INVERSIÓN 2019

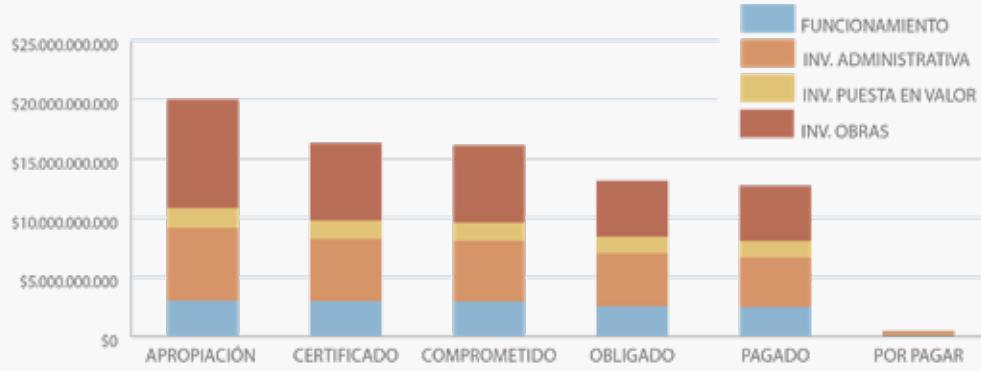
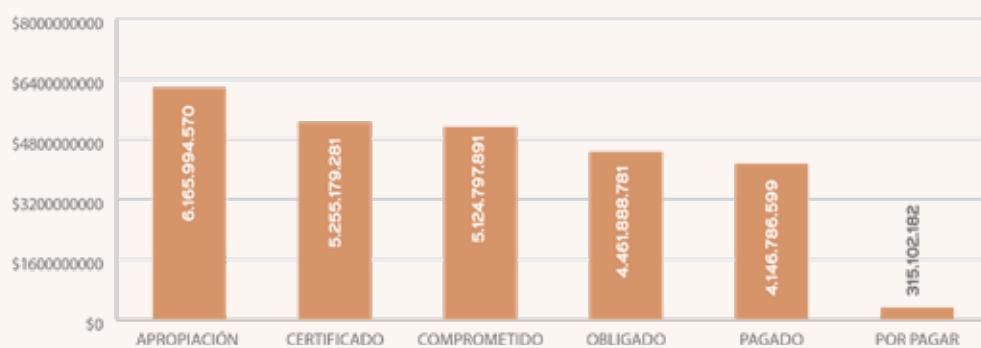
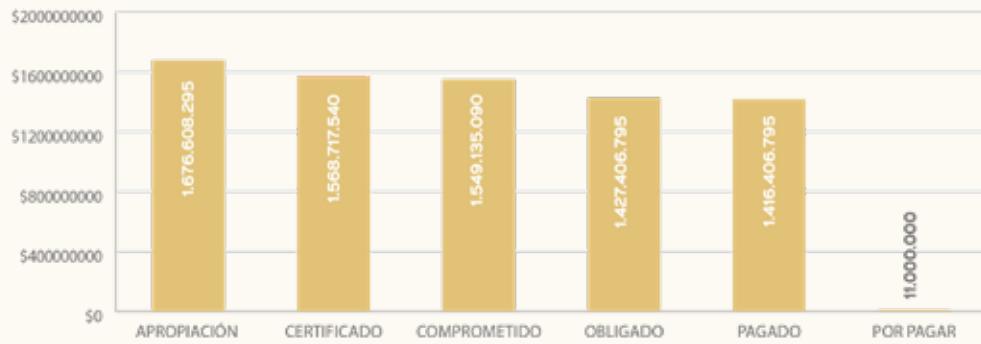
RUBRO	APROPIACION	CERTIFICADO	COMPROMETIDO	OBLIGADO	PAGADO	CXPAGAR
GASTOS DE FUNCIONAMIENTO	3.007.115.777	2.968.107.509	2.948.707.112	2.551.810.676	2.496.469.085	55.341.591
Gastos de personal	2.160.250.176	2.142.176.596	2.140.363.630	1.844.805.071	1.814.085.343	30.719.728
Gastos generales	846.865.601	825.930.913	808.343.482	707.005.605	682.383.742	24.621.863
TOTAL INVERSION	17.034.324.622	13.362.215.892	13.189.073.560	10.595.893.367	10.209.598.626	386.294.741
ADMINISTRATIVA	6.165.994.570	5.255.179.281	5.124.797.891	4.461.888.781	4.146.786.599	315.102.182
Mejoramiento de la infraestructura y gestión administrativa	1.121.633.260	610.825.226	610.825.226	530.287.083	524.863.344	5.423.739
Aprovechamiento económico	414.093.198	238.667.983	210.744.271	202.944.271	202.944.271	-
Actuaciones de protección	4.630.268.112	4.405.686.072	4.303.228.394	3.728.657.427	3.418.978.984	309.678.443
OBRAS	9.191.721.757	6.538.319.071	6.515.140.579	4.706.597.791	4.646.405.232	60.192.559
Proyectos de conservación, restauración y obra nueva para los BIC del Sector 1	279.800.000	27.888.631	27.888.631	27.888.631	27.888.631	-
Conservación, monitoreo y mantenimiento de los BIC del Sector 1	1.093.635.998	1.009.160.340	1.006.690.055	984.172.591	983.350.280	822.311
Proyectos de conservación, restauración y obra nueva para los BIC del Sector 2	1.678.693.168	1.611.702.786	1.611.702.786	212.018.622	212.018.622	-
Conservación, monitoreo y mantenimiento de los BIC del Sector 2	1.502.246.446	1.395.470.652	1.390.973.198	1.300.109.800	1.286.044.253	14.065.547
Centro de interpretación	2.521.674.507	871.711.172	860.826.796	635.129.808	630.256.207	4.873.601

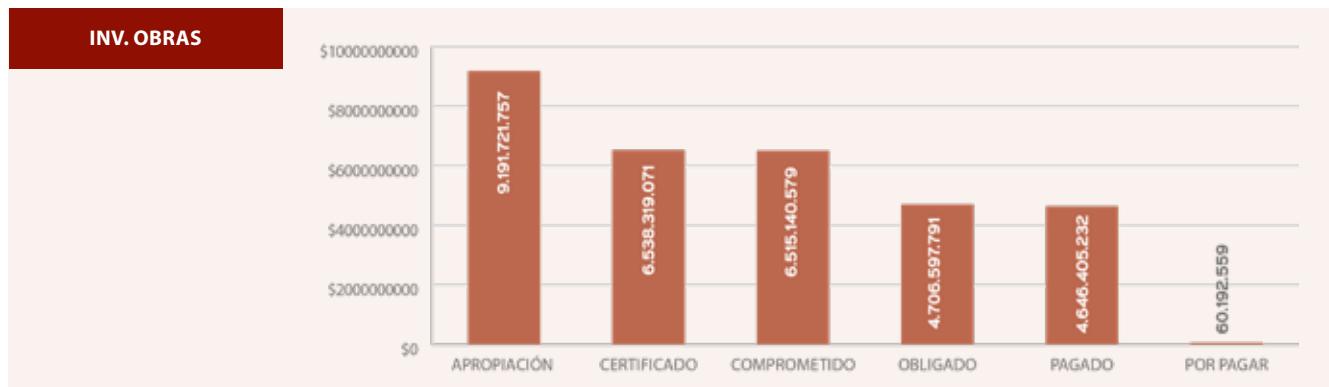




RUBRO	APROPIACION	CERTIFICADO	COMPROMETIDO	OBLIGADO	PAGADO	CXPAGAR
Proyectos de conservacion, restauracion y obra nueva para los BIC del Sector 4	1.563.873.004	1.169.269.789	1.164.446.266	1.104.412.694	1.063.981.594	40.431.100
Conservacion, monitoreo y mantenimiento de los BIC del Sector 4	484.022.884	414.672.268	414.169.414	404.422.212	404.422.212	-
Proyectos de conservacion, restauracion y obra nueva para los BIC del Sector 5	2.450.000	-	-	-	-	-
Conservacion, monitoreo y mantenimiento de los BIC del Sector 5	65.325.750	38.443.433	38.443.433	38.443.433	38.443.433	-
PUESTA EN VALOR	1.676.608.295	1.568.717.540	1.549.135.090	1.427.406.795	1.416.406.795	11.000.000
Formación	250.214.799	247.736.094	241.849.960	229.192.280	229.192.280	-
Apropiacion social de los BIC	428.951.137	420.469.858	420.469.858	379.330.146	379.330.146	-
Conocimiento y valoracion del patrimonio cultural	429.545.630	413.729.964	413.729.964	409.329.964	398.329.964	11.000.000
Difusion de los BIC	517.896.729	436.781.624	423.085.308	384.554.405	384.554.405	-
Convenios y alianzas	50.000.000	50.000.000	50.000.000	25.000.000	25.000.000	-
TOTAL PRESUPUESTO	\$20.041.440.399,00	\$16.330.323.401,36	\$16.137.780.671,55	\$13.147.704.043,14	\$12.706.067.710,99	\$441.636.332,15



**TOTAL PRESUPUESTO****FUNCIONAMIENTO****INV. ADMINISTRATIVA****INV. PUESTA EN VALOR**



En el año 2019, entre los meses de enero, febrero, 16 días del mes de marzo y octubre se realiza la siguiente recaudación:

AÑO 2.020

\$ 14.219.722.890

Es importante señalar que el 16 de marzo el Castillo de San Felipe de Barajas cerró su operación debido a las medidas implementadas por el Gobierno Nacional y la Administración local para prevenir la propagación del COVID-19. De esta forma, el fuerte no recibió público hasta el 2 de octubre de 2020, fecha en la que se retoma actividades implementando un protocolo de bioseguridad diseñado por la Escuela Taller Cartagena de Indias y aprobado por la Alcaldía Mayor de la ciudad.





Protocolo de Bioseguridad para ingresar al Castillo San Felipe de Barajas

Elementos necesarios del Visitante

- Uso obligatorio del tapaboca.
- Uso de zapatos adecuados para el terreno.
- Bloqueador.
- Vestimenta adecuada.
- No se permite el ingreso de Mascotas.
- Presentarse 15 minutos antes de la hora agendada.

Disposiciones del Castillo San Felipe de Barajas

- Personal con elementos de protección (overol antifluidos, tapabocas, guantes, caretas y monogafas).
- Atención prehospitalaria con termómetros infrarrojos, camilla y silla de rueda.
- Área destinada exclusivamente de aislamiento para posibles casos de Covid 19.
- Entradas a taquillas y monumento con máquina para desinfección de manos y zapatos, y dispensadores de gel antibacterial.
- Baños con dotación de jabón y toallas desechables/máquina de secado de manos, y desinfección constante por parte un/a aseador/a.





INFORMACIÓN DE INGRESO TAQUILLA DIRECTA

1. Compra de boletas en fortificacionescartagena.com.co

 Adquisición de las boletas en la página web agendando día y hora de la visita, y descarga del **Código QR** de ingreso en su dispositivo móvil.

2. Identificación de la fila de ingreso

 **Fila: TAQUILLA DIRECTA.**
Se dispone de demarcación a piso para la señalización de la fila, guardando una distancia entre 1.5 metros a 2 metros.

3. Toma de temperatura y encuesta de sintomatología

 Realización por parte de la atención prehospitalaria de la toma de temperatura y aplicación de una encuesta de sintomatología a los visitantes del Castillo de San Felipe.

4. Organización de grupos al ingresar

 Organización de grupos de máximo 12 personas en la rampa de acceso para la realización de una breve explicación de los protocolos de bioseguridad y autocuidado que deben tener en el recorrido, así como la duración del mismo. La salida de los grupos es cada 15 minutos.

5. Estaciones, recorrido y duración

 Se establecen 8 estaciones con 60 minutos aproximadamente de recorrido. En una estación pueden estar entre 3 a 4 grupos máximo.

- 📍 **Estación 1** - Batería de San Lázaro.
Tiempo: 5 minutos.
- 📍 **Estación 2** - Entrada a la Poterna del Bonete.
Tiempo: 5 minutos.
- 📍 **Estación 3** - Bonete.
Tiempo: 12 minutos.
- 📍 **Estación 4** - Aspilleras.
Tiempo: 5 minutos.
- 📍 **Estación 5** - Batería del Hornabeque.
Tiempo: 12 minutos.
- 📍 **Estación 6** - Salida del túnel hacia la batería de San Carlos y los Apóstoles.
Tiempo: 5 minutos.
- 📍 **Estación 7** - Batería de San Carlos y los Apóstoles.
Tiempo: 5 minutos.
- 📍 **Estación 8** - Batería de la Cruz - Polvorines.
Tiempo: 12 minutos.

6. Uso de dispositivos de gel y canecas de residuos

 Cada estación contará con dispositivo de gel antibacterial, canecas demarcadas para desechos de elementos de bioseguridad como guantes y tapabocas dispuestas con bolsas negras.

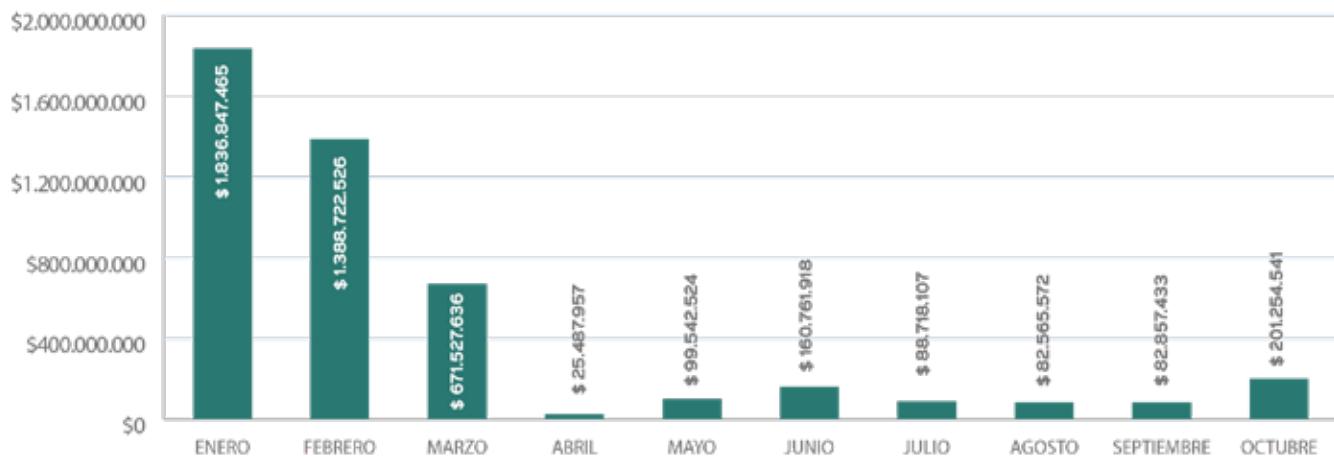




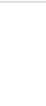
CONCEPTO	ENERO	FEBRERO	MARZO	ABRIL	MAYO
TAQUILLA CASTILLO SAN FELIPE	\$1.265.921.500	\$803.485.500	\$360.966.000	\$-	\$-
AGENCIA	\$450.203.175	\$409.294.310	\$191.866.280	\$-	\$227.500
USO PRISMÁTICOS	\$799.250	\$367.800	\$-	\$-	\$-
ARRENDAMIENTOS TEMPORALES	\$7.575.708	\$60.063.692	\$-	\$-	\$-
ARRENDAMIENTOS PERMANENTES	\$70.295.330	\$71.474.852	\$70.491.092	\$-	\$70.491.890
TIENDA ESCUELA TALLER	\$17.026.839	\$13.053.112	\$-	\$-	\$-
NO OPERACIONALES	\$25.025.663	\$30.983.260	\$48.204.264	\$25.487.957	\$28.823.134
CONVENIOS					
TOTALES	\$1.836.847.465	\$1.388.722.526	\$671.527.636	\$25.487.957	\$99.542.524

CONCEPTO	JUNIO	JULIO	AGOSTO	SEPTIEMBRE	OCTUBRE
TAQUILLA CASTILLO SAN FELIPE	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$123.113.500
AGENCIA	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$1.104.650
USO PRISMÁTICOS	\$-	\$-	\$-		\$345.050
ARRENDAMIENTOS TEMPORALES	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$438.902
ARRENDAMIENTOS PERMANENTES	\$139.111.777	\$70.120.289	\$70.120.291	\$70.111.291	\$70.491.890
TIENDA ESCUELA TALLER	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
NO OPERACIONALES	\$21.650.141	\$18.597.818	\$12.445.281	\$12.746.142	\$5.760.550
CONVENIOS					
TOTALES	\$160.761.918	\$88.718.107	\$82.565.572	\$82.857.433	\$201.254.541



**Recaudación por meses - Año 2020****GASTOS DE FUNCIONAMIENTO E INVERSIÓN 2020**

RUBRO	APROPIACIÓN	CERTIFICADO	COMPROMETIDO	OBLIGADO
FUNCIONAMIENTO	\$ 2,400,163,293	\$ 1,298,698,987	\$ 1,282,912,685	\$ 1,057,899,215
GASTOS DE PERSONAL	\$ 1,361,074,398	\$ 922,975,445	\$ 922,975,445	\$ 746,809,555
GASTOS GENERALES	\$ 1,039,088,895	\$ 375,723,542	\$ 359,937,240	\$ 311,089,660
INVERSIÓN	\$ 6,357,192,026	\$ 5,341,502,368	\$ 5,252,362,769	\$ 3,225,673,540
DIRECCIÓN ADMINISTRATIVA	\$ 4,585,545,931	\$ 3,728,594,862	\$ 3,720,103,926	\$ 2,129,664,629
ACTUACIONES DE PROTECCIÓN	\$ 4,130,126,868	\$ 3,574,235,008	\$ 3,574,232,021	\$ 2,040,354,662
APROVECHAMIENTO ECONÓMICO	\$ 6,909,516	\$ 6,909,516	\$ 6,909,516	\$ 6,909,516
MEJORAMIENTO INFRAESTRUCTURA Y GESTIÓN	\$ 448,509,547	\$ 147,450,339	\$ 138,962,389	\$ 82,400,451





RUBRO	APROPIACIÓN	CERTIFICADO	COMPROMETIDO	OBLIGADO
DIRECCIÓN DE OBRAS	\$ 1.538.145.352	\$ 1.388.885.631	\$ 1.308.236.968	\$ 944.317.934
CENTRO DE INTERPRETACIÓN	\$ 41.768.165	\$ 11.036.465	\$ 11.036.465	\$ 11.036.465
CONSERVACIÓN, MONITOREO Y MANTENIMIENTO DE LOS BIC DEL SECTOR 1	\$ 582.341.422	\$ 565.854.358	\$ 536.434.011	\$ 426.729.384
CONSERVACIÓN, MONITOREO Y MANTENIMIENTO DE LOS BIC DEL SECTOR 2	\$ 686.921.359	\$ 624.838.798	\$ 614.207.941	\$ 469.616.878
CONSERVACIÓN, MONITOREO Y MANTENIMIENTO DE LOS BIC DEL SECTOR 4	\$ 175.616.356	\$ 168.908.808	\$ 128.311.349	\$ 22.188.005
CONSERVACIÓN, MONITOREO Y MANTENIMIENTO DE LOS BIC DEL SECTOR 5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PROYECTOS DE CONSERVACIÓN, RESTAURACIÓN Y OBRA NUEVA PARA LOS BIC DEL SECTOR 1	\$ 14.747.202	\$ 14.747.202	\$ 14.747.202	\$ 14.747.202
PROYECTOS DE CONSERVACIÓN, RESTAURACIÓN Y OBRA NUEVA PARA LOS BIC DEL SECTOR 2	\$ 33.250.848	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PROYECTOS DE CONSERVACIÓN, RESTAURACIÓN Y OBRA NUEVA PARA LOS BIC DEL SECTOR 4	\$ 3.500.000	\$ 3.500.000	\$ 3.500.000	\$ -
DIRECCIÓN DE PUESTA EN VALOR	\$ 233.500.743	\$ 224.021.875	\$ 224.021.875	\$ 151.690.977
APROPIACIÓN SOCIAL DE LOS BIC	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CONOCIMIENTO Y VALORACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURAL	\$ 10.000.000	\$ 10.000.000	\$ 10.000.000	\$ 10.000.000
CONVENIOS Y ALIANZAS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
DIFUSIÓN DE LOS BIC	\$ 114.447.675	\$ 109.304.575	\$ 109.304.575	\$ 62.540.301
FORMACIÓN	\$ 109.053.068	\$ 104.717.300	\$ 104.717.300	\$ 79.150.676
TOTAL PRESUPUESTO	\$ 8.757.355.319	\$ 6.640.201.355	\$ 6.535.275.453	\$ 4.283.572.755





MEDIDAS ECONÓMICAS Y FINANCIERAS



De acuerdo con lo expresado en los aspectos financieros, la ETCAR genera el aprovechamiento económico de los bienes bajo su administración incluidos en el contrato de comodato suscrito con el Ministerio de Cultura, y como administrador ha ejecutado medidas económicas y financieras en los años objeto del informe cómo se describe en el siguiente cuadro explicativo.



ASPECTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS/FINANCIEROS	2018	2019
Medidas económicas y financieras para la recuperación y sostenibilidad de los BIC.	<p>Se realizaron recaudos por concepto de taquilla Castillo San Felipe, arrendamientos temporales y permanentes, Proyecto Tienda Escuela Taller, y rendimientos financieros los cuales permitieron la financiación del plan de acción de gastos e inversiones de las fortificaciones autorizado por el comité directivo.</p>	<p>Se realizaron recaudos por concepto de taquilla Castillo San Felipe, arrendamientos temporales y permanentes, Proyecto Tienda Escuela Taller, y rendimientos financieros los cuales permitieron la financiación del plan de acción de gastos e inversiones de las fortificaciones autorizado por el comité directivo.</p>
Esquema de gestión con los operadores o arrendatarios de los BIC (el Ente administrador deberá llevar a cabo los procesos de selección y contratación de los potenciales operadores o arrendatarios de los BIC a su cuidado, pudiendo para ello utilizar los diferentes instrumentos jurídicos contractuales disponibles en las normas vigentes, en el marco del Decreto Reglamentario del sector Cultural y aplicando en todo caso procedimientos que permitan la selección objetiva. El ente administrador deberá expedir un reglamento operativo y de uso sobre las condiciones de funcionamiento, que deberán ser acatadas por los operadores o arrendatarios, al igual que sobre mecanismos de control, sanción y terminación de los contratos y demás acciones a las que haya lugar, de conformidad con la normativa vigente.	<p>En el 2016 y 2017 se presentaron demandas ante la jurisdicción de lo contencioso administrativo respecto a los arrendamientos permanentes de los BIC, dentro de las pretensiones se encuentra el reajuste o actualización del canon de arriendo, así como la determinación del plazo del contrato entre otros.</p>	<p>Se realiza la contratación de una firma de abogados externos para el seguimiento de los procesos jurídicos contra los arrendatarios de los BIC.</p>
Gestión de alianzas estratégicas con actores públicos y privados de diverso orden.	-	-





ASPECTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS/FINANCIEROS	2020	2021	2022
Medidas económicas y financieras para la recuperación y sostenibilidad de los BIC.	Se proyectó recaudo por concepto de taquilla Castillo San Felipe, arrendamientos temporales y permanentes, aprovechamiento económico de los baños públicos, y rendimientos financieros los cuales permitieron la financiación del plan de acción de gastos e inversiones de las fortificaciones autorizado por el comité directivo.	-	-
Esquema de gestión con los operadores o arrendatarios de los BIC (el Ente administrador deberá llevar a cabo los procesos de selección y contratación de los potenciales operadores o arrendatarios de los BIC a su cuidado, pudiendo para ello utilizar los diferentes instrumentos jurídicos contractuales disponibles en las normas vigentes, en el marco del Decreto Reglamentario del sector Cultural y aplicando en todo caso procedimientos que permitan la selección objetiva. El ente administrador deberá expedir un reglamento operativo y de uso sobre las condiciones de funcionamiento, que deberán ser acatadas por los operadores o arrendatarios, al igual que sobre mecanismos de control, sanción y terminación de los contratos y demás acciones a las que haya lugar, de conformidad con la normativa vigente.	Se contrata a un profesional para el seguimiento y atención de los procesos jurídicos contra los arrendatarios de los BIC, se proyecta la expedición del reglamento para el aprovechamiento económico de los BIC temporales y permanentes.	-	-
Gestión de alianzas estratégicas con actores públicos y privados de diverso orden.	-	-	-





COBROS POR EL USO TEMPORAL DE ESPACIOS

La Escuela Taller Cartagena de Indias, por medio del Contrato Interadministrativo de Comodato 2907 de 2017, realiza aprovechamientos económicos temporales y permanentes de algunos de los bienes de interés cultural que se encuentran bajo su administración, así como el cobro de un derecho para el ingreso al Castillo de San Felipe.



Los arrendamientos de carácter temporal se realizan de acuerdo con los usos previstos en la resolución 1560 de 2018, así como lo establecido en el acto administrativo por medio del cual se establece la política tarifaria para el aprovechamiento económico de los Bienes.

Es importante indicar que el 24 de marzo de 2020, la Alcaldía Mayor de Cartagena de Indias decreta el aislamiento preventivo obligatorio en el Distrito de Cartagena para lo cual se limita totalmente la

libre circulación de personas y vehículos. De esta forma, entre los meses de abril y octubre de 2020 no se realizaron aprovechamientos económicos temporales en las fortificaciones.



**Por concepto de
ARRENDAMIENTOS TEMPORALES
se recaudó lo siguiente:**

AÑO 2.018	\$ 728.925.495
AÑO 2.019	\$ 413.743.309
AÑO 2.020*	\$ 68.161.692

* Enero, febrero y octubre de 2020.

ARRIENDOS TEMPORALES

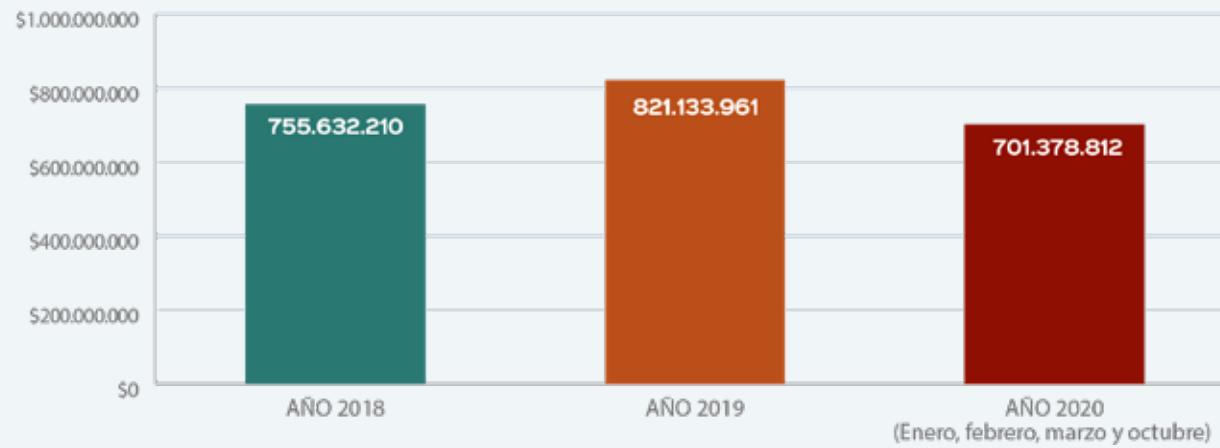


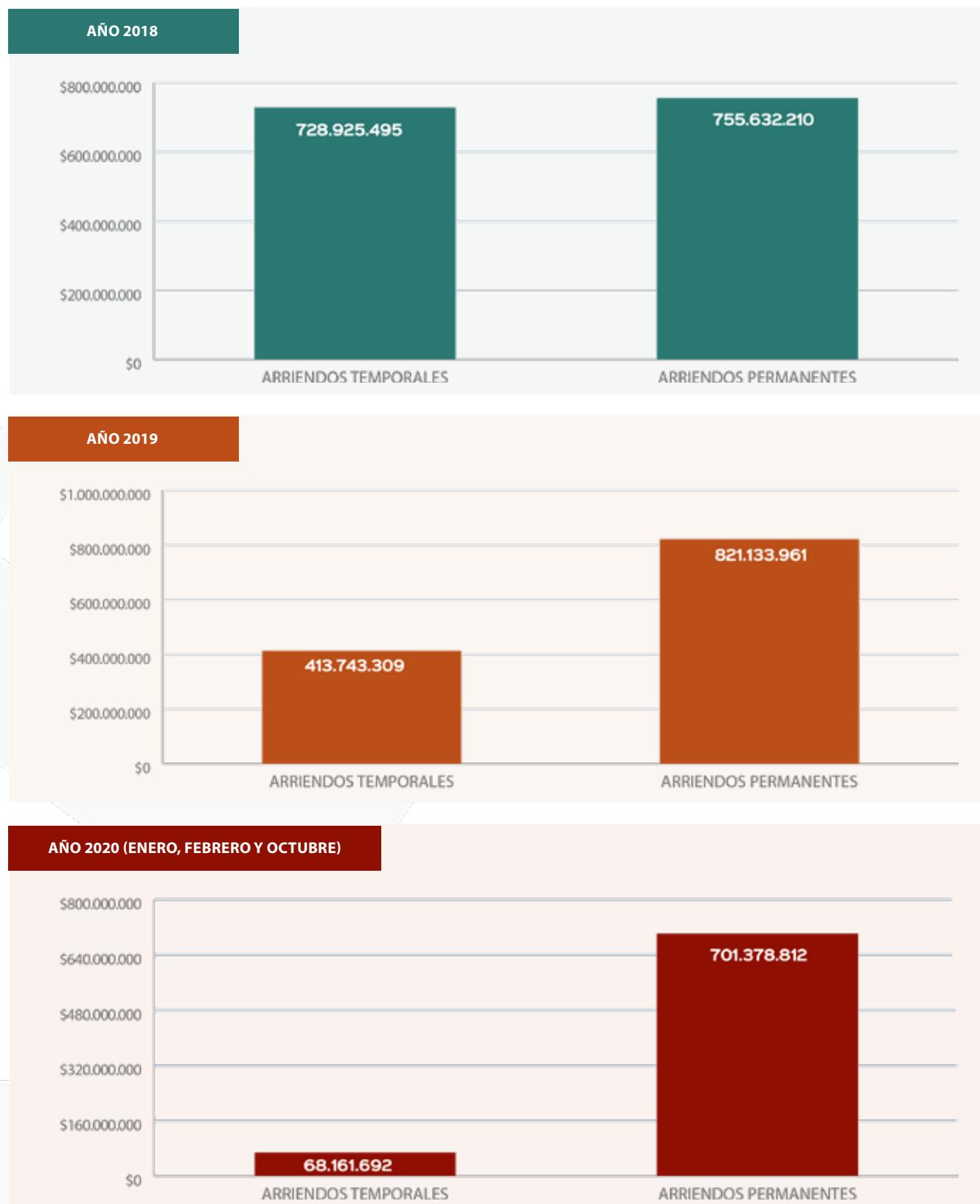
**Por concepto de
ARRENDAMIENTOS PERMANENTES
se recaudó lo siguiente:**

AÑO 2.018	\$ 755.632.210
AÑO 2.019	\$ 821.133.961
AÑO 2.020*	\$ 701.378.812

* Enero, febrero, marzo y octubre de 2020.

ARRIENDOS PERMANENTES







MANTENIMIENTO DE LOS BIC

Los gastos ocasionados por la conservación del Castillo de San Felipe de Barajas y las murallas de Cartagena, que se causen serán asumidos por la ETCAR como administradora de las Fortificaciones de la ciudad, para lo cual deberá destinar en cada vigencia los recursos necesarios para las labores de mantenimiento recurrente.



Las partidas presupuestales destinadas al mantenimiento y conservación de los BIC así como obras nuevas y proyectos, son previamente aprobadas por el Comité Directivo de las Fortificaciones para cada vigencia.

En el 2018 fue aprobado para la dirección de Obras un presupuesto de \$7.159.543.913 de los cuales se ejecutaron \$4.913.103.732; en el 2019 se aprobó

un presupuesto de \$9.191.721.757 de los cuales se ejecutaron \$ 6.515.140.579; y en el año 2020 se aprobó un presupuesto de \$7.353.442.068 y se ha ejecutado hasta el 15 de abril la suma de \$275,446,030.





A continuación, se realiza una descripción de las actividades realizadas por Dirección de Obras.

AÑO 2.018

MANTENIMIENTO DE ALBAÑILERÍA

MARZO 2018

Adecuaciones en la Bóveda #13 de Refacción de piso, Pintura de reja y portón, Pintura de rejas aspilleras y ventanillos y Limpieza general de la bóveda.



MANTENIMIENTO DE ALBAÑILERÍA

MARZO 2018

Se impactaron 2400 m² de refacción de solado en el tramo de muralla comprendido entre los baluartes San Francisco Javier y Santa Cruz.





MANTENIMIENTO DE ALBAÑILERÍA

ABRIL 2018

Se realizó la reposición de librillos de la contramuralla, en la cortina comprendida entre los baluartes Santa Bárbara y San José.





MANTENIMIENTO DE ALBAÑILERÍA

ABRIL 2018

Se realizó la consolidación de sillares de la contramuralla y los parapetos, en la cortina comprendida entre los baluartes Santa Bárbara y San José.



MANTENIMIENTO DE ALBAÑILERÍA

ABRIL 2018

Se realizó la refacción del solado en el tramo de muralla comprendido entre los baluartes Santa Bárbara y San José.





MANTENIMIENTO DE ALBAÑILERÍA

MAYO 2018

Se realizó la refacción de los remates superiores de los pináculos, ubicados en el tramo de muralla entre los baluartes San José y Santa Bárbara.



MANTENIMIENTO DE ALBAÑILERÍA

JUNIO 2018

Se realizó la refacción de piso de la plataforma superior de la mina del Cuartel Militar de Las Bóvedas.





MANTENIMIENTO DE ALBAÑILERÍA

JULIO 2018

Finalizó la refacción de la escalera en piedra del baluarte San José, en Getsemaní.



MANTENIMIENTO DE PINTURA

AGOSTO 2018

Se iniciaron las actividades de pintura de los diferentes BIC del sector 1, contempladas el Plan de Acción.





MANTENIMIENTO DE PINTURA Y CARPINTERÍA METÁLICA

AGOSTO 2018

Se realizaron las actividades de pintura de las bóvedas del túnel de escape y casamata, además de la carpintería metálica de las escaleras de acceso y aljibe en la galería del Baluarte de Santa Catalina.



**MANTENIMIENTO DE CARPINTERÍA EN MADERA SEPTIEMBRE 2018**

Se realizaron las actividades de mantenimiento de carpintería en los baluartes San José, Santa Teresa, San Miguel y en la mina del Espigón de La Tenaza.





MANTENIMIENTO DE ALBAÑILERÍA

2018

Se realizó la refacción del solado del baluarte Santa Catalina, ubicado sobre la parte superior del túnel de escape, actividad no contemplada en el plan de acción 2018.



MANTENIMIENTO DE ALBAÑILERÍA

2018

Mantenimiento de albañilería en el Castillo San Felipe.





Actividades de mantenimiento y construcción en el Centro de Interpretación del Castillo San Felipe.





A continuación, se realiza una descripción de las actividades realizadas por Dirección de Obras.

AÑO 2.019

REMOCIÓN DE BIOFILM DE LAS MURALLAS DE CARTAGENA DE INDIAS

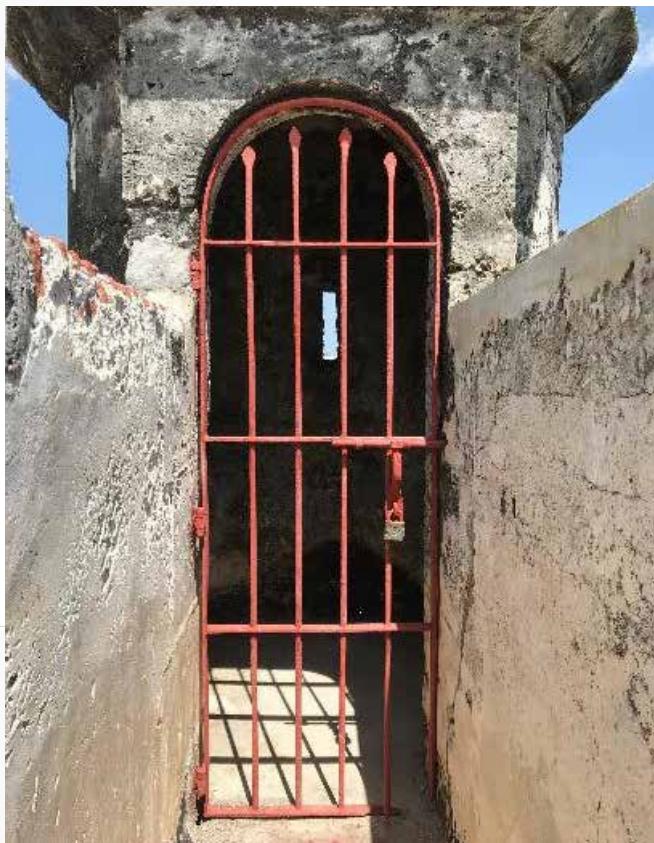
2019

En los primeros meses del 2019, la dirección de obras de la Escuela Taller Cartagena de Indias (ETCAR) adelantó una importante acción de limpieza en el recinto amurallado consistente en el retiro de la capa superficial que tiene la muralla en su escarpa, conocida como biofilm o costra negra.



**MANTENIMIENTO DE JARDINERÍA Y CONTROL FITOSANITARIO****ENERO A DICIEMBRE 2019**

Durante todo el año se adelantan labores de mantenimiento de jardinería y control fitosanitario en las zonas verdes de las murallas del Centro Histórico y Getsemaní, el Castillo de San Felipe de Barajas y los Bienes de Interés Cultural ubicados en las islas de Tierrabomba y Barú.

**MANTENIMIENTO DE PINTURA****ENERO 2019**

Mantenimiento de pintura en las rejas de las garitas del Fuerte de San Fernando en Bocachica, Isla de Tierrabomba.



MANTENIMIENTO DE PINTURA

FEBRERO 2019



Mantenimiento de pintura portones de madera, ventanas rejas marineras y tendales del Fuerte de San José en Bocachica.

MANTENIMIENTO DE PINTURA

FEBRERO - MARZO 2019



Mantenimiento de pintura a los elementos de hierro y madera que se encuentran en el Castillo de San Felipe de Barajas.

MANTENIMIENTO DE PAÑETE

MARZO 2019



Mantenimiento del pañete del túnel de la Batería de La Cruz del Castillo de San Felipe de Barajas.





MANTENIMIENTO DE ALBAÑILERÍA

MARZO 2019



Se resanaron las grietas que se encontraban en la contramuralla de la cortina entre las Puertas de Santa Catalina y Paz y Concordia, en el Centro Histórico. Esta decisión se toma después de realizar monitoreo y medición con equipos topográficos y manuales que arrojaron como resultado que este tramo de muralla permanece estable.

MANTENIMIENTO DE ALBAÑILERÍA

MAYO 2019



Mantenimiento de pañete en el Túnel Magistral del Castillo de San Felipe de Barajas.

MANTENIMIENTO DE CARPINTERÍA

JUNIO 2019



Mantenimiento en carpintería de la escalera de madera que conduce al Baluarte de San Miguel de Chambacú, en el Centro Histórico.



MANTENIMIENTO DE CARPINTERÍA Y PINTURA

JUNIO 2019

Mantenimiento en carpintería y pintura a los ventanillos y portón del Baluarte de San José y de la bóveda del Baluarte de Santa Bárbara; a los portones de los baluartes de San Miguel, Santa Catalina, Mina de las Bóvedas y Mina del Espigón de La Tenaza.



MANTENIMIENTO DE CARPINTERÍA

JULIO 2019



Mantenimiento en carpintería a las estructuras que sostienen los cañones (cureñas) en el Baluarte de San José, en Getsemaní.





MANTENIMIENTO DE PINTURA

JULIO - AGOSTO 2019

Mantenimiento de pintura de la contramuralla de la Boca del Puente, de los muros de la puerta de Paz y Concordia, de la Galería del Baluarte de Santa Catalina, de la Mina del Espigón de La Tenaza y del Cuartel Militar de las Bóvedas, en el Centro Histórico.



MANTENIMIENTO DE PINTURA

SEPTIEMBRE 2019



Mantenimiento pintura de los puentes peatonales sobre las cortaduras de los baluartes de Santiago y de San Francisco Javier y del tendal en el Baluarte de Santa Catalina, en el Centro Histórico.



MANTENIMIENTO DE CARPINTERÍA METÁLICA

SEPTIEMBRE 2019



Mantenimiento en carpintería metálica de los canalillos que se encuentran en el Baluarte de Santo Domingo, ventanillos y aspilleras del Cuartel Militar de Las Bóvedas.

MANTENIMIENTO DE ALBAÑILERÍA Y CARPINTERÍA METÁLICA

OCTUBRE 2019



Reemplazo rejilla de piso del remate de la rampa del Baluarte de Santa Catalina, en el Centro Histórico.

MANTENIMIENTO DE CARPINTERÍA

OCTUBRE 2019



Desmonte de la escalera de madera que conduce a la espadaña del Bonete, en el Castillo de San Felipe de Barajas, para reemplazar las piezas en mal estado.





MANTENIMIENTO DE ALBAÑILERÍA

OCTUBRE 2019



Restitución de pináculos de las garitas de los baluartes de San José y de Santa Bárbara, en la muralla de Getsemaní; y en los baluartes de San Lucas, de Santa Clara y de Santiago Apóstol en el Centro Histórico.

MANTENIMIENTO DE PINTURA

NOVIEMBRE 2019



Mantenimiento de pintura de los muros del lavadero construido por la ETCAR para el Pozo Carex en el corregimiento de Bocachica.

MANTENIMIENTO DE PINTURA

NOVIEMBRE 2019



Mantenimiento de pintura del almacén de pertrechos del Baluarte de San José en Bocachica, Isla de Tierrabomba.

MANTENIMIENTO DE PINTURA

NOVIEMBRE 2019



Mantenimiento de pintura de los muros del Baluarte San Juan Francisco Regis del Fuerte de San Fernando en Bocachica, isla de Tierrabomba.

MANTENIMIENTO DE PINTURA

NOVIEMBRE 2019



Mantenimiento de pintura de los muros de la Batería Colateral de Santiago del Fuerte de San Fernando en Bocachica, Isla de Tierrabomba.



PATRIMONIO CULTURAL INMATERIAL PCI ASOCIADO A LAS MURALLAS Y EL CASTILLO DE SAN FELIPE DE BARAJAS





La Escuela Taller Cartagena de Indias, por medio de la dirección de Puesta en Valor, apoya la preservación y divulgación de las actividades socioculturales asociadas al Patrimonio Cultural inmaterial, entendido que el patrimonio de forma integral que incluye a las fortificaciones, así como los usos y prácticas que aportan a su valoración.

AÑO 2.018

DÍA DE ENTRADA GRATIS A LAS FORTIFICACIONES PARA COLOMBIANOS

El último domingo de cada mes, a excepción de enero y diciembre, se realizó una jornada de entrada gratis para colombianos al Castillo de San Felipe y los fuertes ubicados en el corregimiento insular de Bocachica. Durante el año se recibieron a 70.260 colombianos.





.....
**CASTILLO
SAN FELIPE
DE BARAJAS**

11 JORNADAS
67.740
COLOMBIANOS



.....
**FUERTES DE
BOCACHICA**

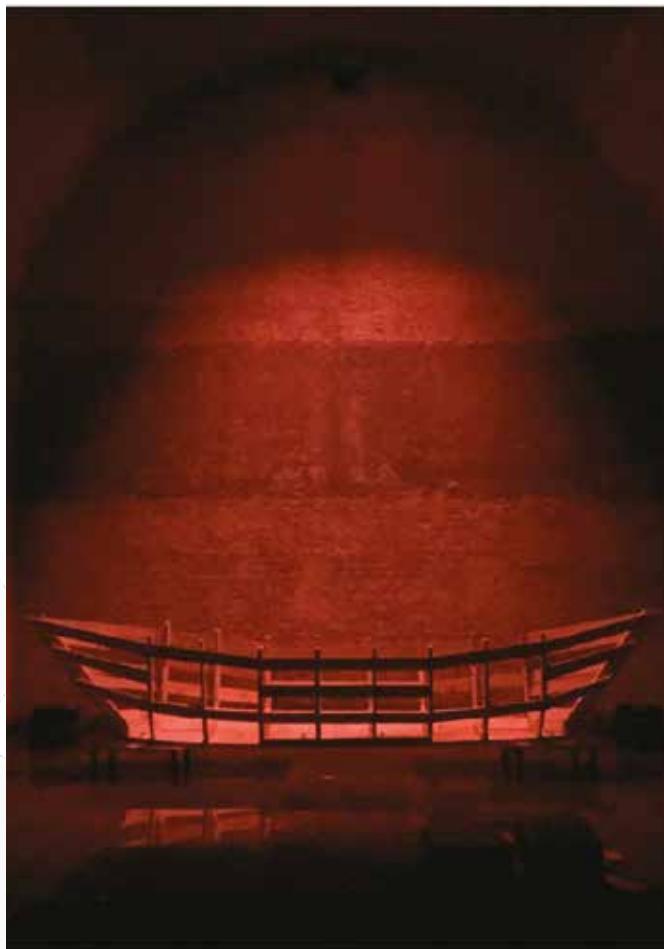
12 JORNADAS
2.520
COLOMBIANOS



CORREDORES CULTURALES

El programa Corredores Culturales en las murallas de Cartagena es una de las principales estrategias impulsadas por la Escuela Taller Cartagena de Indias para propiciar el uso y disfrute de estos BIC. Durante cada Corredor, se realizaron presentaciones artísticas y culturales en los diferentes baluartes, contribuyendo con el fortalecimiento de las industrias creativas de la región de la que hacen parte gestores culturales y artistas que participan en los mismos.





..... GALERÍA DEL BALUARTE SANTA CATALINA

La galería del Baluarte de Santa Catalina se ha aprovechado como un espacio para la exhibición de instalaciones audiovisuales que, desde las artes, interpreten los valores arquitectónicos, históricos, científicos, estéticos y sociales de las fortificaciones. Durante el 2018 se realizaron dos instalaciones artísticas.





VACACIONES RECREATIVAS



La ETCAR inculca en los más pequeños el respeto y el cuidado hacia nuestro patrimonio fortificado. Es uno de los compromisos como administradora, para ello, durante las temporadas de receso escolar, se organizan completamente gratis, vacaciones creativas para los niños y niñas de las áreas de influencia de los Bienes de Interés Cultural del ámbito nacional.



**AÑO 2.019**

.....

Apoyo a manifestación cultural asociada a los baluartes de Santa Bárbara y San José en la muralla de Getsemaní:

JUEGO DE BOLA DE TRAPO

(Res. 1560 de 2018, Art. 33).

Objetivos:

Apoyar las manifestaciones culturales asociados a los baluartes de Santa Bárbara y San José, en las murallas de Getsemaní, con la finalidad de contribuir con su salvaguardia.

Duración:

24 de marzo al 7 de octubre de 2019.

Población:

Residentes y exresidentes de Getsemaní y equipos de los barrios invitados al campeonato.

Impacto:

2 TORNEOS
(Masculino y femenino)





.....

Apoyo a la práctica socio-cultural asociada al glacis del Castillo de San Felipe de Barajas:

TORNEO INFANTIL DE BÉISBOL

(Res. 1560 de 2018, Art. 32).

Objetivos:

Apoyar las manifestaciones culturales asociadas a los baluartes de Santa Bárbara y San José, en las murallas de Getsemaní, con la finalidad de contribuir con su salvaguardia.

Duración:

Diciembre de 2019.

Población:

Menores residentes del barrio El Espinal.

Impacto:

20 MENORES
Residentes del barrio





..... DÍA DE ENTRADA GRATIS A LAS FORTIFICACIONES PARA COLOMBIANOS

62.475 COLOMBIANOS

Impactados con esta actividad.

**Objetivos:**

- Diseñar planes, proyectos y estrategias para fomentar el conocimiento y valoración social del Castillo de san Felipe de Barajas y los fuertes en el corregimiento insular de Bocachica entre los cartageneros y colombianos.
- Posicionar a las Fortificaciones como espacios de encuentro cultural.

Duración:

Último domingo del mes de febrero a noviembre de 2019.

Población:

Familias cartageneras y colombianas.

Impacto:

60.603 visitantes colombianos al Castillo de San Felipe de Barajas y 1.872 a los fuertes en Bocachica.





Presentación del coro Agnus Singers.

.....
CASTILLO
SAN FELIPE
DE BARAJAS

60.603
COLOMBIANOS



Presentación de la mojiganga 'Mi fuerte es cuidar lo mío'-
Castillo de San Felipe de Barajas.

.....
FUERTES DE
BOCACHICA

1.872
COLOMBIANOS



Entrada Gratis Batería del Ángel San Rafael- Bocachica.



Entrada Gratis Batería del Fuerte de San Fernando- Bocachica.





CORREDORES CULTURALES

Objetivos:

- Fomentar la visita de los cartageneros y visitantes a las murallas de Cartagena.
- Apoyar la circulación de artistas locales y departamentales.

Duración:

Mayo a diciembre de 2019.



Los enanos de Cicuco (Cicuco, Bolívar).



Break Dance Gravity Control (Cartagena).

10 CORREDORES CULTURALES

5 en Murallas del Centro Histórico - 5 en Murallas de Getsemaní

1288 ASISTENTES

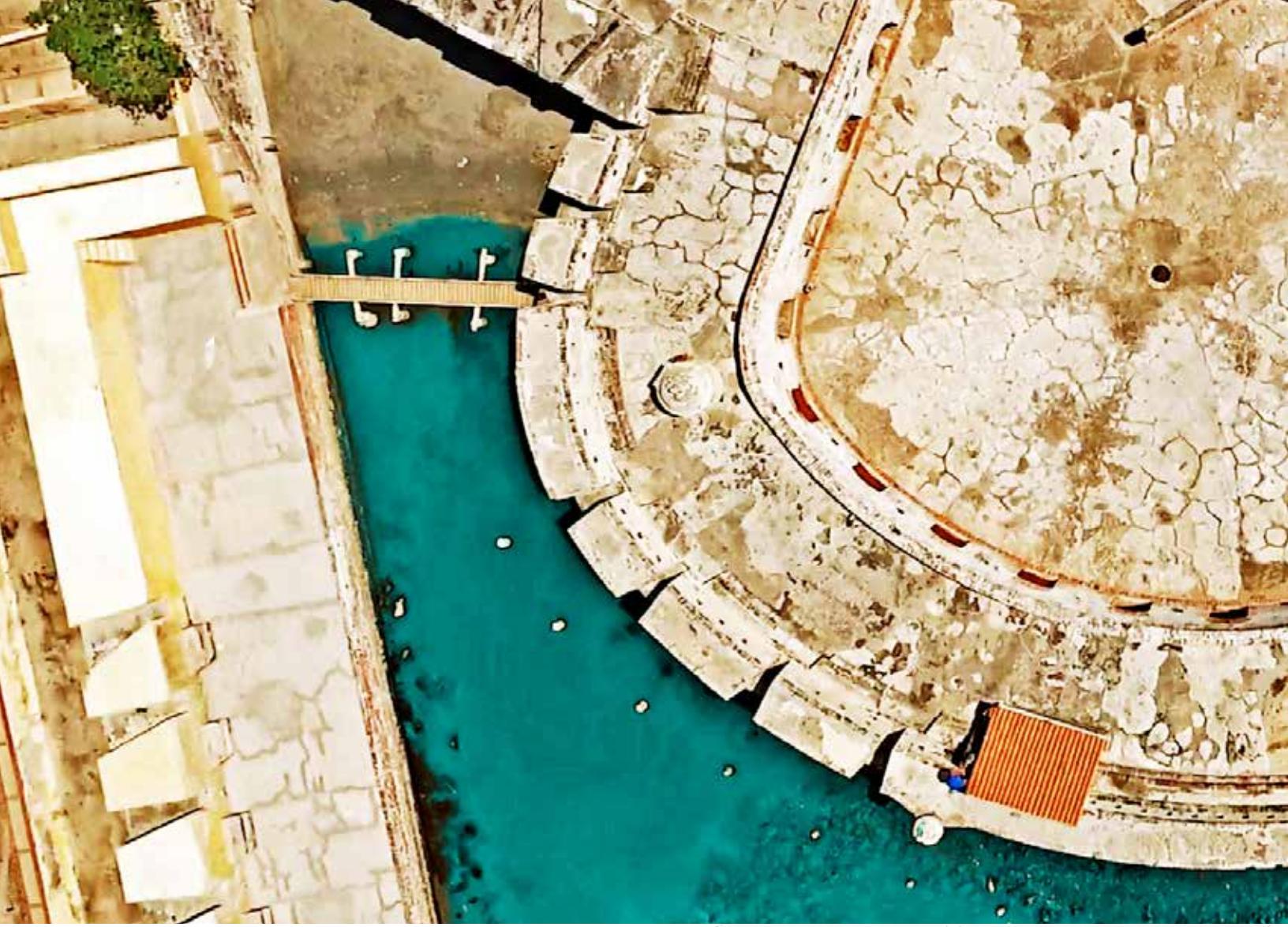
(cartageneros, visitantes nacionales y extranjeros) a los Corredores Culturales

400 ARTISTAS

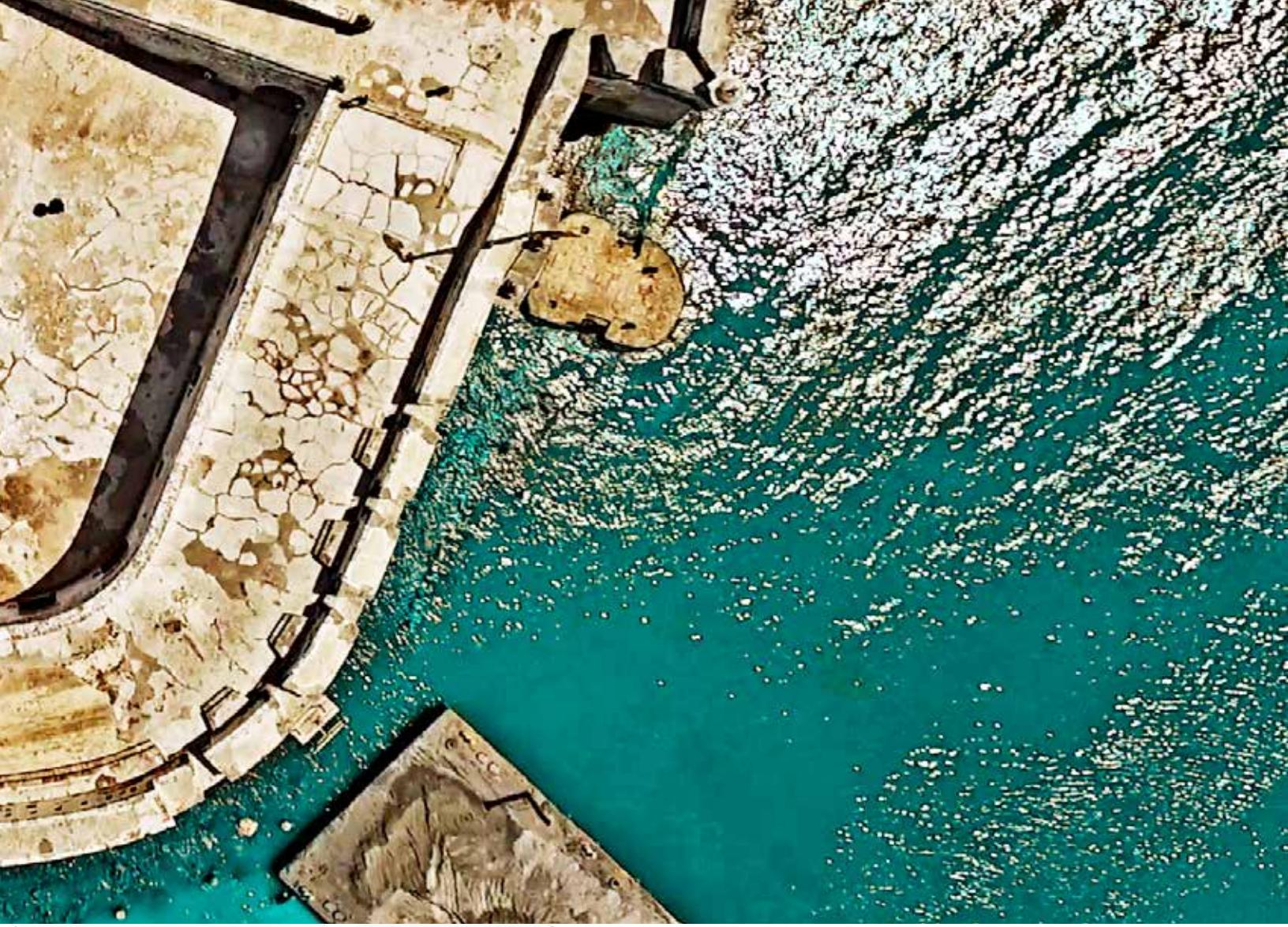
de Cartagena y Bolívar que se presentaron en los Corredores Culturales



Orquesta de la Fundación de Limitados Visuales de Colombia (Cartagena).



PROGRAMAS Y PROYECTOS DEL PEMP



En los programas y proyectos encontramos:

- Intervención.
- Patrimonio cultural mueble.
- Transversal.
- Espacio público.
- Usos y vocación.

A continuación, se describe por proyecto las actividades realizadas en el año 2018 y 2019, así como lo programado para 2020, 2021 y 2022 fecha en la cual finaliza en contrato interadministrativo de comodato 2907 de 2017.



PROGRAMA DE INTERVENCIÓN

INTERVENCIÓN	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
CASTILLO SAN FELIPE DE BARAJAS					
Implementacion Proyecto de Iluminacion.		Se realizó la contratación del diseño, construcción y automatización de las subestaciones eléctricas del Castillo de San Felipe.	Se presupuestó la celebración del contrato para la implementación de la iluminación del Castillo- la cual se prevé su financiación a tres años.	Se proyectara el valor de la financiación del segundo año.	Se proyectara el valor de la financiación del segundo año.
Implementacion Proyecto de Centro de Interpretación.	Se inició el desmonte de las Oficina Cavi, se inició la obra de demolición de la placa del segundo piso.	Se realizaron obras de adecuación de las distintas salas del centro de interpretación, se instalaron los aires acondicionados, acometidas eléctricas.	-	-	-
Implementacion proyecto de Consolidacion Talud Oriental.	-	-	-	-	-
Estabilización talud costado noreste (Recuperacion entorno del Castillo).	-	-	-	-	-
Implementacion proyecto de riego.	-	-	-	-	-
Estudios sobre la antigüedad y calidad de los pañetes.	-	-	-	-	-
Consolidacion de Pañetes o enlucidos.	-	-	-	-	-





INTERVENCIÓN	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ejecución programa anual mantenimiento.	Se ejecutaron los mantenimientos en carpintería metálica, carpintería en madera, albañilería, pintura de barandas.	Se ejecutaron los mantenimientos en carpintería metálica, carpintería en madera, albañilería, pintura de barandas.	Se proyectó para ejecución los mantenimientos en carpintería metálica, carpintería en madera, albañilería, pintura de barandas.	-	-
Ejecución programa anual de mantenimiento áreas verdes.	Se ejecutaron los mantenimientos de jardinería.	Se ejecutaron los mantenimientos de jardinería.	Se proyectó para ejecución los mantenimientos de jardinería.	-	-
CORDÓN AMURALLADO					
Estudio e implementación proyecto de iluminación.	-				
Diseño y construcción de estructura removible para sombra para sombra entre la cortina de santa barbara y baluarte San Jose.	-	Se realizó la socialización del proyecto a la comunidad, en la cual no se obtuvo consenso de lo que realmente quería la comunidad.	Se realizará una nueva socialización con el propósito de obtener la aprobación de la comunidad.	Se proyecta la construcción de la estructura removible.	-
Optimización del sistema de drenajes y aguas lluvias para el sistema de riego.	-	-	-	Se realizarán los estudios pertinentes para la viabilidad de este proyecto.	-
Proyecto de implementación y mejora de baños públicos en los baluartes de San Ignacio y Santo Domingo.	-	-	-	Se realizarán los estudios pertinentes para los baños de San Ignacio.	Se implementará la ejecución de los baños de San Ignacio.
Estudios técnicos para la implementación de servicios complementarios a uso del baluarte, consistente en baterías de baños con suficiente capacidad en las bóvedas del baluarte de Santo Domingo, San Lucas y San Pedro Martir.	-	-	-	-	Se realizarán los estudios pertinentes para la viabilidad de estos proyectos.





INTERVENCIÓN	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Obras de implementacion de baterias de baños en las bovedas del baluarte Santo Domingo, San Lucas y San Pedro Martir.	-	-	-	-	Se realizarán los estudios pertinentes para la viabilidad de estos proyectos.
Proyecto de restauracion integral entre los baluartes se San Pedro Francisco Javier y Santa Catalina.	-	-	-	-	Se realizarán los estudios pertinentes para la viabilidad de estos proyectos.
Proyecto de restauracion integral entre los baluartes Santa Catalina y San Pedro Martir.	-	-	-	-	Se realizarán los estudios pertinentes para la viabilidad de estos proyectos.
Proyecto de restauracion integral baluarte Santa Barbara.	-	Este proyecto se presentó en la plataforma SIPA, para contar con el visto bueno de MINCULTURA, el cual fue rechazado por no cumplir con el lleno de los requisitos.	Este proyecto se presentara nuevamente en la plataforma SIPA, de acuerdo a las recomendaciones por parte de Mincultura, para contar con el visto bueno de MINCULTURA, el cual fue rechazado por no cumplir con el lleno de los requisitos.	-	-
Proyecto de restauracion integral cuartel de las bóvedas.	-	-	-	Se realizaran los Estudios pertinentes para la viabilidad de estos proyectos	-
Instalación de puntos de hidratacion sobre algunos puntos estrategicos en el cordon amurallado.	-	Se instalaron tres neveras dispensadoras de agua con llenador de botellas en el cordón amurallado.	-	-	-





INTERVENCIÓN	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estudios técnicos para El diagnóstico de patologías, vulnerabilidad sísmica Y estabilidad estructural de los lienzos de murallas Comprendidos entre La Reculada del Ovejo y el Baluarte de San Pedro Mártir y entre el baluarte San Francisco Javier y el Baluarte Santa Catalina.	-	-	-	Se realizarán los estudios pertinentes para la viabilidad de estos proyectos.	-
Obras de estabilidad estructural lienzos de murallas comprendidos entre la Reculada del Ovejo y el baluarte San Pedro Mártir y entre el baluarte San Francisco Javier y el baluarte de Santa Catalina.	-	-	-	-	-
Estudios técnicos para el diagnóstico de los efectos producidos al Cordón Amurallado del Centro Histórico y Getsemaní por el flujo continuo del transporte masivo y vehicular para la definición en ingeniería de detalle de las obras de mitigación de estos efectos.	-	-	-	Se realizarán los estudios pertinentes para la viabilidad de estos proyectos.	-
Obras de mitigación de los efectos producidos en el Cordón Amurallado del Centro Histórico y Getsemaní por el flujo continuo del transporte masivo y vehicular.	-	-	-	-	-
Estudios técnicos para el diagnóstico de patologías, vulnerabilidad sísmica y estabilidad estructural; y la restauración integral del Baluarte de la Santa Cruz.	-	-	-	Se realizarán los estudios pertinentes para la viabilidad de estos proyectos.	-





INTERVENCIÓN	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Obras de restauración y estabilidad estructural del baluarte de la Santa Cruz.	-	-	-	-	-
Consolidación de pañetes o enlucidos en algunas zonas del Cordón Amurallado.	-	-	-	Estas actividades quedarán incluidas en el Plan de Acción de esta vigencia.	-
Ejecución programa anual de mantenimiento.	Se ejecutaron los mantenimientos en carpintería metálica, carpintería en madera, albañilería, pintura de barandas.	Se ejecutaron los mantenimientos en carpintería metálica, carpintería en madera, albañilería, pintura de barandas.	Se proyectó para ejecución los mantenimientos en carpintería metálica, carpintería en madera, albañilería, pintura de barandas.	-	-
Ejecución Programa Anual De Mantenimiento áreas verdes.	Se ejecutaron los mantenimientos de jardinería.	Se ejecutaron los mantenimientos de jardinería.	Se proyectó para ejecución los mantenimientos de jardinería.	-	-
Obras de restitución para construcción del antiguo tendal del Baluarte Santiago Apóstol.	-	-	-	Se realizarán los Estudios pertinentes para la construcción del tendal en Santiago Apóstol.	Se implementará la ejecución del tendal.
Obras de restitución para construcción del antiguo tendal del Baluarte San Pedro Mártir.	-	-	-	Se realizarán los estudios pertinentes para la construcción del tendal en San Pedro Mártir.	Se implementará la ejecución del tendal.

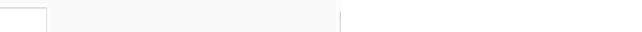




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PROGRAMA DE PATRIMONIO CULTURAL MUEBLE

PATRIMONIO CULTURAL MUEBLE	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Adecuación del espacio y amueblamiento.	-	-	-	-	-
Investigación de la colección.	-	-	-	-	-
Intervención del conjunto de botones.	-	-	Se proyectó la elaboración del Plan de Manejo del Patrimonio Cultural Mueble administrado por la ETCAR.	-	-
Intervención del conjunto de cañones originales.	-	-	Se proyectó la elaboración del Plan de Manejo del Patrimonio Cultural Mueble administrado por la ETCAR.	Se realizarán las intervenciones de los cañones.	-
Intervención del conjunto de balas.	-	-	Se proyectó la elaboración del Plan de Manejo del Patrimonio Cultural Mueble administrado por la ETCAR.	Se realizarán las intervenciones al conjunto de balas.	-
Intervención del monumeno a Blas de Lezo.	-	-	Se proyectó la elaboración del Plan de Manejo del Patrimonio Cultural Mueble administrado por la ETCAR.	Se realizarán las intervenciones al monumento.	-
Intervención del conjunto de réplicas de cañones.	-	-	Se proyectó la elaboración del Plan de Manejo del Patrimonio Cultural Mueble administrado por la ETCAR.	Se realizarán las intervenciones a las réplicas de cañones.	-





PATRIMONIO CULTURAL MUEBLE	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Guion museológico.	-	-	Se proyecta en conjunto con Mincultura la elaboración del guion Museológico del Centro de Interpretación.	-	-
Diseño, producción y montaje museográfico.	-	-	Se tiene contemplado realizar en esta vigencia.	-	-

PROGRAMA TRANSVERSAL

TRANSVERSAL	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Plan especial de manejo y protección, PEMP para las estructuras de la Bahía (Zona Norte, Bahía interior, La Popa, Isla de Tierra Bomba, escollera sumergida y la Isla de Barú).	-	Se realizó la contratación de profesionales para la etapa de diagnóstico.	Se Proyecta contratación de personal para continuar con la estructuración del PEMP Bahía.	-	-
Estudios técnicos para determinar las acciones preventivas contra el efecto del cambio climático en el Cordón Amurallado del Centro Histórico y Getsemaní.	-	-	-	-	-
Actualización estudios técnicos del impacto por el transporte masivo.	-	-	Se proyectarán los oficios a la entidad competente a fin de que nos compartan los estudios que han adelantado sobre el tema.	-	-





TRANSVERSAL	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Mantenimientos y optimización del sistema de redes de servicios públicos, manjoles y cajas de inspección en las zonas aledañas al Cordón Amurallado y el Castillo de San Felipe de Barajas.	-	-	-	-	-
Mantenimiento y optimización del sistema de iluminación general del Cordón Amurallado.	-	-	-	-	-
Mantenimiento infraestructura de redes fluviales.	-	-	-	-	-
Estudios técnicos, proyecto y obras de protección costera.	-	-	Se proyectarán los oficios a la entidad competente a fin de que nos compartan los estudios que han adelantado sobre el tema.	-	-
Inventario biofísico de la zona costera.	-	-	-	-	-
Implementar sistemas de alerta temprana y monitoreo a eventos naturales de riesgos.	-	-	Se proyectarán los oficios a la entidad competente a fin de que nos compartan los estudios que han adelantado sobre el tema.	-	-
Identificación, documentación y puesta en valor de saberes y prácticas del PCI: diagnóstico del estado de la manifestación incluyendo portadores y tradición. Se realizará según metodología del PCI del Ministerio de Cultura.	-	-	Se proyectarán los oficios a la entidad competente a fin de que nos compartan los estudios que han adelantado sobre el tema.	-	-





TRANSVERSAL	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Identificación, documentación y puesta en valor de saberes y prácticas del PCI: identificación, documentación y puesta en valor de saberes y prácticas ligadas a la pesca tradicional, y formulación de recomendaciones para su práctica sostenible en el entorno del Cordón Amurallado.	-	-	Se proyectarán los oficios a la entidad competente a fin de que nos compartan los estudios que han adelantado sobre el tema.	-	-

PROGRAMA DE ESPACIO PÚBLICO

ESPAZIO PÚBLICO	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
ESPINAL					
Diseño y puesta en marcha del museo del ferrocarril para la recuperación de la memoria histórica colectiva de la comunidad de El Espinal, con espacio para narrar las historias del relacionamiento de sus habitantes con el Castillo de San Felipe, y sus transformaciones.	-	-	-	-	-
Proyecto urbano y paisajístico mediante la conexión del espacio público desde San Miguel de Chambacú hasta el Mall Plaza y Castillo de San Felipe. Construcción de enlace peatonal.	-	-	-	-	-
Proyecto para la revitalización de los sectores inmediatos al antiguo recorrido del ferrocarril.	-	-	-	-	-





ESPAZIO PÚBLICO	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Plan de manejo arqueológico del sector revellín de la Media Luna – PMA REVELLÍN.	-	-	-	-	-
Prospección arqueológica para la localización e identificación de los vestigios del revellín de la Media Luna.	-	-	-	-	-
Proyecto de restauración y memoria del revellín de la Media Luna y antiguo puente de tierra a la Ciudad.	-	-	-	-	-
Proyecto para la revitalización del sector comprendido entre los baluartes Santa Teresa y Santa Bárbara hasta el Castillo, mediante la transformación urbanística y arquitectónica en conmemoración a la antigua puerta de la ciudad y el revellín.	-	-	-	-	-
CENTRO- SAN DIEGO					
Diseño urbano y paisajístico para la implementación de ciclo rutas, senderos peatonales y escenarios deportivos y culturales alrededor del Cordón Amurallado, del Centro Histórico y Getsemaní.	-	La Alcaldía de Cartagena realizó el proyecto en el componente de la cicloruta y sendero peatona en el tramo de la calle de la Media Luna hasta el puente Heredia y la ETCAR. A través de los jóvenes en formación, así como de los egresados contratados por el Contrato de comodato se realiza el mantenimiento de las áreas verdes.	-	-	-





ESPAZIO PÚBLICO	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Intervención urbana y paisajista sobre los espacios usados como escenarios deportivos en las zonas verdes ubicados en: las tenazas y en la zona comprendida entre el baluarte San Francisco Javier y Santiago Apóstol.	-	Se realizaron reuniones con Aguas de Cartagena para la realización del proyecto de intervención de las canchas de fútbol ubicadas en la zona verde de la Avenida Santander.	-	-	-
Estudios técnicos para el amueblamiento y equipamiento.	-	-	-	-	-
Reapertura de la puerta Santa Catalina como punto de acceso y conexión entre el interior y el exterior de la muralla para la integración y revitalización de los sectores San Diego, Bóvedas y el Cabrero.	-	-	-	-	-
GETSEMANÍ					
Diseño urbano y paisajístico para la implementación de ciclorutas, senderos peatonales y escenarios deportivos y culturales alrededor de El Pedregal.	-	-	-	-	-
Estudios técnicos para el amueblamiento y equipamiento.	-	-	-	-	-
LAGUNA SAN LÁZARO, CHAMBACÚ Y CABRERO					
Estudio de factibilidad y proyecto de diseño y adecuación de espacios para recorrido acuático alrededor de la Laguna de Chambacú, entre los baluartes San Miguel de Chambacú y El Reducto.	-	-	-	-	-





ESPACIO PÚBLICO	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Poda controlada mangle.	-	-	-	-	-
PARQUE DE LA MARINA					
Habilitación de espacio en el Parque de la Marina para la muestra de productos realizados por artesanos locales ubicados en la zona aledaña al Paseo de la Ronda, Baluarte Santo Domingo, Baluarte San Francisco Javier.	-	-	-	-	-

PROGRAMA DE USOS Y VOCACIONES

USOS Y VOCACIÓN	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PROYECTO DE FORTALECIMIENTO DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DEPORTIVAS: INCLUYE LAS SIGUIENTES ACCIONES					
Diseño Y Puesta En Marcha De Programación Cultural Y Productiva En Alianza Con La Comunidad Del Barrio El Espinal Para Promover Eventos Deportivos Y Juegos Tradicionales En El Glacis Del Castillo San Felipe de Barajas.	A través de la puesta en valor se apoya en desarrollo de los juegos tradicionales en el Glacis del Castillo de San Felipe, así como en el Cordón de Muralla.	En el mes de diciembre de 2019, a través de la Dirección de Puesta en Valor se realizó el apoyo a la práctica socio-cultural asociada al Glacis del Castillo de San Felipe de Barajas: torneo infantil de béisbol (Res. 1560 de 2018, Art. 32). Con la finalidad de su salvaguardia, con esta actividad se impactó a 20 menores residentes del barrio El Espinal.	-	-	-
Fortalecimiento de espacios de integración comunitaria y familiar a través de campeonatos de bola de trapo.	A través de la puesta en valor se realizó el campeonato de bola de trapo en el barrio Getsemaní.	Del 27 de marzo al 7 de octubre de 2019 a través de la dirección de Puesta en Valor se realizó el apoyo institucional a la manifestación cultural asociada a los baluartes de Santa Bárbara y San José en la muralla de Getsemaní a través de la actividad del Juego de bola de trapo. (Res. 1560 de 2018, Art. 33). Se realizaron dos torneos, uno masculino y otro femenino en el que hicieron parte residentes y exresidentes de Getsemaní y equipos de los barrios invitados al campeonato.	-	-	-



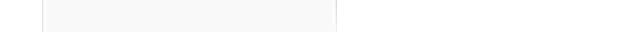


USOS Y VOCACIÓN	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PROYECTO DE FORTALECIMIENTO DE LAS ACTIVIDADES CULTURALES: INCLUYE LAS SIGUIENTES ACCIONES					
Programa de gestión local para el emprendimiento cultural para el apoyo de una feria de productos relacionados con la vida cotidiana del barrio El Espinal.	-	Del 10 de mayo al 30 de septiembre de 2019, a través de la Dirección de Puesta en Valor se realizó el apoyo al proyecto cultural 'Fortalecimiento a la reconstrucción del tejido social creando lazos de esperanza y paz en el proceso de cultura, arte y manualidades' de la Junta de Acción Comunal del barrio El Espinal a través de un semillero de música tradicional con menores residentes del barrio y taller de elaboración de artículos de decoración con mujeres del barrio. Con esta actividad se impactó a 56 menores y 40 mujeres.	-	-	-
Programa cultural artistas callejeros.	-	-	-	-	-
Estudio para la creación de rutas temáticas que generen diferentes recorridos internos y externos, explicando diversas épocas y personajes de la historia del Castillo y su entorno, vida cotidiana, relatos populares, tradición oral entre otros.	-	-	-	-	-
Diseño de una estrategia de capacitaciones con acciones que promuevan el buen uso de las fortificaciones e incrementen la apropiación social en el espacio donde se ubicará el tendal removible en la cortina entre los baluartes Santa Bárbara y San José.	-	Con el objetivo de fomentar la apropiación social de los BIC entre los jóvenes y adolescentes de Cartagena incentivando su interés por la danza como medio de expresión, se realizó entre estudiantes de instituciones educativas oficiales con habilidades para la danza. Un concurso de baile denominado ¿A qué te suena el patrimonio? el cual consistía en enviar un video con una coreografía grabada en algún espacio de las Fortificaciones mostrando a qué les suena el patrimonio. Seis agrupaciones pasaron a la final que se realizó en el Baluarte de San José en la muralla de Getsemaní. Los ganadores recibieron de premio equipos de amplificación de sonido. En esta actividad participaron 50 jóvenes y 108 asistentes al evento final.	-	-	-





USOS Y VOCACIÓN	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Articulación interinstitucional para realización de un corredor cultural o un evento histórico- festivo anual que rememore la historia de los cabildos del barrio colonial de Santo Toribio (hoy San Diego), y las prácticas cotidianas y festivas de los barrios que estuvieron adosados a las murallas de Cartagena en el siglo pasado (Pekín, Boquetillo, Pueblo Nuevo) o en su entorno como el barrio Chambacú que rescata tradiciones orales y vivencias alrededor de las mismas.	-	De Mayo a diciembre de 2019, se realizaron 10 Corredores Culturales, cinco en las murallas del Centro Histórico y cinco en las murallas de Getsemaní. La Población beneficiada fueron 10 realizadores culturales ganadores de los estímulos; 400 artistas de Cartagena y Bolívar que se presentaron en los Corredores y 1.288 asistentes (cartageneros, visitantes nacionales y extranjeros) a los Corredores Culturales.	-	-	-





ESTRATEGÍAS DE DIVULGACIÓN





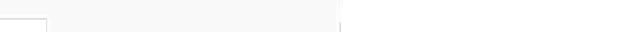
ESTRATEGIAS DE DIVULGACIÓN

PLAN DE DIVULGACIÓN	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Programa educativo: está diseñado y dirigido a la población infantil, quienes a través del juego y la ludica identifican su patrimonio y aprenden a reconocer la importancia de su cuidado y conservación	-	De marzo a noviembre a través de la Dirección de Puesta en Valor se atendió a una población de 56.667 menores, 240 docentes y 210 padres de familia, para un total de 61.117 beneficiados. Se realizaron 113 recorridos por las fortificaciones de Cartagena de Indias.	Entre junio y octubre de 2020 3.432 menores de las instituciones educativas oficiales del distrito de Cartagena y el departamento de Bolívar han participado en el Programa Educativo virtual.	-	-
Programas culturales: está dirigido a gestores culturales quienes a través de las artes llevan la cultura y la historia de Cartagena a los espectadores.	-	De marzo a noviembre de 2019, a través de la Dirección de Puesta en Valor se realizaron capacitaciones a líderes comunitarios, miembros de las comunidades de las áreas de influencia de los BIC y vendedores informales (El Espinal, San Diego, Getsemani, Bocachica, Caño del Oro y Tierrabomba) sobre la importancia histórica, arquitectónica, cultural, turística, económica y social de las fortificaciones cercanas a ellos. En esta actividad se capacitaron a 1.204 personas; igualmente se capacitaron a 639 prestadores de servicios turísticos, pobladores de las áreas de influencia, docentes del área de influencia, personal ETCAR en torno a temas relacionados con el patrimonio fortificado.	-	-	-
Diseño e implementación de capacitaciones: está dirigido al desarrollo de una cartilla didáctica para todos los actores que intervienen en el normal desarrollo del Cordón Amurallado y el Castillo.	-	Con la Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano se firmó un contrato específico para la elaboración de la segunda guía, de un proyecto editorial que contiene tres guías sobre las Fortificaciones. La publicación se imprimirá en el 2020.	La Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano entregó el proyecto editorial final.	-	-





PLAN DE DIVULGACIÓN	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Publicaciones: está dirigido al diseño de una línea editorial que permite a través de la recopilación de información, la publicación de información de conocimiento e interés general sobre las fortificaciones, su historia, su construcción y sus intervenciones.	Se realizó el lanzamiento del libro Guía de San Felipe de Barajas, elaborado en un esfuerzo mancomunado entre la Escuela Taller y la Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano.	Se adelanta el proyecto editorial "Libro Marco Dorta" para lo cual se suscribió contrato con la imprenta nacional.	Se adelanta el proyecto editorial "Libro Marco Dorta" para lo cual se suscribió contrato con la imprenta nacional.	-	-



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FASE DIAGNÓSTICO

Paisaje Fortificado de la Bahía de Cartagena

PEMP FORT BAHÍA

Bienes de interés cultural del ámbito nacional (BICNAL)
declarado mediante Decreto n°. 1911 de 1995

Inscrito en la lista de Patrimonio Mundial de la UNESCO desde 1984 como
Puerto, Fortaleza y Conjunto Monumental con los criterios iv y vi

Diciembre 2019



PEMP FORT BAHÍA



Como se ha protegido a la ciudad de Cartagena

Ley 32 de 1924

Ley 107 de 1946

Declaración del sector antiguo de Cartagena. Ley 163 de 1959

Ley 45 de 1983
Adhesión a la convención de patrimonio mundial

Declaratoria de Patrimonio Mundial
“Puerto, Fortaleza y Conjunto Monumental con los criterios iv y vi.”

Reglamentación de para la protección de Centro Histórico de Cartagena.

Declaratoria de Bienes de Interés cultural del Ámbito Nacional.

Ley general de cultura, ley 397 de 1997.
Creación del Ministerio de Cultura

Declaratoria de Bienes de Interés cultural del Ámbito Distrital.

Plan Especial de Manejo y Protección del Cordón Amurallado y El Castillo de San Felipe.

1924

1946

1959

1983

1984

1994

1995

1997

2001

2018

2018

PEMP arquitectónico
Plan Especial de Manejo y Protección del Cordón Amurallado y el Castillo de San Felipe



Programas y proyectos: **Plan Especial de Manejo y Protección para las estructuras de la Bahía**

2018

PEMP conjunto arquitectónico
Pre diagnostico para el Plan Especial de Manejo y Protección de las estructuras de la Bahía.
Agosto – Diciembre 2018.

2019

PEMP Paisaje Cultural
Diagnóstico para el Plan Especial de Manejo y Protección del Paisaje Fortificado de la Bahía de Cartagena. Marzo – Diciembre 2019.

2020

Coordinación Institucional del Diagnóstico para el Plan Especial de Manejo y Protección del Paisaje Fortificado de la Bahía de Cartagena. Enero – Julio 2020

2021

Presentación Diagnóstico para el Plan Especial de Manejo y Protección del Paisaje Fortificado de la Bahía de Cartagena. Enero – Marzo 2021

Formulación Plan Especial de Manejo y Protección del Paisaje Fortificado de la Bahía de Cartagena.
Enero – Octubre 2021



Presentación Formulación Plan Especial de Manejo y Protección del Paisaje Fortificado de la Bahía de Cartagena. Octubre – Noviembre 2021

Ministerio de Cultura



Planes
Especiales de
Manejo y
Protección

Es la entidad rectora del sector cultural colombiano y desde 1997 la Subdirección de Monumentos Nacionales pasó al Ministerio de Cultura la responsabilidad de garantizar la conservación preventiva, correctiva y la sostenibilidad del Conjunto Fortificado de la Ciudad de la Ciudad de Cartagena de Indias, inscritos en la lista de patrimonio mundial desde 1994, como “*Puerto, Fortaleza y Conjunto Monumental*” con los criterios iv y vi.

Que hacen los PEMPs

Ley 397 de 1997
PEP



decreto 1080 de 2013
PEMPs Urbano-Arquitectónico

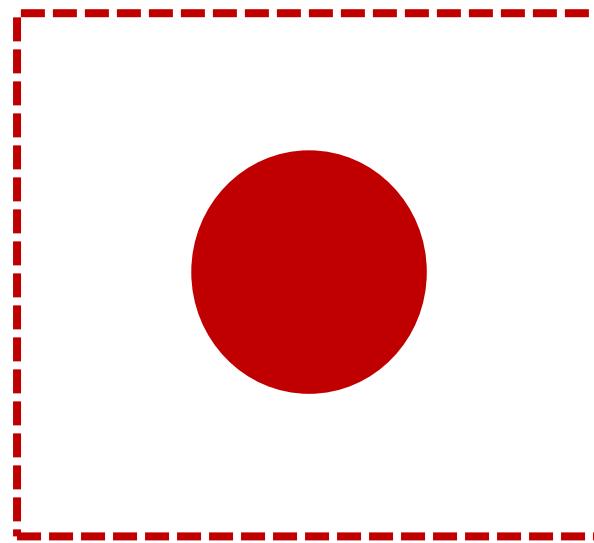


decreto 2358 de 2019
PEMPs Urbano-Arquitectónico-
Paisajes

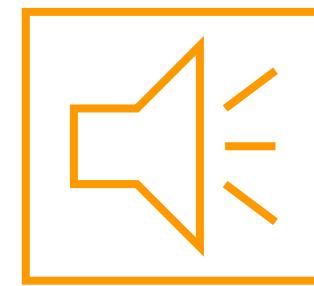
Definen



2. Zona de influencia



3. Nivel permitido de intervención



5. Plan de divulgación

4. Condiciones de manejo

Como se va a proteger

Decreto único reglamentario del sector cultura, decreto 1080 del 26 de mayo de 2015

2015

Adición y modificación del Decreto único reglamentario del sector cultura, decreto 2358 de 2019

2019

Se formulará un Plan Especial de Manejo y Protección del Paisaje Fortificado de la Bahía de Cartagena de acuerdo a los lineamientos que se establecen en el Artículo 21 del decreto 2358 de 2019 que incluye y define los *Paisajes Culturales*.

La Bahía de Cartagena se identifica como un territorio *producto de la interrelación entre grupos sociales, comunidades o colectividades con su territorio o la naturaleza, referentes de procesos históricos, económicos, sociales, políticos, culturales o espirituales, que ilustran las formas de ocupación y manejo del territorio, por lo tanto, son factores de identidad, pertenencia o ciudadanía, contienen bienes, manifestaciones, productos y todos aquellos elementos que son expresiones de la identidad cultural y que son representativos de una región claramente definida e ilustran los elementos culturales esenciales y distintivos; Identificándolo como un paisaje Evolucionado orgánicamente, fruto de una exigencia originalmente social, económica, administrativa o religiosa que ha alcanzado su forma actual por asociación y como respuesta a su entorno natural.*

Este paisaje refleja este proceso evolutivo en su forma y su composición; siendo para la Bahía de Cartagena un paisaje Vivo que conserva una función social activa en la sociedad contemporánea, estrechamente vinculada al modo de vida tradicional y a los procesos de explotación productiva del territorio, en el cual prosigue el proceso evolutivo, y que al mismo tiempo, presenta pruebas materiales manifiestas de su evolución en el transcurso del tiempo. Comprende también aquellos territorios constituidos por el desarrollo de sistemas económicos en relación con su entorno o la naturaleza.



El Paisaje Fortificado de la Bahía de Cartagena se caracteriza por contener **elementos naturales** (geomorfología, flora, fauna), **contextos físicos** (arquitectura adaptaba al entorno y en respuesta a las condiciones socio económicas), **costumbre y tradiciones** (vida cotidiana) y sus **caminos** (conexiones y comunicación). La combinación de esos 4 elementos lo definen y le otorgan sus características únicas, singulares e irrepetibles.



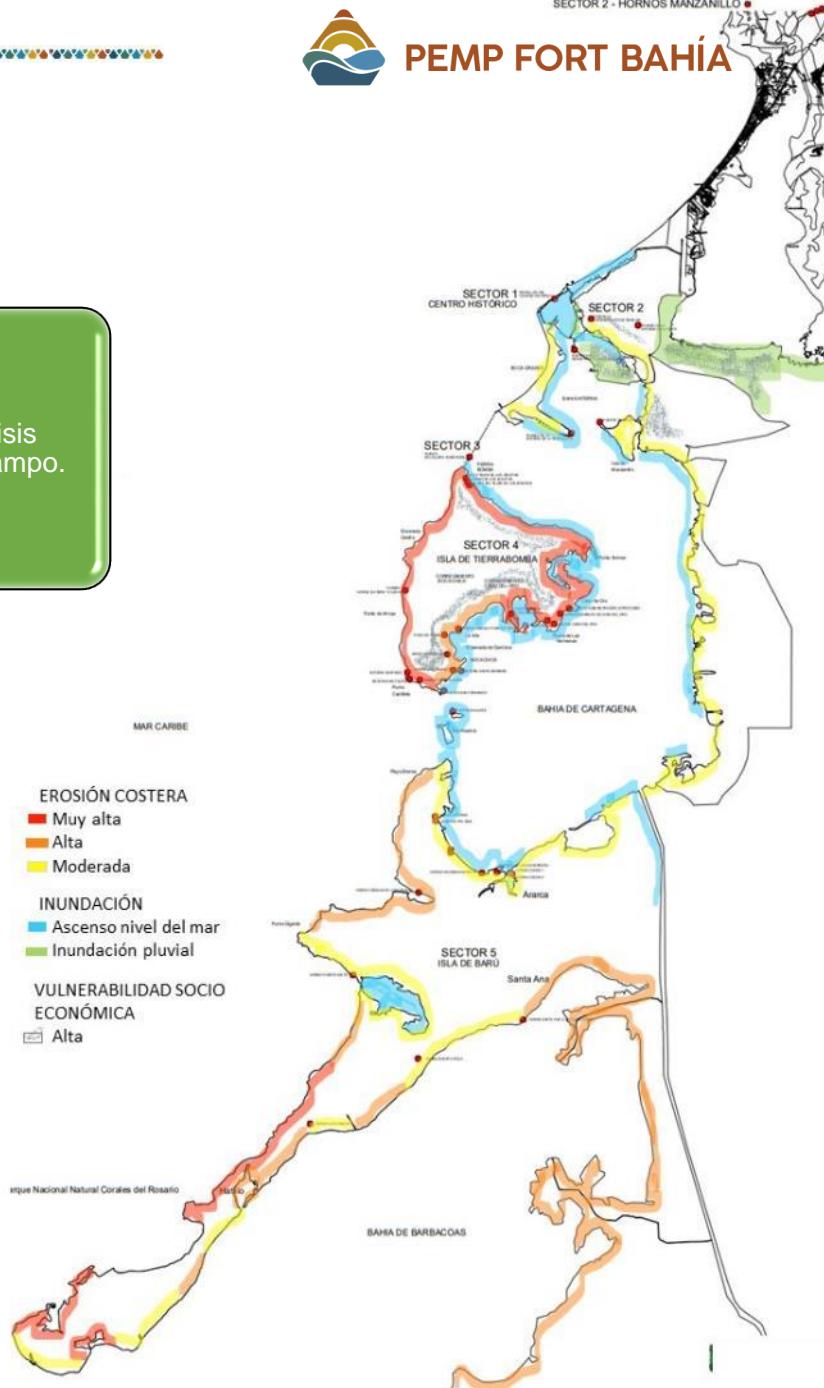
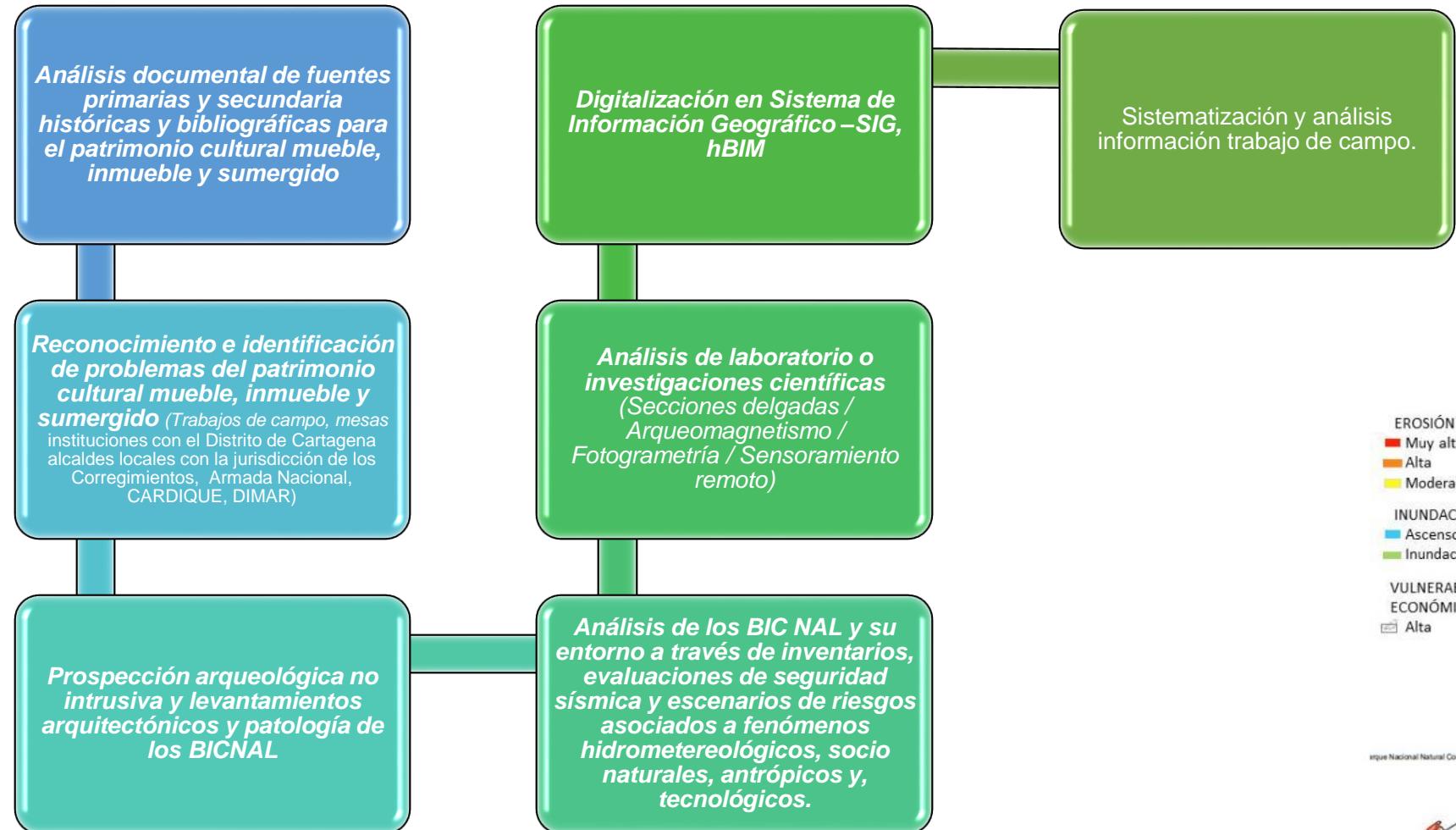
Ejes temáticos

para abordar el Paisaje Fortificado de la Bahía de Cartagena



Restaurador
Conservador
Infraestructura
Arqueóloga
Caracterización Red de caminos militares, UEC-ICANH

Metodología general para desarrollar el instrumento



Equipo de trabajo

Dirección General Arquitecto

Alberto Escobar-Wilson White

Coordinación Arquitecto

Mónica Orduña Monsalve

Equipo de técnico

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- Diseñadora María Cristina López
- Técnico Omar Bastidas

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- Arquitecto Juan Sebastián de la Pava
- Arquitecto Jaide Pérez Monsalvo
- Arquitecto Javier Pérez
- Arquitecta Carolina Díaz

Equipo transversal

- Investigador Rodrigo Alfaro
- Abogada Nohemí Gonzales
- Convenio Universidad Externado de Colombia

Equipo conservación

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- Conservador Salim Osta
- Arqueóloga Lorena Palacios
- Ingeniero Jorge Alvarez
- Ingeniero Melissa Cabrera

Equipo Comunidades

- Administrador en desarrollo social
- Miguel Ángel Salgado Padilla
- Psicóloga Mauricia Marzola
- Abogada Roxana M. López Fernández
- José Guevara
- Gestora PCI Gina Ruz

Territorio modificado y natural

- Arquitecta Margarita Mariño
- Biólogo Patricio Von Hiderbrand
- Arquitecta Carolina Márquez
- Biólogo Marino José Heliodoro Conto García



Área de Estudio Definida

Definición Área de Estudio



Zona Norte 4 hornos:

3 Hornos de Manzanillo (Colina de barragán)
1 Horno Hacienda de Manzanillo (Playón de la vagabunda)



Bahía Interior:

2 fuertes, 1 vestigios



Isla de Tierra Bomba y Escollera sumergida:

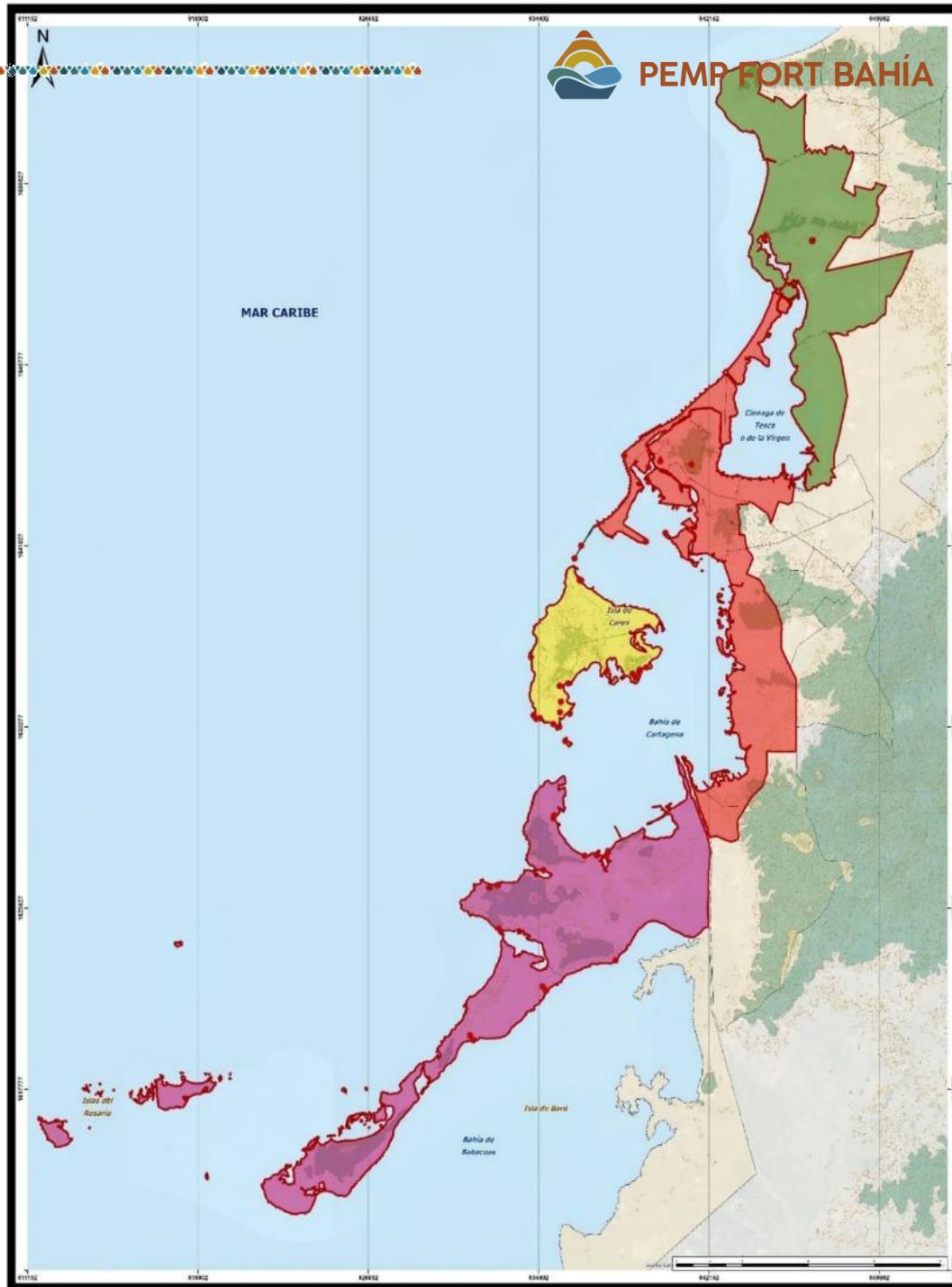
2 fuertes, 10 baterías, 6 hornos, 4 pozos, 1 aljibe, 2 albercas, 1 iglesia, 2 edificios vestigios.



Isla de Barú:

10 hornos, 1 alberca triple, 1 alberca doble, 1 albercón, restos de vivienda y estructuras arquitectónicas de campamento de producción.

El PEMP FORT BAHIA se formulará sobre **el conjunto de estructuras de defensa, red de caminos militares, centros de producción y las poblaciones del entorno a los BIC NAL**, que conforman el **patrimonio cultural mueble, inmueble (grafitis/pintura mural), inmaterial, arqueológico y del contexto subacuático** (en el cual están contenidos los restos físicos producto de las confrontaciones bélicas de los distintos periodos históricos ocurridos en la ciudad) desarrollados en la estratégica bahía de Cartagena conformado un Paisaje Cultural Fortificado.



1. ZONA NORTE

Manzanillo

1. Hacienda Siriaca

2. BAHIA INTERIOR

2. Estructuras de Defensa: Fuerte de San Sebastián del Pastelillo, restos de Manzanillo y restos de Castillo Grande.

3. ISLA DE TIERRA BOMBA

3. Tejar de San Bernabé: aljibe, pozo, horno, alberca, cantera.

Caño del oro – punta arena

4. Gamboa: pozo, horno gemelo, cantera.

5. Puerto faro o pueblo nuevo: alberca, casa, horno, pozo Carex.

6. Caño del Ioro: horno, pozo, alberca, cantera.

7. Bocachica: Horno D. Guerra + baterías san Fernando y Santiago. Horno gran diablo + restos fuerte de san Luis, fuerte de San Fernando, Fuerte de San José, batería del Ángel y Santa Bárbara.

8. Puerto pozo: campamento, cantera, horno.

4. ISLA DE BARÚ

Ararca

9. Chamba: cañón, restos batería, horno.

10. Portonaito: horno

11. Ciénaga de los Vásquez: horno

12. Polonia: horno

13. Cocón - Coquito: hornos, alberca, aljibe, cantera compartida.

14. Hacienda Herrera:

Santa Ana

15. Santa Ana: horno, cantera

Barú

**16. Hacienda la estancia:
horno, alberca, pozo,
campamento.**

17. Cala blanca: hornos, pozo
Hacienda.





Declaratoria como bienes de interés cultural del Ámbito Nacional

Sistema de Defensa

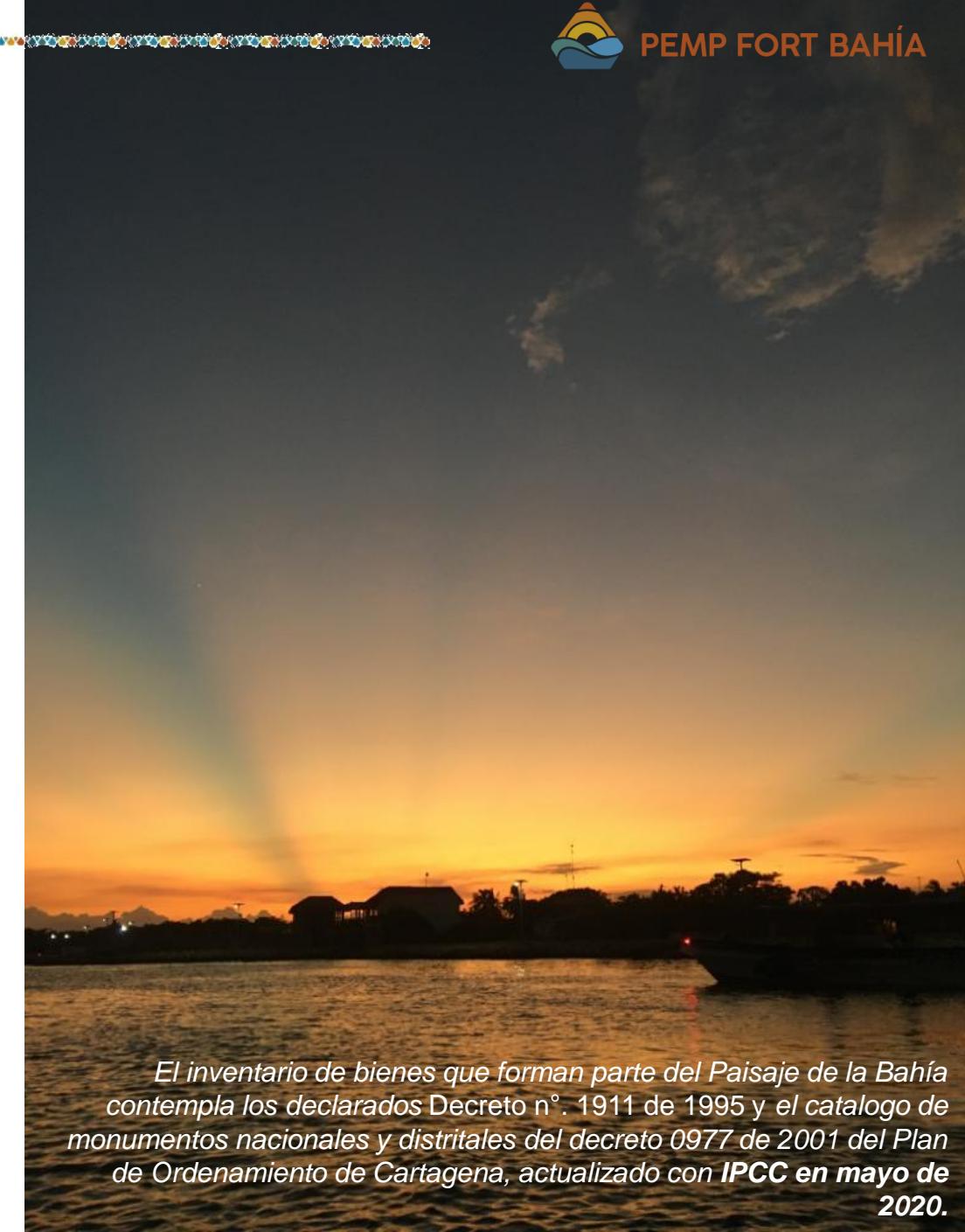
Decreto n°. 1911 de 1995

Sistema de producción

Ley 163 de LEY 163 DE 1959

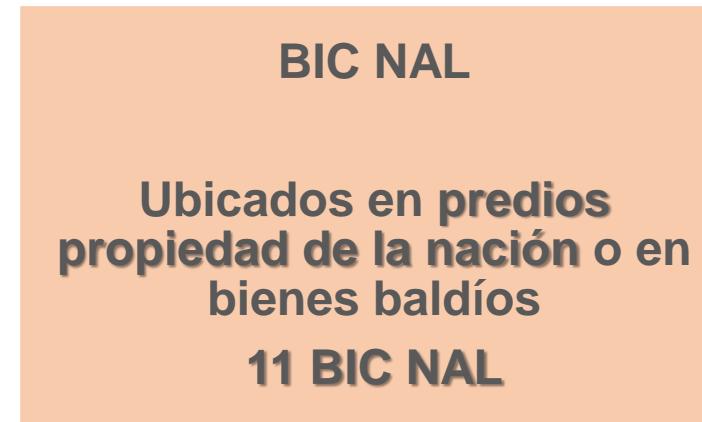
ARTÍCULO 4º.- Decláranse como monumentos nacionales los sectores antiguos de las ciudades de Tunja, Cartagena, Mompox, Popayán, Guaduas, Pasto y Santa Marta (especialmente la Quinta de San Pedro Alejandrino, y las residencias de reconocida tradición histórica).

PARÁGRAFO.- Para los efectos de la presente Ley se entenderá por sectores antiguos los de las ciudades de Tunja, Cartagena, Mompox, Popayán, Guaduas, Pasto, Santa Marta, Santa Fe de Antioquia, Mariquita, Cartago, Villa de Leyva, Cali, Cerrito y Buga. Las calles, plazas, plazoletas, murallas, inmuebles, incluidos casas y construcciones históricas, en los ejidos, inmuebles, etc., incluidos en el perímetro que tenían estas poblaciones durante los siglos XVI, XVII y XVIII.



El inventario de bienes que forman parte del Paisaje de la Bahía contempla los declarados Decreto n°. 1911 de 1995 y el catálogo de monumentos nacionales y distritales del decreto 0977 de 2001 del Plan de Ordenamiento de Cartagena, actualizado con IPCC en mayo de 2020.

Estado actual de los BIC según la tenencia de tierras



Competencias transversales en la Bahía de Cartagena



El ambiente
es de todos

Minambiente



CORPORACIÓN AUTÓNOMA
REGIONAL DEL CANAL DEL DIQUE
CONSERVAMOS LA VIDA POR NATURALEZA!!



La cultura
es de todos

Mincultura



ICANH
Instituto Colombiano de
Antropología e Historia



El campo
es de todos

Minagricultura



ESTABLECIMIENTO
PÚBLICO AMBIENTAL
Secretaría de Planeación Distrital
Dirección de Apoyo Logístico de Cartagena
Inspecciones de Policía



SNR SUPERINTENDENCIA
DE NOTARIADO & REGISTRO
La guarda de la fe pública

Conclusiones Preliminares

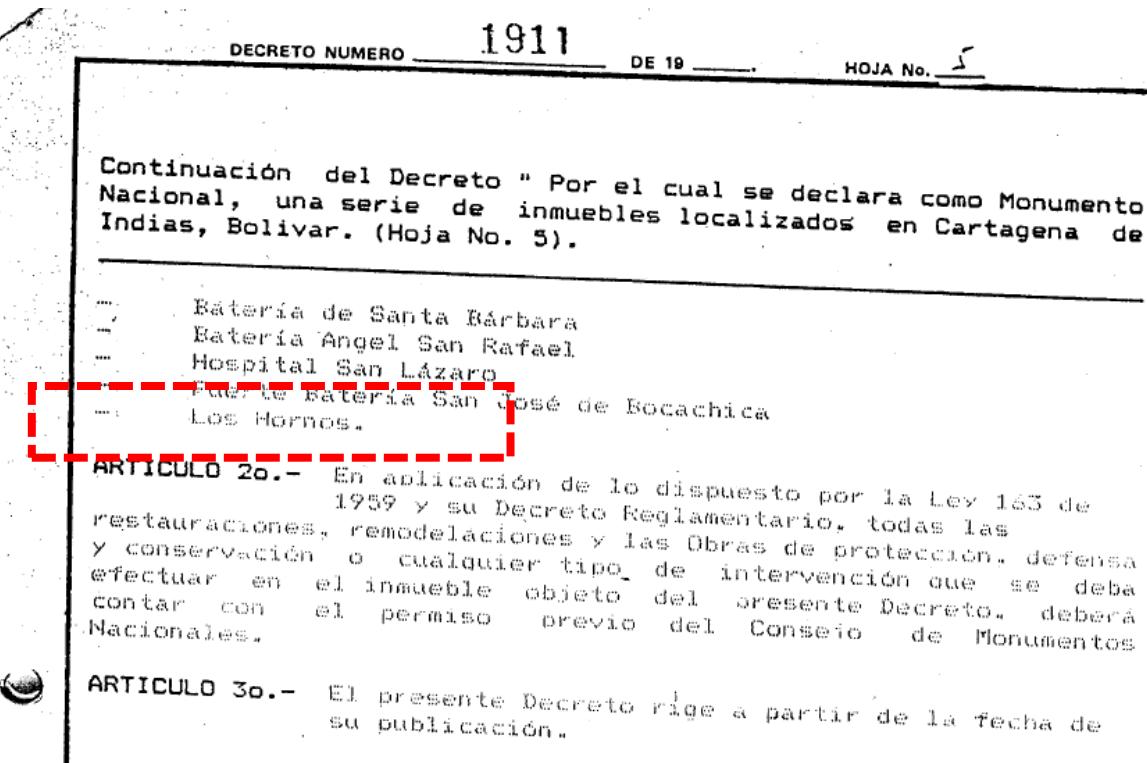
Marzo – Diciembre 2019



Definición polígonos de protección de los bienes de interés cultural del Ámbito Nacional

Los Hornos

Aljibes, pozos, albercas, albercón



Ley 163 de LEY 163 DE 1959

ARTÍCULO 4º.- Decláranse como monumentos nacionales los sectores antiguos de las ciudades de Tunja, **Cartagena**, Mompox, Popayán, Guaduas, Pasto y Santa Marta (especialmente la Quinta de San Pedro Alejandrino, y las residencias de reconocida tradición histórica).

PARÁGRAFO.- Para los efectos de la presente Ley se entenderá por sectores antiguos los de las ciudades de Tunja, Cartagena, Mompox, Popayán, Guaduas, Pasto, Santa Marta, Santa Fe de Antioquia, Mariquita, Cartago, Villa de Leyva, Cali, Cerrito y Buga. Las calles, plazas, plazoletas, murallas, inmuebles, incluidos casas y **construcciones históricas**, en los ejidos, inmuebles, etc., incluidos en el perímetro que tenían estas poblaciones durante los siglos XVI, XVII y XVIII.

Conclusiones

La valoración del patrimonio **natural, material e inmaterial** del paisaje fortificado de la Bahía de Cartagena de Indias, representa un enorme desafío para la puesta en valor del conjunto de elementos naturales, construidos y sociales que de ser conservado y positivamente apropiado, redundarán en el fortalecimiento del potencial turístico de la región y consecuente desarrollo económico y social.

La isla de Tierra Bomba, históricamente invisibilizada en su papel de enfermería, refugio de esclavos, cantera y fuente de suministro de materiales de construcción, tiene hoy un enorme potencial como reserva ambiental y cultural que puede integrarse al espacio público y recreativo del casco urbano de Cartagena.

La isla de Barú, históricamente aislada y recientemente conectada, goza hoy de una condición de gran potencial turístico asociada a la calidad de su paisaje marítimo y lugar de acceso al parque Nacional Corales del Rosario, por lo cual requiere del diseño de condiciones de ordenamiento que aseguren la conservación y sostenibilidad a largo plazo de sus recursos culturales, naturales y paisajísticos.



Conclusiones



**Perdida del Patrimonio Cultural por la
variación de línea de costa a causa del
cambio climático.**

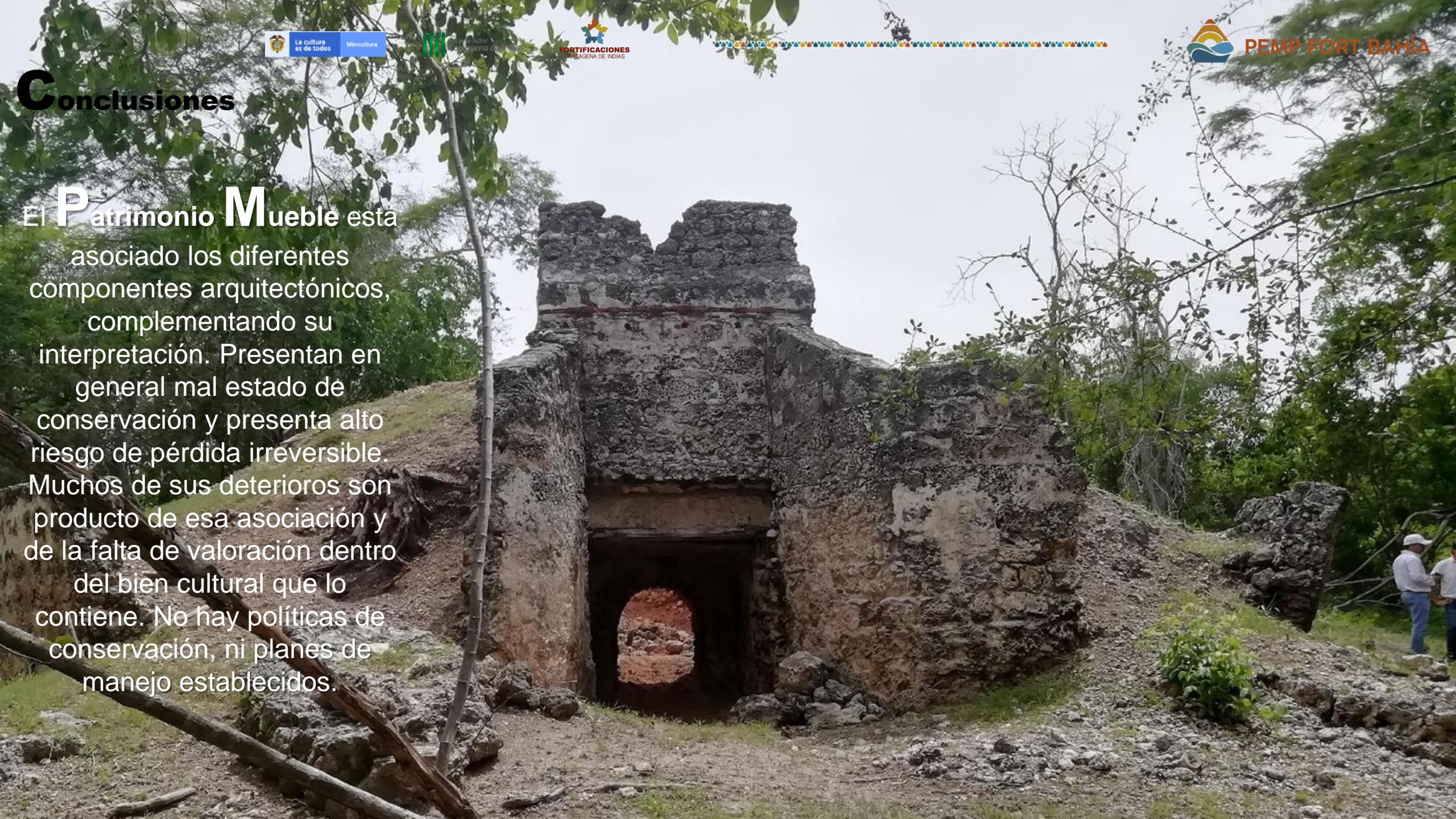
Conclusiones



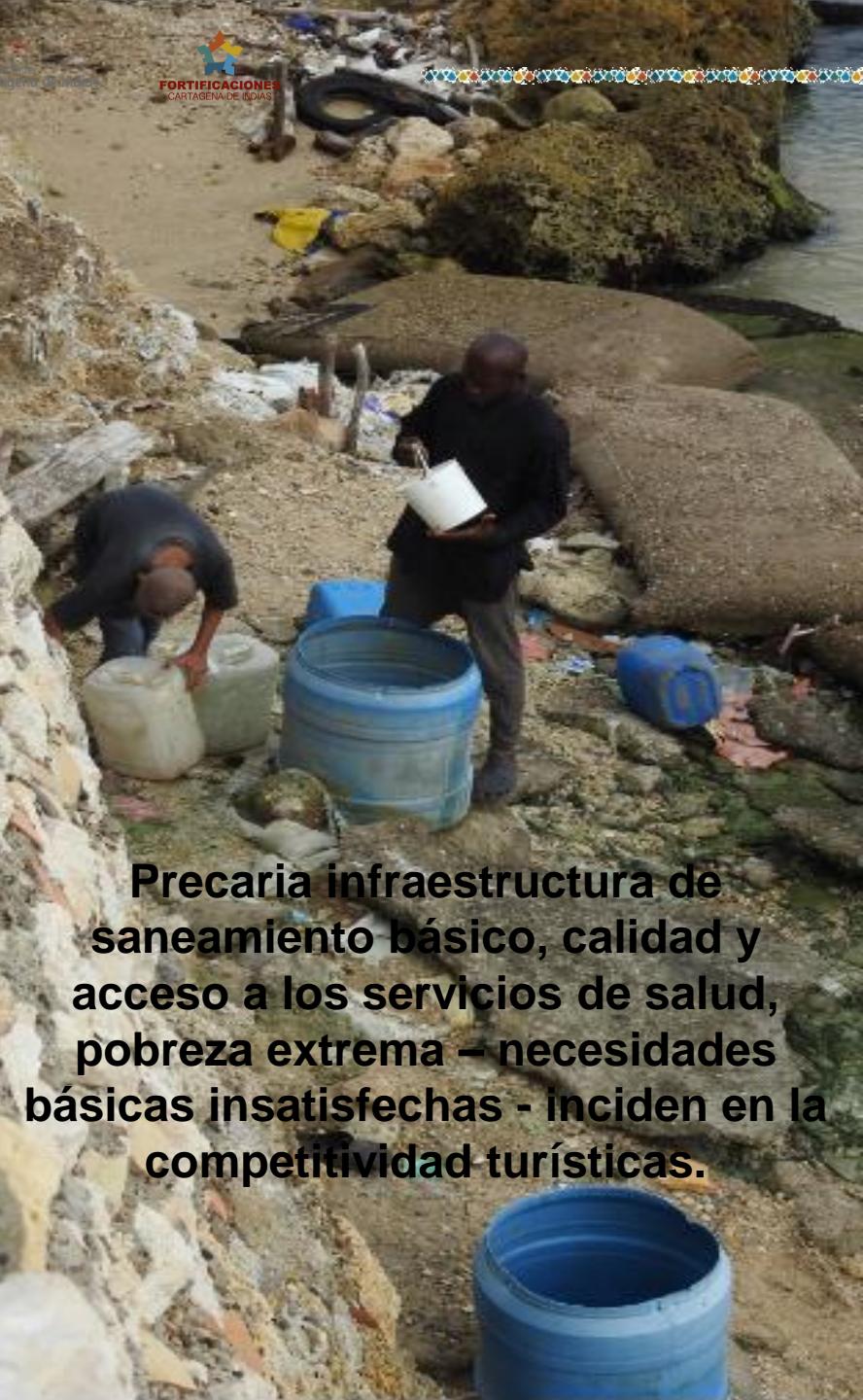
Las fortificaciones con mayores alteraciones son las que presentan fenómenos asociados a la variación de la línea de costas y el embate del mar, algunas de las cuales ya han desaparecido o se encuentran sumergidas.

Conclusiones

El **P**atrimonio **M**ueble está asociado los diferentes componentes arquitectónicos, complementando su interpretación. Presentan en general mal estado de conservación y presenta alto riesgo de pérdida irreversible. Muchos de sus deterioros son producto de esa asociación y de la falta de valoración dentro del bien cultural que lo contiene. No hay políticas de conservación, ni planes de manejo establecidos.



Conclusiones



Adopción de lineamientos de turismo cultural



Pese a la riqueza patrimonial (material e inmaterial) de la zona, la actividad turísticas no gira entorno a ella – prima el turismo de sol y playa que se complementa en casos puntuales de ella

Alternativas y mesas de trabajo para fortalecimientos de los emprendimientos



Cambios en las dinámicas económicas - pasaron de ser comunidades pesqueras y agrícolas a ser comunidades que prestan y ofrecen servicios turísticos.

Aclaración de competencias y fortalecimiento de la comunicación

Falta de articulación distrital y nacional frente a la legislación y competencias para la protección, conservación y desarrollo del territorio, comunidades con conflictos por tenencia de la tierra.



Borde de costa, frente Fuerte San Fernando. Bocachica

COORDINACION INSTITUCIONAL

Marzo – Noviembre 2020

En desarrollo

DIMAR:

- Ordenamiento marino Costero.
- Identificación y registro del Patrimonio Cultural Sumergido.

CARDIQUE

- Áreas de protección ambiental

MIN AMBIENTE

- Áreas de protección Ambiental

SECRETARIA DE PLANEACION

- Actualización asentamientos
- Usos y edificabilidad

IPCC

- Actualización Listado Bienes de interés Cultural
- Fortalecimiento Patrimonio Cultura Inmaterial

Por desarrollar

SECRETARIA DE EDUCACION

- Plan de desarrollo . Equipamientos educativos

IDER:

- Plan de desarrollo - Equipamientos deportivos.

ICBF

- Plan de Desarrollo – Programas de desarrollo social.

CORPOTURISMO

- Programas de desarrollo en la zona insular

PLAN DE EMERGENCIA SOCIAL, PES

- Programas de pobreza extrema

Por coordinar

ACTORES transversales

PRESENTACION RESULTADOS A LAS COMUNIDADES DEL ENTORNO



Coordinación Institucional

Nacional

DIMAR

ICANH

Ministerio de ambiente,
INVEMAR, Cardique – EPA

8 MESAS

3 MESAS

2 MESAS

Local

Alcaldía de Cartagena

(Secretaría de Planeación – IPCC).

Secretaría de Planeación.

Instituto de Patrimonio y Cultura, IPCC.

EPA

CORPOTURISMO

7 MESAS

3 MESAS

1 MESA

1 MESA

1 MESA

Conclusiones preliminares

POT – PEMF FORT BAHIA – OMC – Áreas de Protección Natural

- Armonizar los instrumentos de gestión.
- Armonizar cargas y usos de los espacios continentales y marítimos.
- Desarrollar una Política Cultural de Patrimonio Naval.
- Estrategia de adaptación al Cambio Climático.

I Seminario Internacional de Paisaje Cultural

“Paisajes que construyen Paisajes”

Objetivo:

Promover un espacio de discusión e intercambio de experiencias y conocimientos sobre la comprensión del concepto de Paisaje Cultural ampliando la reflexión y conceptualización del mismo lo cual podrá llevar a establecer las primeras definiciones de cómo la relación del agua, el puerto, y las culturas construyen paisaje, su manejo y desafíos en la gestión.

Ejes temáticos:

1. Paisaje Cultural, concepto y metodologías.
2. Paisajes y sistemas fortificados, conceptos y metodologías.
3. Impacto climático.
4. Patrimonios y comunidad.
5. Manejo y gestión del paisaje.
6. Modelación de elementos que componen el Paisaje a través de BIM.
7. Trabajos Académicos

I Jornada

Noviembre 25, 26 -27, 2020

1. Paisaje Cultural, concepto y metodologías.
2. Paisajes y sistemas fortificados, conceptos y metodologías.

II Jornada

Febrero - Marzo 2021

3. Impacto climático.
4. Patrimonios y comunidad.

III jornada

Julio – Agosto 2021

5. Manejo y gestión del paisaje.
6. Modelación Patrimonio a través de BIM.
7. Trabajos académicos nacionales - internacionales

Ministerio de Cultura de Colombia

Universidad Externado de Colombia

Università degli Studi della Basilicata

Universidad de Cartagena

Universidad Javeriana – Programa de Arquitectura

I Seminario Internacional de Paisaje Cultural

“Paisajes que construyen Paisajes”

I Jornada

Noviembre 25, 26 -27, 2020

1. Paisaje Cultural, concepto y metodologías.
2. Paisajes y sistemas fortificados, conceptos y metodologías.

Contextos físicos

1. Los Paisajes Fortificados “percepción y consecuente gestión por **Marcelo Brito. BRASIL.**
2. Balance puertos fortificados del Caribe por **Ovidio Ortega. CUBA.**
3. Matera Paisaje Cultural por **Antonella Guida. ITALIA.**
4. Santa Fe Fortificada y Santa Fe de Bogotá por **Manuel Saga. ESPAÑA..**
5. Sistemas Fortificados, paisaje cultural y comunidades, por **José Claudio Do Santos. ICOFORT.**

Elementos naturales

1. Paisaje Marítimo por **Manuel Gámez Casado. ESPAÑA**
2. Experiencia en sitio de Patrimonio Mundial por **Hamilton Fernandes. CABO VERDE.**
3. Una mirada de lo ambiental en lo patrimonial por **Javier Mouston. COLOMBIA**
4. Paisajes Marítimos . Gestión Cap Hernán León. **COLOMBIA.**

Costumbre, tradiciones y caminos

1. Paisaje natural, caminos y sistemas productivos por **Giuseppe Andriassi. ITALIA.**
2. Paisaje y defensa en Rio de Janeiro por **Isabelle Cury IPHAN - Centro Lucio Costa CC2.**
3. Paisaje Marítimo por **Isabel Rivera Collazo. PUERTO RICO**

Política Cultural de Patrimonio Naval. Enero – Diciembre 2021

La Armada y el Patrimonio Naval

Objeto

Aunar esfuerzos técnicos, administrativos y financieros para desarrollar actividades de investigación y gestión que permitan la identificación, valoración, manejo, protección, conservación, salvaguardia y divulgación del **patrimonio material, inmaterial, documental, sumergido y de uso cotidiano "patrimonio vivo"**, conformado por embarcaciones, restos de estructuras arquitectónicas, objetos y el conocimiento que resultan de la relación del hombre con la mar, en respuesta a la dinámica social y económica de los paisajes marítimos y fluviales del País.



Convenio DIMAR - MINCULTURA

Patrimonio con valor excepcional desde el punto de vista histórico, estético, artístico, científico y social con el cual a través de su conservación permitirá trascender el conocimiento entre generaciones.

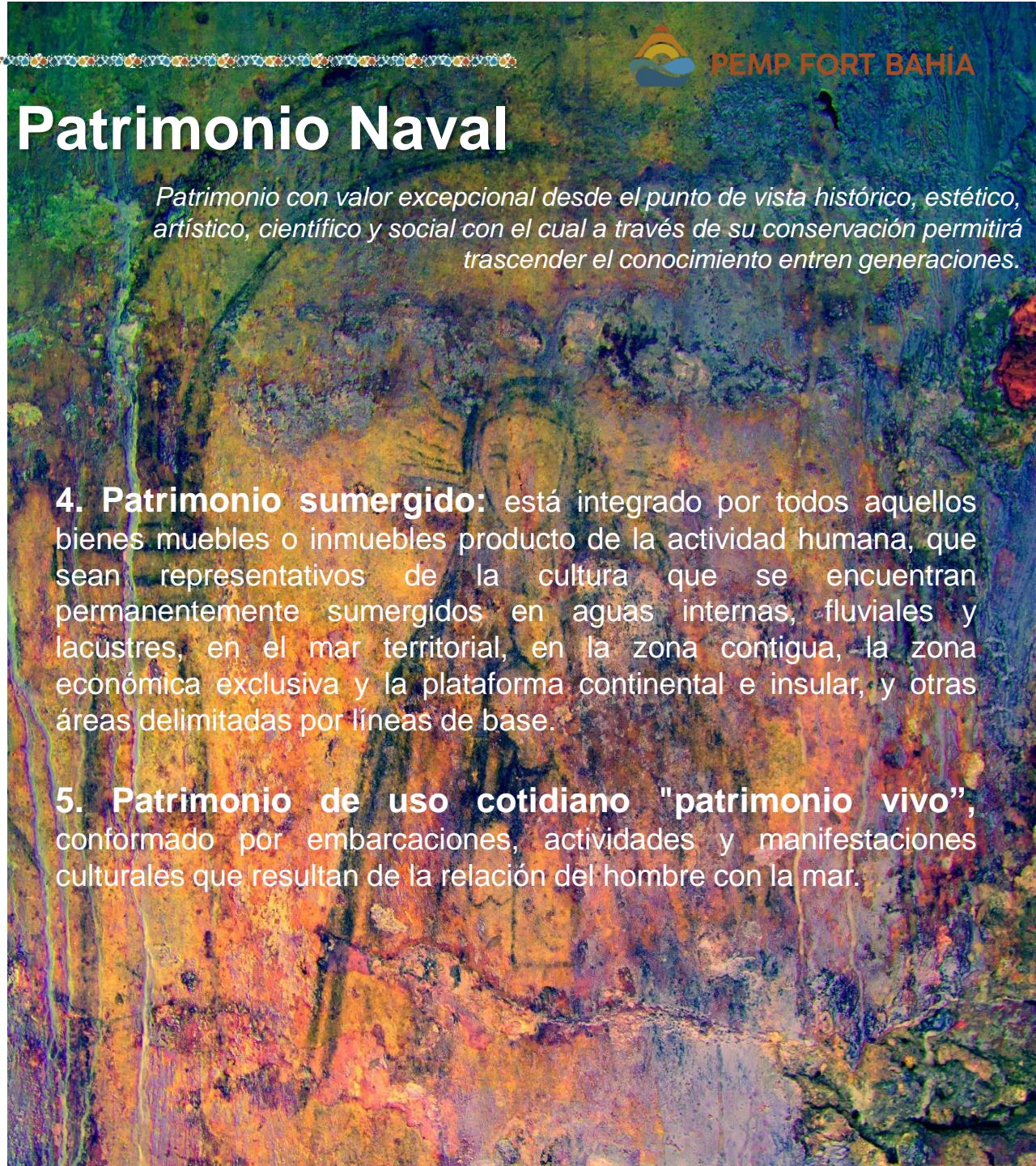
La Armada y el Patrimonio Naval

Líneas estratégicas de identificación

1. Patrimonio material: se compone de los bienes muebles e inmuebles que representan la cultura marítima del país.

2. Patrimonio inmaterial: incluye prácticas y expresiones vivas heredadas y transmitidas, como tradiciones orales, usos sociales, rituales, actos festivos, conocimientos y prácticas relativos a la naturaleza y saberes y técnicas vinculados a la artesanía tradicional que se vinculan con la cultura marítima del País.

3. Patrimonio documental: comprende una amplia gama de registros escritos y sonoros; imágenes (fijas); audiovisuales y virtuales que son conservables, reproducibles y trasladables, que a través de su estudio y difusión contribuyen al conocimiento de una sociedad, un tiempo o un proceso determinado y a crear vínculos entre el pasado y el presente. Cada documento o grupo documental, ya sea una colección o fondo, presentan un contenido informativo y un soporte, que son valores intrínsecos patrimoniales que deben ser conocidos, preservados y transmitidos que identifica la cultura marítima del país.



Patrimonio con valor excepcional desde el punto de vista histórico, estético, artístico, científico y social con el cual a través de su conservación permitirá trascender el conocimiento entre generaciones.

4. Patrimonio sumergido: está integrado por todos aquellos bienes muebles o inmuebles producto de la actividad humana, que sean representativos de la cultura que se encuentran permanentemente sumergidos en aguas internas, fluviales y lacustres, en el mar territorial, en la zona contigua, la zona económica exclusiva y la plataforma continental e insular, y otras áreas delimitadas por líneas de base.

5. Patrimonio de uso cotidiano "patrimonio vivo", conformado por embarcaciones, actividades y manifestaciones culturales que resultan de la relación del hombre con la mar.



PROGRAMACION 2020 - 2021

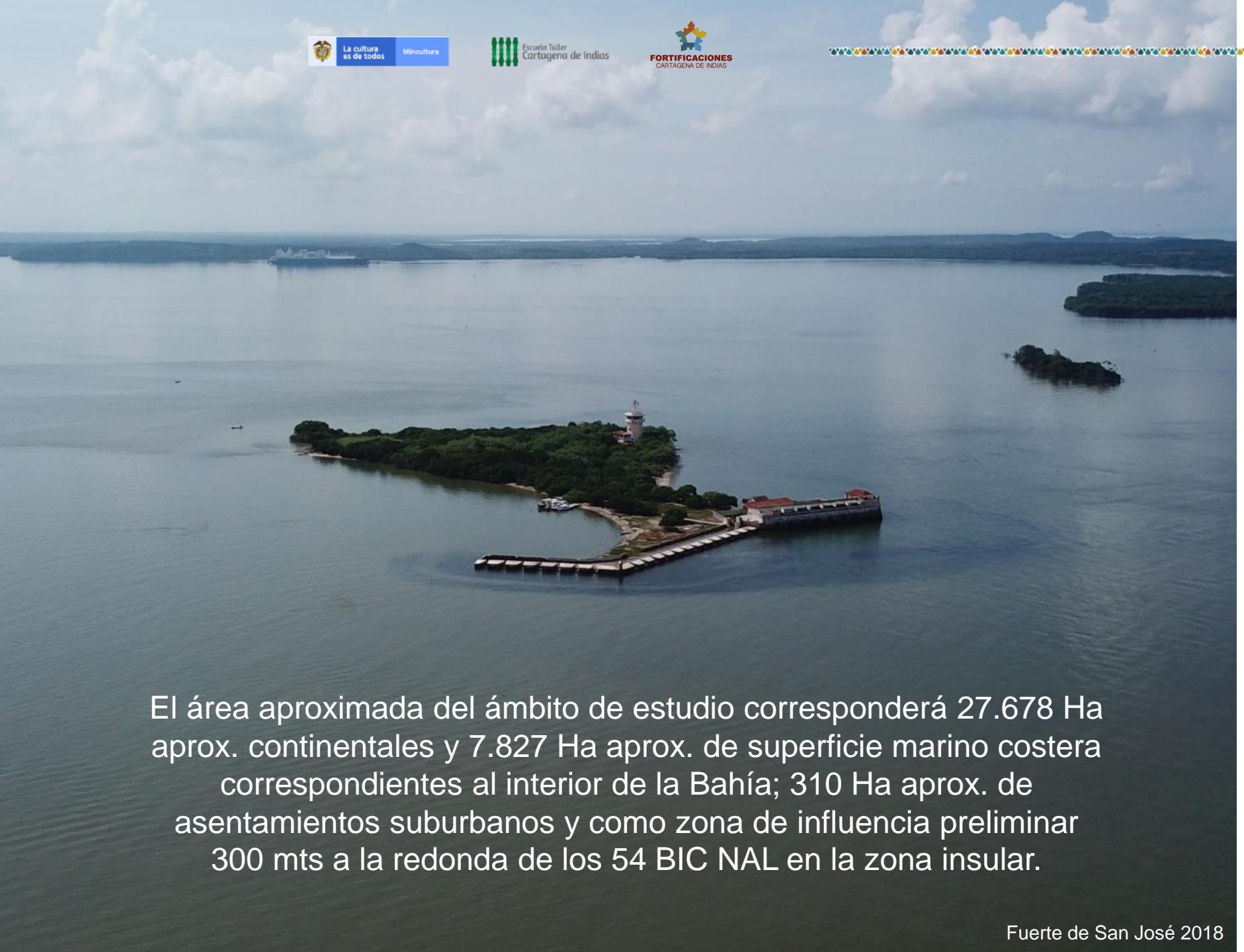
2020

Coordinación Institucional

I Seminario Internacional de Paisajes Culturales “*Paisajes que construyen Paisajes*”.

2021

Presentación Diagnóstico a las comunidades.
Desarrollo Formulación.
Presentación Formulación a las comunidades
Presentación al CNP.



El área aproximada del ámbito de estudio corresponderá 27.678 Ha aprox. continentales y 7.827 Ha aprox. de superficie marino costera correspondientes al interior de la Bahía; 310 Ha aprox. de asentamientos suburbanos y como zona de influencia preliminar 300 mts a la redonda de los 54 BIC NAL en la zona insular.

Fuerte de San José 2018

El paisaje Fortificado de la ciudad de Cartagena es una realidad compleja y de difícil gestión.

Las medidas que se adopten deben tener como finalidad no fosilizar el paisaje.

La arquitectura fue diseñada y construida para la defensa y el control de un territorio que se ha integrado a los acontecimientos y desarrollo de la ciudad, pero ha dejado los vacíos históricos que generan esa desconexión entre los pobladores y los Bienes de Interés cultural de su territorio.



La cultura
es de todos

Mincultura



Escuela Taller
Cartagena de Indias



PEMP FORT BAHÍA



FORTIFICACIONES
CARTAGENA DE INDIAS

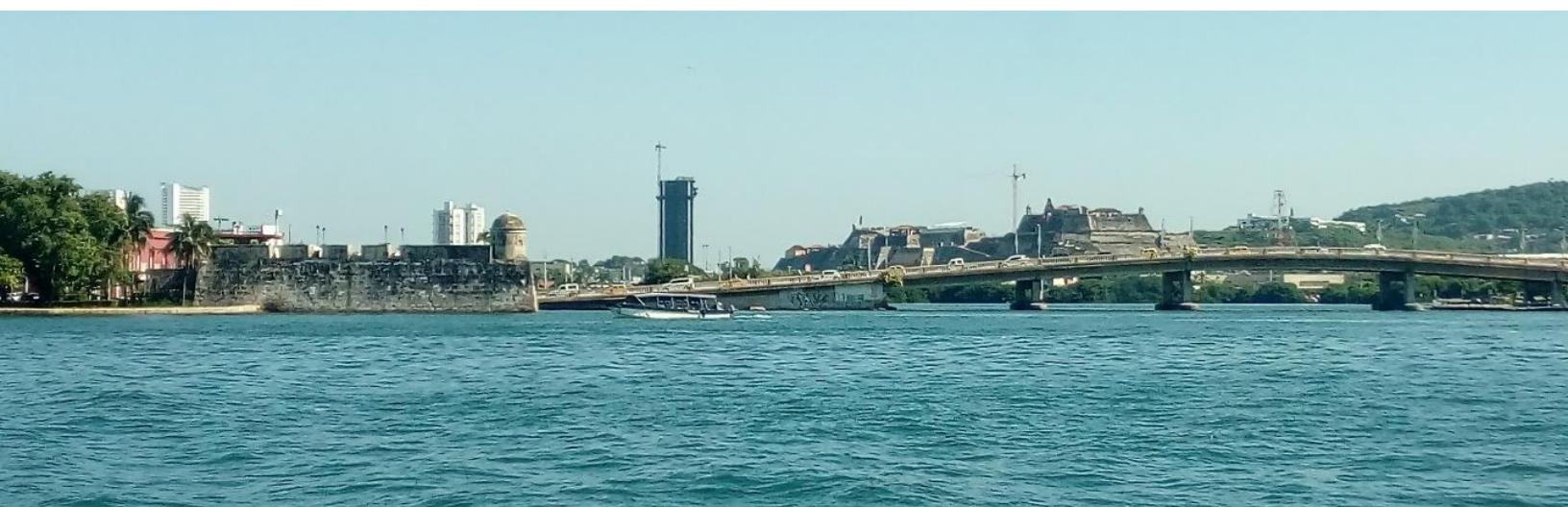
GRACIAS



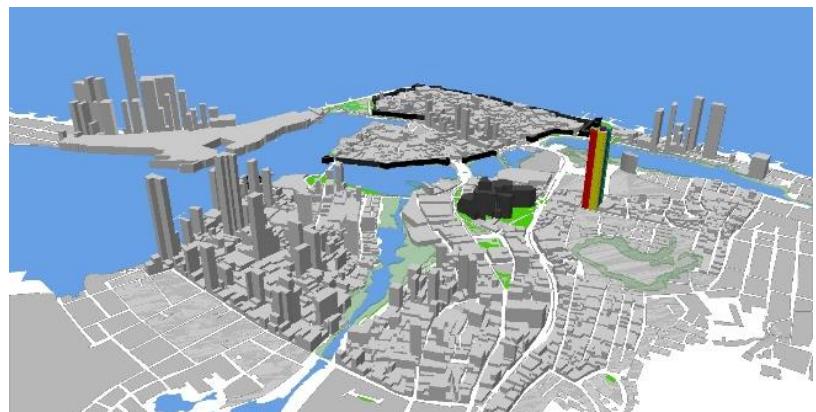
¡Continuamos
con el proceso!



Impact Assesment on the Outstanding Universal Value, OUV, of the
San Felipe Castle and the Walled Enclosure of the City of
Cartagena, inscribed since 1984 as a cultural site at the 8th session
of World Heritage Committe under the name of "*Port, Fortresses and*
Group of Monuments, Cartagena"



2016



2018

Directorate of Heritage - Ministry of Culture

December 2020



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1. Executive summary

The port, fortresses and group of monuments of Cartagena de Indias is a prime example of the ingenuity of the military architecture of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, developed in this city of the New World for the protection of its port. The flourishing trade with Europe allowed the city to grow and develop around the port, and soon it acquired all the amenities necessary to house distinguished travellers from Spain, as well as their wealth. Both the riches residing and those coming through Cartagena became an attractive bounty for pirates and privateers sponsored by the enemies of the Spanish Crown.

The ease of obtaining loot in this manner meant that there were permanent attacks on the city, which had a primitive defensive system and offered little resistance. This led the Spanish Crown to make use of its most prominent military engineers to design a rigorous and multiprong military strategy to protect the port.

This strategy leaves behind an amazing complex of walls and fortifications that survived 300 years of attacks, even some in the 19th century, when Cartagena declared its independence from Spain and took advantage of the strategic and well-thought-out position of the San Felipe Castle to use it against the reconquering efforts of the Crown.

With the arrival of the 20th century, this defensive system lost its purpose and a process of obsolescence and deterioration began. This is why, in the year 1959, the Colombian government began the recognition process of its heritage status, and with this action the slaughter of the walls or "murallicidio" was halted; more than 1.3 km of wall was demolished under the banner of sanitation measures, and if this wasn't enough construction material, the Cerro de San Lázaro was also eroded for this purpose.

3

As a consequence of this renewed national awareness and interest in the property, several components of the defence system were rehabilitated, and the values and attributes that distinguish the site were recognized in 1984 in the framework of the 8th general conference of UNESCO. The assembly highlighted in Colombia's submission the unique ways of adaptation of the fortified complex to the geographical conditions, which together compose a landscape rich in natural, human-made and socio-cultural elements. These attributes were summarized under criteria IV and VI in the statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the property, both for integrity and authenticity.

Being a World Heritage Site entails enormous responsibilities. Accordingly, in 1994 the components of the fortified system were declared assets of national interest, and a specific regulation was developed for the Historic Centre of the city, aimed at maintaining its characteristics through the delimitation of two buffer zones around the walled enclosure and the Castle based on the town planning tools available at the moment, visual cones, building density, the paraments of facades and the development of focal points around the city, as well as defining competencies for the authorization of construction projects.

With these new standards, the urban characteristics of the surroundings were upheld, and the modification and restoration projects in the city (the port) are carried out in a balanced way until the end of the 20th century. From 2000 an element appears that was not foreseen



by legislators: an influx of global tourism propelled by the ease of internet communications and larger outreach campaigns. This exceeded the carrying capacity of the Historic Centre, and transformed residential buildings into hostels and hotels, displacing a large number of inhabitants to the outskirts of the city and motivating large construction companies to look for locations for real estate developments that could meet the new demand, specially in sectors that did not have strong planning tools.

Thus, in a period of no more than 20 years, the Manga and El Cabrero neighbourhoods were densified with high-rise buildings and the inhabitants of the Historic Centre and San Diego moved outside the walls, and the land around the Castle began to be in great demand.

In the midst of this rapid growth, the Colombian government considers a management tool that could help in land use management with provisions aimed at the protection of the group of monuments and the conservation of the landscape, the Special Management and Protection Plan, PEMP.

As defined in national regulations, PEMPs must be formulated directly by the cities when they deal with historic centres. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the city of Cartagena has not finished the formulation process of this tool, which has led to an increased impact on the attributes that sustain its Outstanding Universal Value. Since 2004, UNESCO has recommended the completion of the instrument and the implementation of urgent measures to counteract possible alterations of the landscape due to rapid urban development.

In 2017 the threat described above becomes a reality, and a social interest housing project begins construction in the immediate surroundings of the San Felipe Castle and the walls, consisting of 5 towers of 31 and 32 storeys and a tower of 6, the Aquarela Project. The company carrying out the project argues that it complies with all standing norms and regulations.

4

Given the proximity of Aquarela to the heritage property and the imminent proliferation of more building projects, in July 2017 the buffer zone was expanded, and legal action was undertaken to definitely halt the construction of the Aquarela Project. Likewise, a Special Management and Protection Plan was formulated for the San Felipe Castle and Walled Enclosure as an architectural complex, (PEMP MURCA) by the entity responsible of the property, the Ministry of Culture.

The legal actions initiated then were aimed at the protection of collective rights due to the possible impact on shared cultural heritage, and they led to the suspension of works in December 2017, as well as the diagnosis and formulation of the PEMP MURCA, which has made official the new buffer zone and given a new regulatory framework for building projects in the area. This instrument was approved and put into force as legislation in March 2018. With the help of the World Heritage Centre, a technical advisory visit was provided by ICOMOS International in December 2017. This mission delivered in April 2018 its conclusions, among which the recognition of the effort of government entities to counteract the real estate pressure; regarding the Aquarela Project, it recommends to continue with the legal actions and to conduct an impact assessment with the methodology that ICOMOS developed in 2011.



Given the characteristics of the complex and the existing studies for the formulation of the PEMP MURCA, in October 2018 the Ministry of Culture began to assess the impact on the OUV of the property. This assessment was submitted to the consideration of the pertinent advisory bodies of the national government and to an international expert.

The result of this evaluation, which we present here in its entirety, reiterates the initial conclusions delivered by ICOMOS International in April 2018, namely that the Aquarela project IRREVERSIBLY alters the attributes of integrity that sustain the OUV of the complex.

**Directorate of Heritage
Ministry of Culture**



2. Introduction

Since 1983, Colombia has acceded as a State Party to the World Heritage Convention, abiding by the guidelines and practical recommendations for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage located in its territory, with its own means and effort, and when these prove not enough, with international financial aid and/or technical assistance.

Colombia currently has nine sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list:

- Port, fortresses and group of monuments of Cartagena (1984)
- Los Katios National Park (1994)
- Historic centre of Santa Cruz de Mompox (1995)
- San Agustín Archaeological Park (1995)
- National Archaeological Park of Tierradentro (1995)
- Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary (2006)
- Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia (2011)
- Qhapaq Ñan - Andean Road System (2014)
- Chiribiquete National Park - "La maloca del jaguar" (2018)

Colombia's government is represented before UNESCO through the Colombian Delegation, headquartered in Paris, France. The work of this Delegation with the entities that make up the National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO and with the Executive Secretariat of this organization, in particular, has propelled the achievement of important results for the country in priority matters and concerns.

A. Inscription of the Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments of Cartagena de Indias (1984):

The port, fortresses and group of monuments of Cartagena de Indias is made up of the walled enclosure, the San Felipe Castle, the forts of the interior bay, the batteries of La Popa, the forts and batteries of the island of Tierra Bomba and the colonial production structures, which were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1984 as a cultural site under criteria (iv) and (vi) of the six general criteria, at the 8th Session of the Committee under the name of "Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena-Colombia", which highlighted its military architecture with outstanding universal values present in a unique natural environment such as the bay of Cartagena, and the fact that it is the most complete set of fortifications in all of South America.

Criterion (iv) defines whether the property can be an outstanding example of a type of construction or architectural or technological complex, or of a landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) of human history; and criterion (vi) defines whether the property can be directly or materially associated with events or living traditions, ideas, beliefs or artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.

This is why, for the Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments of the city of Cartagena, Colombia, the following criteria were defined:



Criterion (iv): Cartagena is an eminent example of the military architecture of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, the most extensive in the New World and one of the most complete.

Criterion (vi): Cartagena, together with Havana and San Juan, Puerto Rico (already inscribed in the World Heritage List), was an essential link in the route of the West Indies. The property fits within the general theme of world exploration and the great commercial maritime routes.

These criteria were ratified in 2013 at the 37th meeting held in Phnom Penh, which adopted the Retrospective Declaration of Outstanding Universal Value of the site.

B. Attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, OUV

The monumental complex of the city of Cartagena was for several centuries a focal point of confrontation between the main European powers competing for control of the "New World". The defensive fortifications built by the Spanish in 1586, were strengthened and extended to their current dimensions in the 18th century, taking advantage of the natural defences offered by the multiple bodies of water around the bay.

The initial system of fortifications included the urban enclosure wall, the Fort of San Matías at the entry to the Bocagrande pass and the tower of San Felipe del Boquerón. All the natural passages of the port were built with fortifications that respond to a delicate and precise defence system: San Luis, San José, San Fernando, San Rafael and Santa Bárbara on the Island of Tierra Bomba; Santa Cruz, San Juan de Manzanillo and San Sebastián de Pastelillo in the interior of the bay; and the formidable Castillo San Felipe de Barajas on the San Lázaro hill that dominates the city and protects the access to the isthmus from El Cabrero.

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Within the security offered by the walls, three neighbourhoods were developed: the Centre, where the institutional and religious buildings with the greatest formal elements are located, as well as the best examples of Cartagena's use of white woodwork in houses and mansions; San Diego, home to middle class merchants and artisans; and Getsemaní, the neighbourhood outside the walls, inhabited by artisans and slaves, that fuelled a large part of the economic activity of the city.

This urban landscape has survived the passage of time, the transformations of the city and societal changes, and it allowed UNESCO in 1984 to identify in its walled enclosure and other monuments the elements of human creativity through the attributes of authenticity – considering their antiquity, authorship, shape and state of conservation – and integrity, derived from their location and adaptation to the surroundings.

Integrity:

Within the boundaries of the Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena, are located all the buildings, structures and spaces necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value. The 192.32-ha property is of sufficient size to adequately ensure the complete representation of the features and processes that



convey the property's significance, and it does not suffer from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.

Authenticity:

The components that make up the Port, Fortifications and Group of Monuments, Cartagena, are authentic in terms of location and setting, forms and designs, and materials and substance. The property constitutes an exceptional example of Spanish military architecture of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, and the existing fortification works remain authentic examples of some of the most important military engineers of this period, including Juan Bautista (Giovanni Battista) Antonelli, Juan de Herrera y Sotomayor, Antonio de Arévalo, Ignacio Sala and Juan Bautista MacEwan.

C. Responsibilities of Colombia as a state party

The General Conference of UNESCO in November 1972 in Paris, indicates that the "deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment **of the heritage of all the nations of the world**".

It is the purview of the member states to endeavour to adopt a general policy aimed at maintaining the attributes of the cultural and natural heritage and integrating the protection of that heritage into general planning programmes; and, among other actions, adopt the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures to identify, protect, conserve, revalue and rehabilitate that heritage.

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Colombia is responsible for preserving and maintaining the set of attributes of the property through the development of national and local legislative, regulatory and contractual protection measures to guarantee its survival and its protection against urban development and changes that could negatively affect its Outstanding Universal Value, integrity or authenticity, guaranteeing the full and effective application of these measures.

Commitments

- Since 2007 it has been condensed into a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value. Consequently, the OUV is defined at the time of inscription and constitutes a non-negotiable condition.
- The World Heritage Convention is ratified by the States Parties, who agree to conserve in their territories the properties that have been considered to have OUV, and thus contribute to protect the common heritage of humanity. This means that the OUV must be safeguarded over time through the protection of the attributes that sustain the OUV.
- World Heritage Sites are unique heritage resources with clearly defined international value. Not all the elements that compose them contribute to the OUV, but the attributes that do so must be protected appropriately.



D. Possible impact on the Outstanding Universal Value due to the construction of a housing project

The development of a large-scale low-income housing project in the Torices neighbourhood of Cartagena began in 2015. According to the building licenses, it would be developed in phases on an area of 5,412.55 m² (the result of encompassing several plots), and it would comprise five towers of 31 and 32 storeys (for a total of 952 apartments) and a six-storey tower for parking. The highest point of the project is 94.80 meters (the 32 floors of a second-phase building). The project is located in the middle of an urban sector traditionally made up mostly of two-storey buildings and whose maximum development in height according to local regulations cannot exceed four stories.

Based on the norm issued by the Council of National Monuments in 1994, the location of the Aquarela Project does not fall within the zone of influence of the San Felipe Castle or the walled enclosure, therefore it is not the competency of the Ministry of Culture to approve or not a project of this order. As it is not part of this zone of influence, the study and approval of the project was limited to the local sphere, to Urban Curator No. 1's office, and to the Mayor's Office of Cartagena, taking into account what the 2001 Territorial Management Plan (POT) defines about the historic periphery.

E. ICOMOS Colombia

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The development of the Aquarela Project aroused great concern among academics, public sector officials and civil society, drawing the attention of the experts that make up the organization of ICOMOS Colombia, who requested the intervention of the World Heritage Centre. This organisation called on the State Party to describe the situation and scheduled a technical advisory mission to assess the possible impact of a development project on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

F. ICOMOS International advisory mission (December 12 to 15, 2017)

In the framework of the application of the Practical Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention, in December 2017, ICOMOS send an advisory mission with the aim of reviewing whether the attributes that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value and the conditions of integrity and authenticity were being maintained.

As a result of the visit, the World Heritage Centre sent a report in April 2018, in which the State Party is provided with an evaluation and recommendations regarding the findings.

(...)¹

¹ Report on the ICOMOS Advisory Mission to "Port, Fortresses, Group of Monuments" (Colombia) December 12-15, 2017



4. EVALUATION OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY

4.1 Review whether the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, on the basis of which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and the conditions of integrity and authenticity are being maintained.

The “Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena”, preserves the values for which it was inscribed on the World Heritage List. The conservation of the walls, fortresses, religious monuments and the houses contribute to maintaining the integrity of the urban space.

However, the mission observes with concern the threat posed to the visual integrity of the property: the pressure of real estate, with towering buildings which have been constructed in different areas over the last twenty years (Manga, El Cabrero, link with Bocagrande), disturbing the visual connection among the components of the system comprised of the city and its fortresses. The possible disaffection of the Naval Base must represent a warning about the destination of its lands, on which maintaining the visuals of the Historic Centre from the Bay will depend.

In Cartagena, visual connections are some of the attributes supporting the OUV, taking into account that they were part of the strategy with which defence measures were triggered when faced with external aggression. Even though the regulations of 1994 defined some visual cones to protect the relationship between the Historic Centre and San Felipe Castle, the real estate pressure and building development over the last twenty years have been isolating them, and the relationship between the various components of the property and their surroundings has been disturbed. Therefore, the definition of the buffer zone and the reviewing and updating of the ordinances has become an urgent issue.

(...)

4.1.1 Impact of the Aquarela Project on OUV

The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena, took into account that the property “boasts the most extensive and one of the most complete systems of military fortifications in South America”. The same statement declares that this outstanding example of military architecture of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries had the aim of protecting one of the most important ports of the Caribbean and South America. Together with the ports of Havana and San Juan, Puerto Rico, Cartagena “was an essential link in the route of the West Indies and thus an important chapter in the history of world exploration and the great commercial maritime routes”.

Thus, the city, port, walls and fortresses used to represent a unique and relevant system, whose efficiency depended on the interaction, in visual and operating terms, of each



structure of defence. Within such a system, the imposing structure of San Felipe de Barajas Castle (1657) stood in a strategic and dominant position to protect the land roads to reach Cartagena ("World Heritage in Colombia", 2013, p. 23). The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value highlights the importance of "the formidable Castillo San Felipe de Barajas on the rocky crag that dominates the city to the east and protects access to the isthmus of Cabrero".

Consequently, the visual perception of San Felipe Castle and its historical relationship with its surroundings are loaded with significant and symbolic values. Visual perception is fundamental, whether from the waterbodies of the bay, or in their relationship with the Historic Centre and the hill, Cerro de la Popa.

Thus, the Aquarela Project, located at the foot of San Felipe de Barajas Castle, with its five towers of between 31 and 32 storeys each would disturb and destroy the historical visual and symbolic existing relationship between the castle and its surrounding area, jeopardizing one of the attributes supporting the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

The tower that is under construction has reached the height of twenty floors, which is an objective and demonstrable evidence of the risk that the Aquarela Project represents for Cartagena in its condition of property inscribed on the World Heritage List (see Annex VII, photographs 3, 4 and 5).

(...)

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5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.2.7 Aquarela Project

Regarding the Aquarela Project, this mission recommends the State Party to:

- Develop, as soon as possible, a Heritage Impact Assessment (following the reference guide produced by ICOMOS), in order to identify and measure, objectively and systematically, the potential impacts of the Aquarela Project on the property.
- Continue with the efforts made, and make use of all legal instruments, in order to stop indefinitely the construction of the project and demolish what has been built, taking into account the threat it represents to the conservation of the attributes which sustain the Outstanding Universal Value.

G. Undertaken Actions

In response to these recommendations, the Directorate of Heritage of the Ministry of Culture began the heritage impact assessment (HIA) according to the methodology established by ICOMOS in 2011, in order to evaluate the beneficial or adverse impact of the project on the property's OUV.



The results of this assessment, in accordance with the methodology, were presented to the National Intersectoral World Heritage Committee, and to the National Council of Heritage, CNP.

3. Methodology

To develop the HIA, the following methodology was used:

a) **Database:** A compilation of technical and statistical data was carried out to establish the state of the art on the subject from primary and secondary sources, including:

i. Information related to the site found in the Documentation Centre of the Directorate of Heritage of the Ministry of Culture.

ii. Technical information on aspects related to conservation, building potential on the location and the sense of appropriation in the communities, from the analyses contained in the Technical Support Document for the formulation of the Special Management and Protection Plan of the San Felipe Castle and the walled enclosure, PEMP MURCA, <http://fortificacionescartagena.com/es/pemp-murallas/>.

iii. Technical information on aspects related to conservation, building standards on the location and the sense of appropriation in the communities, from the analyses contained in the diagnosis of the Special Management and Protection Plan of the Historic Centre of Cartagena and its area of influence, PEMP CH, 2015, <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B5YzoGoEsXq2S3RJQml6RzdDd0U>

iv. PEMP MURCA Virtual Library, <https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/my-drive>.

v. Normative context of Colombian public policies.

vi. Decree No. 0977 of 2001 "Whereby the Territorial Management Plan of the Touristic and Cultural District of Cartagena de Indias is adopted".

b) **Information gathering:** first-hand information was compiled through institutional working groups and the testimony from experts on heritage issues.

i. Technical and legal panels with the Mayor's Office of Cartagena within the framework of the legal actions undertaken to address the impact of the Aquarela Project.

ii. The testimony of experts in conservation issues of the city of Cartagena.



iii. The testimony of officials of the Mayor's Office of Cartagena.

c) **Delimitation of study area:**

- i. Composition of the buffer zone ² as delimited by the Special Management and Protection Plan for the San Felipe Castle and Enclosure Wall, authorized by resolution 1560 of 2018.

d) **Writing the report:** For the final report, the following actions were carried out:

- i. Presentation of the assessment before the **National Intersectoral World Heritage Committee** (CIPM), created by decree 2406 of 2005 and whose main function, in addition to evaluating and informing the proposals of inscription of new properties on the World Heritage List, is that of acting as an articulator between UNESCO, the national government and the territorial entities, with the aim of improving the management of cultural and natural heritage assets. This Committee is made up of the Ministers of Culture (which chairs it); Foreign Relations; Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, and the director of the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History.
- ii. Presentation of the assessment before the **National Council of Cultural Heritage** (CNPC), the highest advisory collegiate body assisting the national government with matters related to the cultural, tangible and intangible heritage of the country. The CNPC is composed of the Minister of Culture or her delegate; the Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism or his delegate; the Minister of Housing, City and Territory or his delegate; the Dean of Arts of the National University of Colombia, Bogotá campus; the President of the Colombian Academy of History or his delegate; the President of the Colombian Academy of the Language or his delegate; the President of the Colombian Society of Architects or his delegate; a representative of the universities that have undergraduate or graduate programmes related to cultural heritage; three leading experts in the field of cultural heritage, appointed by the Minister of Culture; the Director of the Colombian Institute

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² In Colombian legislation for the management, protection and safeguarding of heritage, the "buffer zone" is called a zone of influence. It is regulated by Decree 1080 of 2015 which establishes "Article 2.4.1.1.6. Zone of Influence. It is the demarcation of the surrounding or proximate setting of the property, necessary for its values to be preserved. For the delimitation of the zone of influence, an analysis of potentialities and threats or risks that may affect the property must be carried out, in terms of landscape, environment, urban or rural context and infrastructure."

Likewise, Decree 1080 of 2015 defines that this zone of influence will be defined through the a Special Management and Protection Plan, which aims to be an "instrument for the management of the Cultural Heritage of the Nation, by the means of which the necessary actions to guarantee the protection, conservation and sustainability of the BICs or of the assets that intend to be declared as such are established, if, in the opinion of the competent authority, such Plan is required ". This plan, together with the Territorial Management Plans, are the legal tools that the State Party has to guarantee the actions of protection, conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage.



of Anthropology and History or his delegate; the Director of the Caro y Cuervo Institute or his delegate and the Director of the General Archive of the Nation or his delegate. The Director of Heritage of the Ministry of Culture exercises the technical secretariat of the Council.³

- iii. Presentation of the assessment in the framework of the Special Management and Protection Plan for the San Felipe Castle and the Walled Enclosure at the 2nd International Congress FORTIFIED ROADS, AN INTEGRAL VISION, organized by ICOFORT (International Scientific Committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage).
- iv. Academic debate within the framework "FOURTH INTERNATIONAL DAYS OF REFLECTION ON CULTURAL HERITAGE 2018" dedicated to the topic of "contemporary interventions in territories with history", organized by the Faculty of Habitat Sciences of the La Salle University.

³ Decree 1080 of 2015, Articulo 2.3.2.1. *Constitution of the National Council of Cultural Heritage.*



4. Background

With the implementation of the regulations approved by the Council of National Monuments (CMN) through Resolution 043 of 1994, the visual relationship between the castle and the walled city has been effectively protected, as has been the old city skyline from the bay. However, real estate pressure around the castle tends to leave it isolated from the other geographical references that justify its existence and whose perception is essential to understand its leading role in the defence of the city. Indeed, only having a viewpoint from the castle to the bodies of water that it dominated and to the strategically-placed Cerro de la Popa, allows us to understand the greatness of this military project, that began with the choice of a location in a unique landscape.

The Espinal and Torices sector was originally used as the castle's cannon shooting range. This sector constitutes the "hinge" that articulates the castle and the walled city, and yet its development has been that of the "backyard" of both the castle and the city, isolating, together with the lagoon, those two elements from each other.

It should be noted that in compliance with the practical guidelines of the World Heritage Convention and within the framework of Colombian legislation, the Ministry of Culture is developing the Special Management and Protection Plan for the San Felipe Castle and Walled Enclosure, which will establish the urban and land management conditions for the controlled development of the buildable area around the castle, which constitutes its zone of influence. The visual cones are the product of the historical and urban analysis of the sector, carried out within the framework of this Plan, which has made it possible to identify the visuals with heritage value in need of protection.

The visual cones depicted in the 1994 regulations have protected the visual relationship between the castle and the walled city, and they also continue to secure the view of the city skyline from the bay. However, building developments in the surroundings are isolating the monument little by little, as a consequence of the growing real estate demand and a lack of updating regulations that can mediate between private benefits and the protection of heritage, guaranteeing the right of all to an urban development that meets the needs of the population and safeguards the cultural values present in the territory.



Image 1. Current state of the housing Project behind the San Felipe Castle.



Image 2. Urban Component, PEMP Diagnostic for the Walled Enclosure and Castle.
Inventory of urban structure – heights 2017

The current urban analysis identifies other important visual links linked to the castle and its surroundings, such as that of the fourth entrance gate to the city, from the Cruz Grande de la Boquilla road, a road that connected the feet of the castle crossing by the Playón del Blanco (today El Espinal neighbourhood) and reaches the vicinity of the San José convent, which maintains the visual and natural relationship that historically has articulated the San Felipe Castle with the city and its defence system.

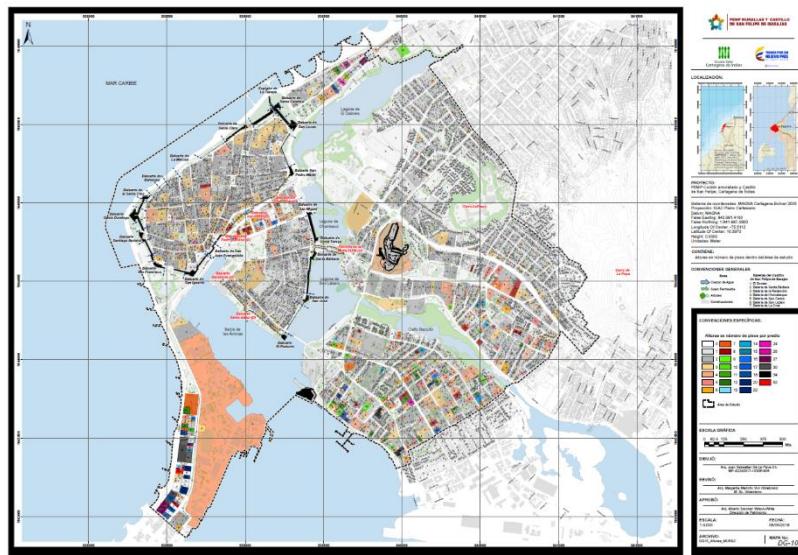


Image 3. Urban Component, PEMP Diagnostic for the Walled Enclosure and Castle. Isometry. Inventory of urban structure – heights 2017



Image 4. Urban Component, PEMP Diagnostic for the Walled Enclosure and Castle. Projection in the direction of the fourth entrance gate.

Considerations on the land management of a world heritage territory and the provisions of UNESCO

- It is the Colombian State's duty to ensure the effective safeguard and conservation of cultural heritage as actively as possible, with actions that integrate the protection of this heritage into general planning and development programmes, in accordance with the provisions of the Paris Convention UNESCO 1972.
- In the case of the Historic Centre of Cartagena, its zone of influence and the historic periphery, the 1994 CMN regulations contains provisions for their conservation, which included the San Felipe Castle and its zone of influence (which was defined in that regulation).
- The district authorities, through the Territorial Management Plan (POT), Decree 977 of 2001, established the building and management conditions for district lands, including the general area surrounding the castle that does not have specific provisions in CMN regulations.
- It is therefore the responsibility of local authorities, in compliance with the Convention, to integrate the protection of cultural heritage as a determining factor in all their planning and territorial development instruments, which do not admit provisions that are contrary to the protection and conservation of said heritage.
- Following the guidelines established in the 1972 convention, the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (Paris, 2011), completes and expands the scope of the norms and principles formulated in existing international instruments.



- The UNESCO General Conference begins its considerations on urban historic areas, stating that they "are among the most abundant and diverse manifestations of our common cultural heritage, shaped by generations and constituting a key testimony to humankind's endeavours and aspirations through space and time"; it also points to urban heritage as a social, cultural and economic asset; to the dynamic character of living cities; to the transformation of urban areas and their settings due to rapid and often uncontrolled development, which can fragment and deteriorate urban heritage, profoundly affecting community values throughout the world; to the need to plan taking into account the conservation and management of this heritage as an indispensable condition for sustainable development.

- Consequently, it formulates the Recommendation on Historic Urban Heritage, in response "to the need to better integrate and frame urban heritage conservation strategies with the larger goals of overall sustainable development, *in order to support public and private actions aimed at preserving and enhancing the quality of the human environment*. It suggests a landscape approach for identifying, conserving and managing historical sites within their broader urban context, by considering the interrelationships of their physical forms, their spatial organization and connections, their natural features and settings, and their social, cultural and economic values." (Our italics)

- For this purpose, it defines the historic urban landscape, identifies its problems, gives guidelines for new public policies in urban conservation, and describes tools to be applied for projects based on that concept, among other recommendations.

- In identifying current issues, it acknowledges the pressure factors in the contemporary city, among which the following stand out:

- Uncontrolled urban evolution and growth that can "erode the character of a place, the integrity of the urban fabric and the identity of communities". (Numeral II. Challenges and opportunities for the historic urban landscape).

- Economic processes that offer means to promote social and human development, including access to technology, the offer of services and tourism -which could be opportunities for economic dynamism if the notion of a historic urban landscape is applied. If addressed incorrectly, they can result in "unviable cities", **with the consequent destruction of valuable heritage elements and irreparable loss for future generations.**

- This Recommendation indicates that local authorities must draw up urban development plans that take into account the values of the area, in particular the landscape and other heritage values, as well as their related characteristics (numeral III. Policies). It points out that public authorities, not only those of a national order, but also those of a local order, must be aware of their responsibility and contribute to defining, elaborating, applying and evaluating policies for the conservation of urban heritage (numeral III. Policies). These policies must place "special emphasis (...) on the harmonious integration of contemporary interventions in the historic urban fabric".



- This Recommendation also establishes the application of tools adapted to the local context, among which are knowledge and planning tools that should help protect the integrity and authenticity of the attributes of urban heritage and recognize its diversity and cultural importance through records and inventories, and assessments of the impact on heritage, on society and on the environment to facilitate decisions in a sustainable development perspective.

- This Recommendation also points to normative systems among the tools for the protection of heritage, and states that they must take into account local conditions with regulatory measures “aimed at the conservation and management of the tangible and intangible attributes of the urban heritage, *including their social, environmental and cultural values.*”

In turn, it is also important to highlight the following general principles of the Recommendation on the Safeguarding of Historic Sites and their Role in Contemporary Life -Nairobi 1976- (precursor of the Paris 2011):

- “**(...) 3. Every historic area and its surroundings should be considered in their totality as a coherent whole** whose balance and specific nature depend on the fusion of the parts of which it is composed and **which include human activities as much as the buildings, the spatial organization and the surroundings.** All valid elements, including human activities, however modest, thus have a significance in relation to the whole which must not be disregarded.” (...).

- “**5. In the conditions of modern urbanization, which leads to a considerable increase in the scale and density of buildings, apart from the danger of direct destruction of historic areas,** there is a real danger that newly developed areas can ruin the environment and character of adjoining historic areas. **Architects and town-planners should be careful to ensure that views from and to monuments and historic areas are not spoilt and that historic areas are integrated harmoniously into contemporary life.**”

It is not out of place here to include the definition of Cultural Importance contained in the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape -Paris, 2011: “Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups” (from the ICOMOS Australia Burra Charter).

- The 1976 Nairobi Recommendation also establishes the **safeguard measures for historic sites and their setting**, determining that they must comply with the principles set forth. They include a set of very detailed legal, administrative, technical, economic and social measures, as well as provisions for information gathering, research and teaching; and for the safeguarding of historical sites and their integration with contemporary collective life. This safeguard, according to the general principles, is an **obligation for both governments and citizens, and a responsibility of not only national but also local authorities** (II. General principles. Numeral 2).



- This set of measures corresponds (insofar as it addresses tangible cultural heritage) to those contained in Colombian legislation dealing with cultural matters, especially Law 397 of 1997 (General Law of Culture) and Law 1185 of 2008 that modifies and adds to it, and its decrees and other regulatory provisions. They also find a place in the so-called Special Management and Protection Plan (PEMP), defined by Decree 1080 of 2015 ("Single Decree for the Culture Sector"), which compiled, among others, Decree 763 of 2009 as an "instrument for the management of the cultural heritage of the Nation by means of which necessary actions are established in order to guarantee the protection, conservation and sustainability of the assets of cultural interest (...)".

- In the same vein, from the provisions of the **1968 Paris Recommendation** (Recommendation on the conservation of cultural property that the execution of public or private works may endanger), we highlight the following:

- Among its General Principles, it states the need of preventive, but also corrective actions in order to protect cultural property endangered by public or private works that may deteriorate or destroy them; for example, **urban works may respect certain monuments [such is the case of the castle] but less important structures are modified, thereby destroying the links and the historical framework that surrounds the monuments in its setting, which must be maintained.**

- It recommends that when preliminary studies are carried out on construction projects in a locality of recognized cultural interest, or in which objects of archaeological or historical value are likely to be found, variants of such projects should be proposed, in order to choose, after a comparative analysis of all the elements, the most advantageous solution, both from an economic point of view and with regard to the conservation of cultural properties.

- Likewise, it indicates that local authorities should have a permanent office in charge of preserving or restoring cultural property in danger due to urban works; these services should be supported by national bodies, and both local and national services of this nature should have specialized personnel, including architects, urban planners, archaeologists, historians, and inspectors, among others.

- It should be noted that UNESCO has established a procedure for the eventual exclusion of properties from the World Heritage List, when a property has deteriorated to the extent of losing the attributes that propelled its inscription on that List (consigned in the Operational Guidelines for the application of the World Heritage Convention of 2016). This procedure may be initiated at the request of the State Party in whose territory the property is located, or from a different source. Therefore, there is an imminent risk of exclusion, given the negative impact on the historic complex that concerns us.

There are several instances of this outcome: the removal from the World Heritage List of the Elbe Valley in Dresden, in 2009, was due to the 4-lane bridge that destroyed the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Property. The city reported that a majority of residents voted in favour of the bridge as a solution to traffic problems.



Another case is UNESCO's stance against the construction of the Pelli Tower in Seville. The World Heritage Committee asked to stop construction and evaluate the impact on the OUV of the complex made up of the Cathedral, the Alcázar and the Archivo de Indias. In 2012, ICOMOS declared a large adverse visual impact on the complex, on its connection to the river and on the buildings that support the OUV. For this reason, the Committee requested the city to avoid similar impacts in the future, complete the PEP (Special Protection Plan) and review the limits of the buffer zone, among other actions.

Detailed analysis of UNESCO's provisions for the management of world heritage sites such as the case of Cartagena de Indias and, in particular, the Recommendations on the Historic Urban Landscape and the application of the 1972 convention, are considered extremely important, and they are implemented in a coordinated manner between the Ministry of Culture and the Mayor's Office of Cartagena. To further this process, some baseline conditions must be agreed upon:

- a. That the District of Cartagena regulate, with the appropriate technical tools, the building norms for the area in the general surrounding of the Castle, also taking into account the provisions for the conservation of cultural heritage and land management that the condition of World Heritage merits. Currently, the building norms established by the Territorial Management Plan (POT) of 2001 are still in force; this document has been modified with clarifying circulars that have substantially modified its initial provisions, putting at risk the integrity of the castle and its surroundings as a World Heritage Site.
- b. That in consideration of the San Felipe Castle and its setting, the District of Cartagena review the technical and legal suitability of the Circular of December 10, 2013 issued by the District Planning Secretariat (annex I), whose provisions are causing a negative impact on the site, because they are not consistent with the characteristics of the setting, nor with its cultural value, nor with the rights of the inhabitants of Cartagena to enjoy their cultural heritage. This review must seek to adjust the Territorial Management Plan itself to protect the outstanding universal values of the property, which plan shall be submitted to the consideration of the Ministry of Culture, as the governing body of the Colombian cultural sector.
- c. That the District of Cartagena and its bodies finalize the formulation of the PEMP of the Historic Centre and its Zone of Influence, now ongoing for more than a decade by virtue of the provisions of Decree 1080 of 2015. The absence of this instrument for the management of cultural heritage, which is optimal for establishing the necessary actions to guarantee the protection, conservation and sustainability of heritage properties – and includes, among other aspects, building standards and categorized uses – is allowing the progressive deterioration of the site, which may put at risk the heritage values present in the city.
- d. That the Cartagena District, in compliance with the principle of coordination between the national and local authorities, continue to participate in the process of formulating the PEMP of the San Felipe Castle and the Walled Enclosure, which will establish, among other provisions, the management conditions required to preserve this historic landscape



without stalling long-term urban development, including building norms and uses consistent with the attributes of the outstanding universal value of the property.

e. That the district authorities, as well as the other stakeholders in the city and the community in general, are aware that adverse impacts on cultural heritage also negatively impact the quality of life of the population, not the least considering the incidence that the recognition as World Heritage Site has had in the economic and social development of the city since 1984.

f. This situation should also call for a deep consideration of the conditions for the appearance of this type of project (heights, density, mobility, environmental quality, architectural and visual language, among others), and of any project that implies the modification of the urban landscape characteristics of a heritage site. This must be assumed as a challenge for proper present and future management, incorporating the criteria of planned and sustainable development, and of heritage preservation.

In turn, the Ministry of Culture, in compliance with the obligations regarding cultural heritage established in the aforementioned international framework, and in Colombian legislation, developed since 2017 the PEMP of the San Felipe Castle and Walled Enclosure, which seeks to update the protection and defence measures of the properties bestowed on this ministry as the nation's representative. Likewise, it maintains its offer of support and assistance to the local initiatives involving the cultural heritage of the city, adding its efforts to all those who work to preserve the Outstanding Universal Value of the port, fortresses and heritage complex of Cartagena de Indias, in order to guarantee its continued presence on the UNESCO World Heritage List.



5. Historical valuation

The visual relationships to and from the buildings are part of the attribute of Integrity, which allows a complete reading of the historical urban landscape, and the natural and human-made elements that compose it. In this sense, the interventions that obstruct the homogeneous perception of its attributes lead to a negative impact. The height of the Aquarela Project breaks the visual that still remains to the open sea, **isolating the property from the setting that justified its location.**

The historic role of the San Felipe Castle as a sentinel in the face of the multiple sieges of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, reiterates the importance of the visual and natural relationship that historically has connected it to the city, even in the 20th century, given its visual dominance over the open sea to the west and north, and from the Bay to the south side, which makes it the intermediate point between the city and the nearby hill of La Popa (where batteries were built between 1769 and 1780 to protect the castle from an enemy attack from the Grande del Pie de la Popa beach). To support its role as guardian, the feet of the hill saw the construction of shooting practice ranges. These facts are not unknown and many historians have dated and illustrated this relationship, such as Javier Rodriguez de Ávila, who in his book "La llave de la ciudad" tells us:

The suburbs in the mainland

(...) In the Plan of figure 182 by the engineer De Arévalo, 1798, we clearly see the border areas levelled on its northern front. We already know the concerns about the proximity and dominance of the contiguous high-points that coexisted as the main weakness and concern of the fortress. De Arévalo focused primarily on the total demolition of the annoying, dangerous and adjacent Cerro del Pelao, which had served as a foothold in the approaches of the French and English, removing for the future the uncomfortable hill, devastating it completely to a lower level than the normal ground, leaving even another lagoon or pool as a reservoir of water available for the supply of the works and as an anticipated measure to hinder - as channels and lagoons were used on the islands - any advance of the enemy through the sector. We also saw the location of the neighbouring tile factories and the disappearance of the old hospital that sheltered leprosy patients.

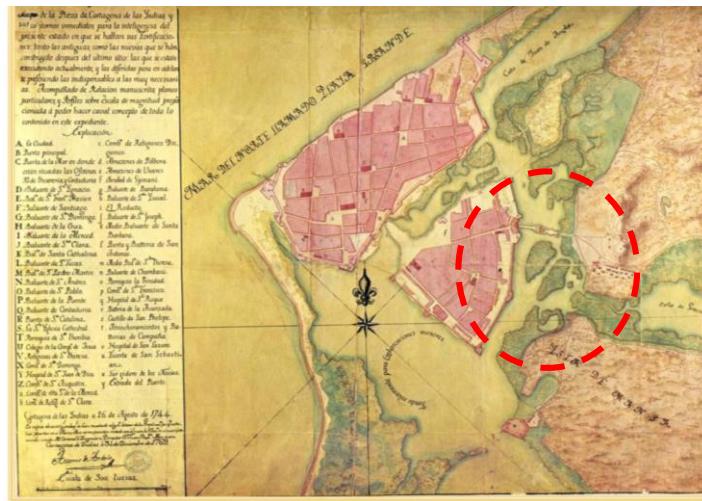


Image 5. F. 182. City plan, Ingeniero Antonio de Arévalo, 1744



In this valuable document, we also discover the **Caponera de huida (1)**, designed as an uncovered trench limited by stakes, which ensured a safe and fluid communication with the bridge system of the main access to the square.

Another interesting fact is the existence of **two shooting practice ranges (2)** in places outside the walled city, facing towards the north with the intention of hitting troops and cannons in the same mounts were the training cannon shots would fall, thus providing an aid in defence in case of an attack coming from that direction.

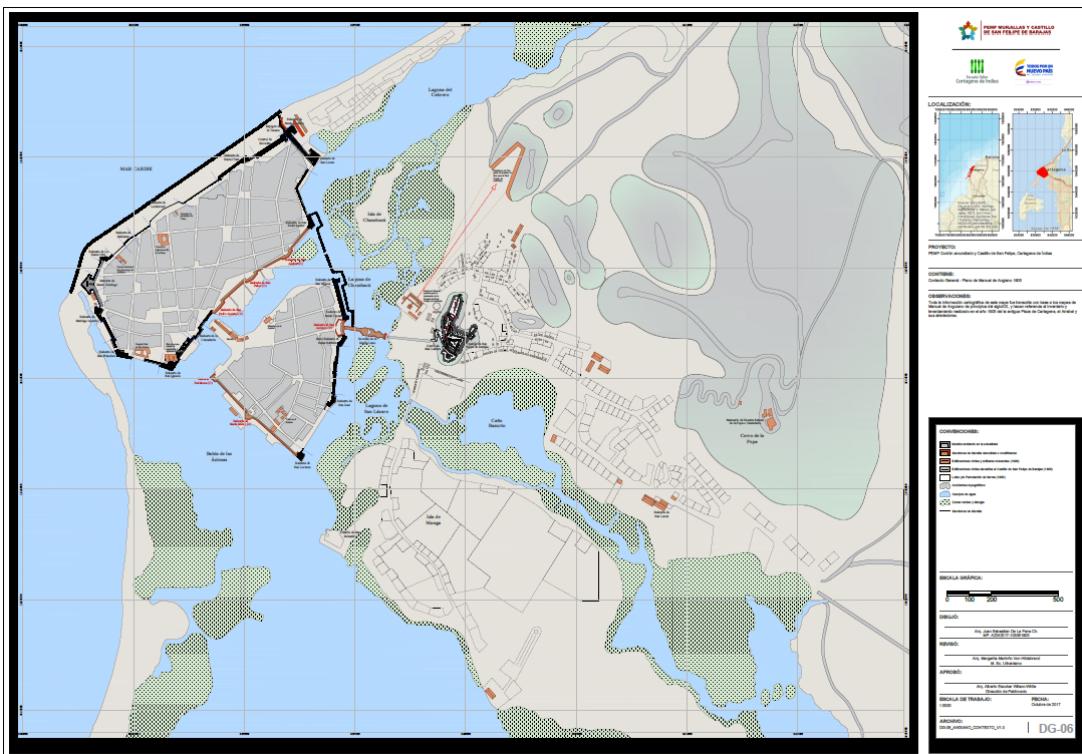


Image 7. All cartographic information was transcribed from the maps of Manuel de Anguiano, dealing with the inventory and survey of the old Plaza de Cartagena, el Arrabal and their neighbourhood.

Shooting Platform

After the victory in 1741 and the imminent war against England, his majesty Carlos III appointed Don Antonio de Arévalo y Porras as Director General of the Fortifications. In 1762 and after testing the entire defensive system and the weaknesses of the cardinal façade of the city, the need and the inevitable urgency to strengthen the military equipment housed on the hill came into view.

The design of the engineer de Arévalo emphasizes the strategic importance of the mound, starting from the benefit of a veteran fortification in constant use and a hill that he fortified with complementary batteries unburdened from the schemes and dogmas of poliorcetics, by adapting them with tact and inspiration to ground conditions. The end result will be irregular, but the work was carried out to perfection, combining the old



castle with a lateral defensive system, composed of various batteries organized from various heights, challenging the entire adjacent esplanade.

The main objective for the adelantado de Arévalo was to dominate the terrain surrounding the fortress at will. For this purpose, he implemented the complementary strategy of batteries, which, in spite of their small size, could ward off the attacks of the opponents. They were built in different styles and positions, always adapted to the geological conditions. Placed low or high for surveillance, their size depended on the number of cannons assigned to them, which were able to shoot at an angle of approximately 180 degrees.

Control from the mainland

The lateral batteries were completed in just nine years, requiring complex coordination and planning, due to the terrain; all the elements of the project had to be managed with expert direction and management capacities. After this arduous work, all the vegetation was uprooted, the fronts of the fortress were sculpted and finished, and a problematic and dangerous hill called El Pelao was also raised to the ground. Its strategic dominance and proximity were stripped away knowing that it had served Pointis and Vernon in their advances.

At the end of the works on the lateral batteries in 1769, the San Felipe Castle could face an enemy coming from four directions: the first, firing from the "Bonet" to the entrance to the Bay of Las Animas, or with a cannonade over the San Sebastián de Pastelillo fort, sinking any enemy ship that managed to pass the defences. The second, defending the only entrance by land, a road that communicated Cartagena de Indias with the rest of Nueva Granada, Calle Real del Pie de La Popa, from the battery of San Lázaro and its redoubts, any opponent who approached could down this avenue would be cannonaded. The third defence waits for all the enemies who dare to challenge the battle front, that is, all those who would hide in the vicinity of the Cerro de la Popa. And the fourth and last defence is dependent on one of its highest batteries, San Carlos (today in ruins), placed against enemies coming from the Cruz Grande de la Boquilla road, that connected from the feet of San Felipe crossing the Playón del Blanco (today El Espinal neighbourhood) and reached the vicinity of the San José convent. De Arévalo protects this point due to the attempted attack of the English troops using smaller channels from La Boquilla.

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Each of the structures that have been mentioned in this study are outlined in cartographic documents of different archives of Spain and Colombia, and in the plans of the military engineers of the time, such as Don Antonio de Arévalo and Manuel de Anguiano, among others.

The Battery of the Instruction School of the Brigade of the Royal Artillery Corps

As Manuel Anguiano describes in the book *Military, Geographical and Political Description of the Province of Cartagena de Indias* (*Descripción Geográfica Militar y Política de la Provincia de Cartagena de Indias*, 1805), the existing fortification is described as having to two clear objectives, serving as a firing range for the Royal



Artillery Corps and protecting the same artillerymen in the event of an attack from that direction. It was made up of two structures, a practice battery, located next to the road leading to the Revellín or Caponera, and a series of targets to receive the cannon shots, located in the Playón del Blanco, today El Espinal neighbourhood.



Image 8. Satellite view, Google Earth, 2017

Image 9. Detail from Manuel de Anguiano's plan, 1805

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The land where the firing platform was located, later occupied by the railroad workshops at the end of the 19th century, was also an easy prey to the urban growth of the city. It is difficult to understand that the Territorial Management Plan defined in 2001, which was supposed to protect Assets of Cultural Interest, ten years later would allow the construction of the Mall Plaza shopping centre, thus ending the possibility of finding any remains of the firing platform. According to the study above, the platform had two structures, the second of which shows some ruins in the so-called Loma del Diamante in the Torices neighbourhood.

From all of the above it can be surmised that the San Felipe Castle was built on the hill of San Lázaro for strategic military reasons, and since then it has had a predominant position over its immediate setting. This is one of the values that characterize the landscape of fortified architecture of the city. The height and proximity of the Aquarela Project will irremediably alter this state of things.

The San Felipe Castle began as a small fortification located on the hill of San Lázaro, with the aim of defending the Media Luna gate from a position that, due to its natural conditions, represented a high risk to the city in case of being taken over by the enemy. The project was proposed by Governor Francisco de Murga and was carried out by Governor Don Pedro Zapata, who pointed out with concern a possible attack on the mainland gate from the San Lázaro hill, based on the contemporary advances in artillery:



"Finally we achieved a royal writ dated September 20, 1647, that ordered the construction of a castlette or platform for four or six artillery pieces on the hill of San Lázaro that ended up being a small fort, for eight cannons, 20 soldiers and four gunners."

In 1697 Cartagena suffered a regrettable defeat at the hands of privateer Jean Bernard Desjeans, baron of Pointis, who took the Fort of San Felipe de Barajas and managed to penetrate the outskirts of the city thanks to the still unfinished wall of Getsemani. As a result of this, Juan de Herrera y Sotomayor reports on the deficiencies in the visual cones of the fortification that prevented successful cannonades at the foot of the hill, due to the height at which the parapet was located. In order to secure the defence of the Media Luna gate, he recommended works to scarp the hill of San Lázaro by making a palisade in the form of a covered path that would connect with the middle of the hill. These works were carried out in 1739, expanding the castle with the construction of *fajinas*, covered paths, and glacis that would delimit the future batteries of Hornabeque and San Lázaro.

The nascent conflict between England and Spain over the trade routes to America unleashed successive conflicts that gave rise to Oliver Cromwell's Western Design project, which aimed to take dominion over the Americas, a task later assigned to Sir Edward Vernon, who attacks Cartagena in 1741, following the same entry strategy as Baron de Pointis. Antonio de Arévalo analysed Vernon's strategy to produce a decantation of bastioned poliorcetics, allowing the batteries to exchange fire independently of the orography, and also to connect through walkways, rounds and covered paths, reinforcing the link between the batteries and the garrison, which will result in the consolidation of the Hornabeque and San Lázaro batteries and the construction of the Redención, la Cruz, San Carlos and the Twelve Apostles, Santa Barbara and El Reducto batteries from 1761 to 1769.



6. Aesthetic assessment of the San Felipe Castle

The consolidation stage of the San Felipe Castle, between the 17th and 18th centuries, shows that in order to satisfactorily comply with the defence of the Media Luna gate, it was essential to ensure the defence of the San Lázaro hill and keep adapting to technological advances in artillery, as the bastions need to accommodate to the power of new cannons and to more dynamic military manoeuvres.

The modification of the bastions following new theories about sieges and fortifications, together with the adaptations demanded by the orography of the hill, enriched the design of walls, ditches, covered paths, ravelins, counter-guards, hornabeques, pincers, redoubts, esplanades, etc., all essential components that reveal the uniqueness of the fortifications of Cartagena, a decanting and reinterpretation of the bastioned fortification model as a result of the expertise obtained from the constant attacks on the city.

This aesthetic and historical polarity, in addition to being evidenced around the set of fortifications itself, is revealed through the dynamics generated by the compendium of historical events around them. Therefore, protecting the visual cones between the fortifications is also an intrinsic condition of the heritage value, since it fosters the relationship of a community with a past where military and maritime architecture was the theatre of the city's life.



7. Description of the proposed changes or developments derived from the possible completion of the Aquarela Project

According to the building licenses, the Aquarela social interest housing project would be developed in phases on an area of 5,412.55 m² (resulting from joining several lots), with 5 towers of 31 and 32 floors, for 952 homes or apartments and a low six-storey tower for parking. The highest height of the project is 94.80 meters (corresponding to the 32 floors of a second-phase building). The project is located in the middle of an urban sector traditionally made up of two-storey buildings, and whose maximum building height allowed by local district regulations is six storeys.

The normative document issued by the Council of National Monuments in 1994 establishes that the construction site of **the Aquarela Project does not fall within the zone of influence of the San Felipe Castle**, therefore it is not the competency of the Ministry of Culture to approve or not of a project of this nature. Not belonging to this zone of influence, its study and approval was limited to the local sphere, in particular to Urban Curator No. 1 and the Mayor's Office of Cartagena, following the 2001 Territorial Management Plan (POT), which defines building norms for remaining sectors of the city. To date (2020) the POT has not been updated.

As proof of this, the Institute of Heritage and Culture of Cartagena (IPCC) -- which has among its primary missions "safeguarding the cultural heritage" of the city, and as part of its functions must "assume the management, control and sanctions of the actions or interventions that are made on the heritage in general and especially those that correspond to the interventions and architectural uses of the Historic Centre and the Periphery..." -- issued a written opinion to the architect Claudio Restrepo, responsible for the Aquarela project, reporting that block 186 in Cartagena, the site of the construction, was not located in the area of influence of the San Felipe Castle (official letter IPCC-OFI-0000652-2015, dated May 4, 2015).

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On April 4, 2017, the Minister of Culture, Mariana Garcés Córdoba, communicated the CNPC's concern for the Aquarela Project to the Mayor of Cartagena, Manuel Vicente Duque Vásquez, through official letter MC05396S2017 in which she stated, among other concerns, the following:

Regarding this project, the Ministry of Culture is mainly concerned about the height of the new buildings and their proximity to each other, and considers that, although the project is not located in the zone of influence of the castle, it would affect its surroundings, and consequently, we consider that it is inappropriate to build at that height; therefore, we hope that this situation will be reconsidered, in order to preserve the particular conditions of the location of the Castillo de San Felipe de Barajas, BICN, and its urban setting. This communiqué was never answered.

Subsequently, and despite not being the competency of the Ministry of Culture as established in the 1994 regulations approved by the CNM, and in the district's POT, Mrs. Bertha Arnedo, Director of the Institute of Heritage and Culture of Cartagena, informed



Alberto Escobar, General Director of Heritage of the Ministry of Culture, on June 17, 2016 about the developments occurring in Cartagena in relation to the construction of several apartment towers very close to the castle, which could affect its setting. She promised the IPCC would send a more detailed report to the ministry about this situation, which never arrived.

Likewise, Mrs. Consuelo Rivera Pineda, Deputy Ombudsman for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the Ombudsman's Office, sent a communication to the Ministry of Culture on 19 August 2016, where she requested that the response that would have been given to the Technical Committee of Historical and Cultural Heritage of Cartagena, related to Aquarela, be instead delivered to her. On September 20, the Ministry replied that it had not received any request from the Technical Committee.

Although the aforementioned project is located outside the zone of influence of the San Felipe Castle, the Ministry of Culture began, since then, the analysis of the technical and legal pathways aimed at the protection of this asset of cultural interest and its setting. It should be noted that the protection of the assets that make up Cartagena's heritage requires the updating of the guidelines for their management, which are prepared by the Mayor's Office and must secure the protection and conservation of these assets through a Special Plan of Management and Protection (PEMP) of the Historic Centre of Cartagena and its zone of influence. Given the delays of the district authority to put to the consideration of the Ministry of Culture and the National Council of Cultural Heritage the final documents resulting from that endeavour – ongoing for more than a decade –, and the urgency of having precise regulatory instruments, the Ministry undertook the elaboration of the PEMP of the San Felipe Castle and the Walled Enclosure in 2017. This plan seeks, among other goals, to update the measures of protection and safeguard of the buildings that are the responsibility of the National Government, a responsibility headed by the Ministry of Culture and administered by the Escuela Taller de Cartagena, according to a recently renewed contract.

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The Ministry of Culture – despite not having jurisdiction on this matter, because the works are not located within the zone of influence of the castle, as defined by the regulations of the CMN – proceeds to contact Urban Planner No. 1 of Cartagena (who issued the building permits) on 21 February 2017, through official letter MC02628S2017. On the 24th of the same month, the Ministry sends one of its specialists to carry out an inspection of the property with the head of the IPCC Heritage Division, verifying that the project was indeed outside the zone of influence, but also the impact these buildings would have on the setting of the castle.

For his part, urban planner Ronald Llamas remitted documents by means of a letter (C.U.N ° 1 - 03-99B-2017) on 2 March 2017, including, among others: the building licenses; the opinion of the IPCC that assured that block No. 186 was located outside of the zone of influence of the castle; the certificate granted by Corvivienda (Fund for Low Income Housing and District Urban Reform), dated 28 April 2015, which states that the project is classified as Social or Low Income Housing (VIS); and the Circular of 10 December 2013, signed by the Secretary of District Planning of Cartagena, Dolly González Espinosa, with the approval



of the head of the Legal Advisory Office, Jaime Ramírez Piñeres, and of advisors Ronaldo Figueroa and Iván Castro.

From the letter sent by the urban planner, the Ministry of Culture examined with special attention the following aspects of the Circular of 10 December 2013:

- The circular cites: "the maximum use of the property for the development of as many households of Social Interest Housing (VIS) or Priority Housing (VIP) as possible, taking into account the costs for this type of housing as stipulated by law."
- Based on this circular, Urban Curator No.1 granted a building license to a project in a sector where the maximum height, defined by the Land Use Plan (POT) of 2001, ranged between 4 and 6 floors, which became 32.
- Since the project is outside the area of influence of the castle, it is the responsibility of the District of Cartagena, through the IPCC, to explain how this could have happened, being that this modification of POT regulation was not approved by the City Council, as stipulated by Law 388 of 1997 (provisions for land-use planning, among other sections).

Based on the above, the Ministry of Culture approached the issue technically, finding that the zone of influence of the San Felipe Castle needs to be expanded to avoid future situations affecting the vicinity of this property, which was not sufficiently protected. Consequently, the Ministry submitted to the National Council of Cultural Heritage (CNPC), in ordinary session on 20 April 2017, the proposal for the extension of the zone of influence of the San Felipe Castle, which had been defined in 1994 by the Council of National Monuments. That same day, the CNPC, maximum advisory body on issues of cultural heritage in our country, gave a favourable opinion to the proposed expansion of the zone of influence, and, subsequently, the Ministry issued Resolution No. 1709 on 15 June 2017, published in the Official Gazette 50280 of 30 June 2017.

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In a meeting on 30 September 2017 in Cartagena, which is held monthly within the framework of the Fortifications Management Committee, the Ministry of Culture invited the Provincial Inspector of Cartagena, Guidobaldo Restrepo Flórez, who was informed that the ministry has no jurisdiction over the Aquarela Project, but that this case has raised great concern. The inspector, upon receiving this information, requested the background information and proceeded according to his purview; he promised to study the matter and recommended immediately initiating legal actions.

After informing the Inspector General's Office on 11 October 2017, and in the absence of concrete actions by the District of Cartagena to stop the construction of the project, which clearly affects the surroundings of the San Felipe Castle, the Ministry of Culture decided to pursue a **Popular Action** (one of the mechanisms for the protection of communities whose fundamental rights are been infringed upon, or will be in the future) that:

- Seeks to legally declare that the construction of the Aquarela urban project breaches the collective rights protected by article 88 of the Colombian Constitution, as indicated in literals b, d, e, f and m of article 4 of Law 472 of 1998; the action requests the immediate



suspension of the project, so that it may be adjusted to protect the San Felipe Castle, which is a National Asset of Cultural Interest.

- Likewise, the decree of precautionary measures was also requested to prevent the damage from becoming even more serious, specifically demanding the provisional suspension of the Circular of 10 December 2013 of the Secretariat of District Planning of Cartagena, of the construction permits granted to the project by Urban Planner No. 1, and of all construction activities.
- The construction is currently suspended by order of the Mayor's Office.

In conclusion, the Ministry of Culture is making all possible efforts within its reach and within the framework of Colombian legislation to guarantee that the rights to cultural heritage are not breached with projects that generate an adverse impact on the cultural attributes of Cartagena de Indias and on the relationship of the community with this heritage.

8. Regulatory analysis of the Aquarela project in 2015

The building licenses that authorized tower 1 of the Aquarela Project in block 186 of the Torices neighbourhood of Cartagena were granted in 2015 and 2016.

- In 2015: zone of influence of the castle of San Felipe defined by Resolution 043 of 1994 of the Council of National Monuments - Colcultura.
 - Block 186 was not part of the zone of influence, but it was part of the historic periphery.
 - The regulations defined national and territorial competencies for interventions in the historic centre and its zone of influence and in the historic periphery.
 - Competency of the Nation (today Ministry of Culture): approval of interventions in buildings classified under the Monumental Restoration category, bridges and other engineering works in public property. Therefore, the approval or not of a project of this nature didn't fall in the purview of the Ministry of Culture.
 - Other assigned competencies, including those pertaining to the historic periphery: local authorities.

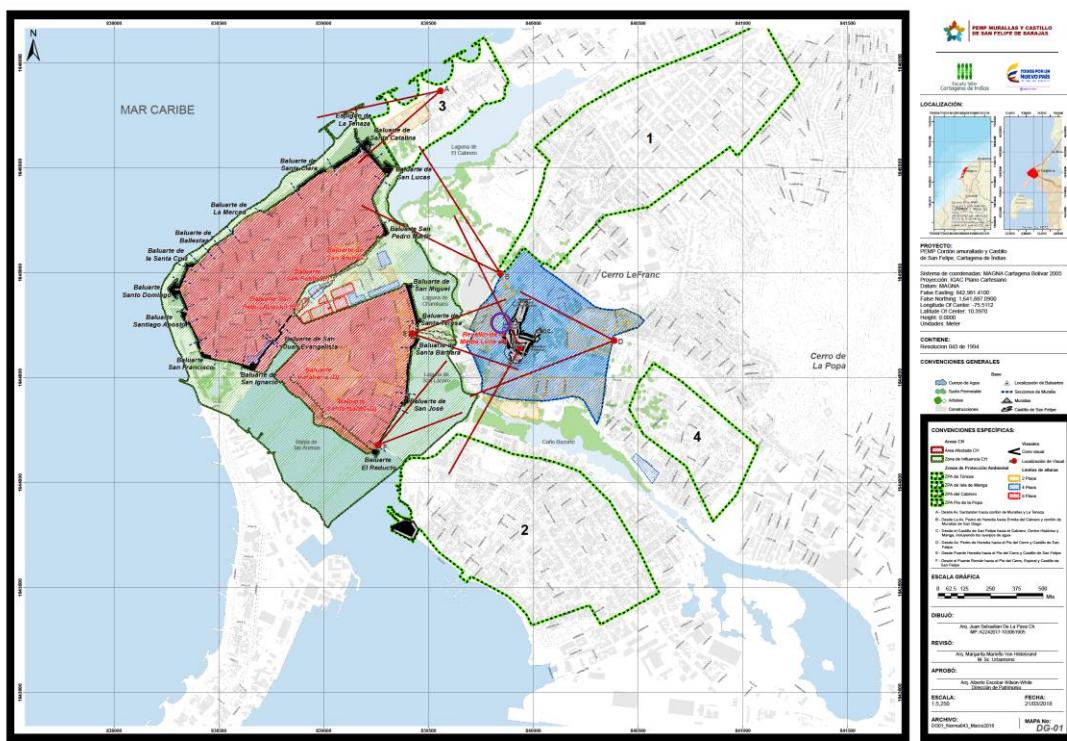
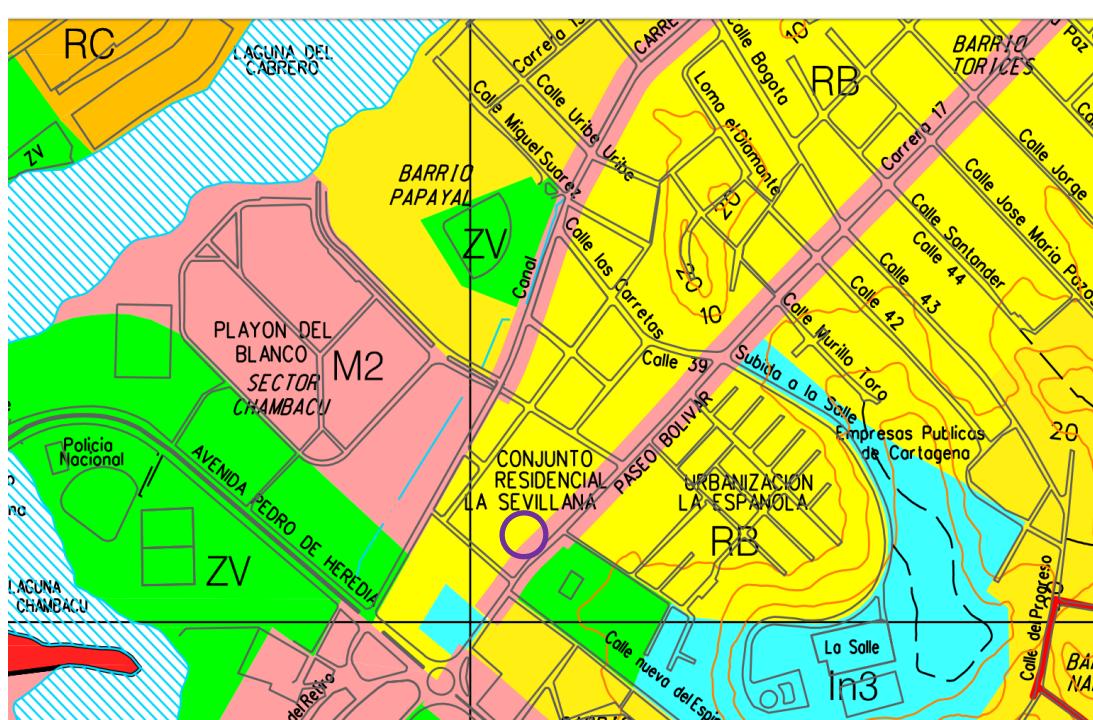


Image 10. Regulatory conditions, Resolution 043 of 1994.



Had the Ministry of Culture been consulted in 2015 about the applicable urban regulations for the development of a project in block 186, the following opinion would have been given:

- Town planning provisions: those defined in the Territorial Management Plan (POT) of Cartagena regulated in Decree 0977 of 2001, modified by Agreement 033 of 2007, understood as the planning instrument that established the urban regulations for the territory of the district.
- Generalities of the POT provisions:
 - Use (see Land Use Map - Image 11): RESIDENTIAL USE B (RB) with MIXED USE 2 strip (on Carrera 17 Paseo Bolívar).



Proyecto Aquarela

USO DEL SUELO					
CONVENCIOS TEMATI					
N I AS OCION S INUNDACION RIOS	II SUELDO URBANO ACTIVIDAD RESIDENCIAL	ACTIVIDAD MIXTA			
		RA	RESIDENCIAL A	M1	MIXTA 1 (RESIDENCIAL-COMERCIAL)
		RB	RESIDENCIAL B	M2	MIXTA 2 (INSTITUCIONAL-COMERCIAL)
		RC	RESIDENCIAL C	M3	MIXTA 3 (COMERCIAL-INSTITUCIONAL)
		RD	RESIDENCIAL D	M4	MIXTA 4 (COMERCIAL-INDUSTRIAL)
				M5	MIXTA 5 (INDUSTRIAL-COMERCIAL)
				M6	MIXTA 6 (PORTUARIO-INDUSTRIAL)

Image 11. POT/http://midas.cartagena.gov.co/web/contenidos/pdf/descargas/pot2001/planimetria/formulacion_urbana



- Mixed Use 2: regulated in table n. 7 of the POT; indicates that residential activity is compatible with other uses.
- Applicable norms: those of Type B residential use, regulated in Table No. 1 of the POT "REGULATION OF RESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY ON URBAN LAND AND EXPANSION LAND".
- According to the POT regulations for type B residential use, the maximum height allowed for block 186 is four (4) storeys.
- Regarding the conditions for the development of Social Interest Housing (VIS) in this block:

- The Cartagena POT indicated some areas for VIS development, among which block 186 is not included.
- In turn, the district authorities have declared that the POT defines in which parts of the city there is land sanctioned for the development of VIS.
- Regarding the VIS issue, the Ministry of Culture consulted the Ministry of Housing, City and Territory, and the former accepts what the latter established in April 2018 in official letter No. 2018EE0030172 of April 24, 2018 (attached).

Taking into account the regulatory framework outlined above, the licensed Aquarela Project, with towers of heights exceeding 30 storeys, goes against the regulatory provisions in force in 2015.

ACTIVIDAD MIXTA 2	
USOS	
PRINCIPAL	Institucional 3, Comercial 2
COMPATIBLE	Comercial 1 – Industrial 1 – Portuario 1 y 2 – Institucional 1 y 2 – Turístico – Residencial
COMPLEMENTARIO	Institucional 3 Portuario 4
RESTRINGIDO	Institucional 4 y Comercio 3
PROHIBIDO	Industrial 2 y 3 – Portuario 3 – Comercial 4
INTENSIDAD DEL USO COMPATIBLE	
INTENSIDAD DEL USO COMPLEMENTARIO	

Fuente: POT en MIDAS – web Alcaldía de Cartagena

Image 12. Table No. POT Cartagena.

9. Regulatory analysis of the proposed modification to the Aquarela Project in 2019

The representatives of the Aquarela Project submitted a modification proposal, which is reviewed under the urban development regulatory framework applicable today, understanding that approving the building license of an intervention project must comply with current urban regulations.

- Norm: Resolution No. 1560 of May 22, 2018 "Whereby the special management and protection plan, PEMP, of the San Felipe Castle and the Walled Enclosure is approved"; block 186 is part of the zone of influence of these Assets of National Cultural Interest, BICN (Article 6 of the PEMP)

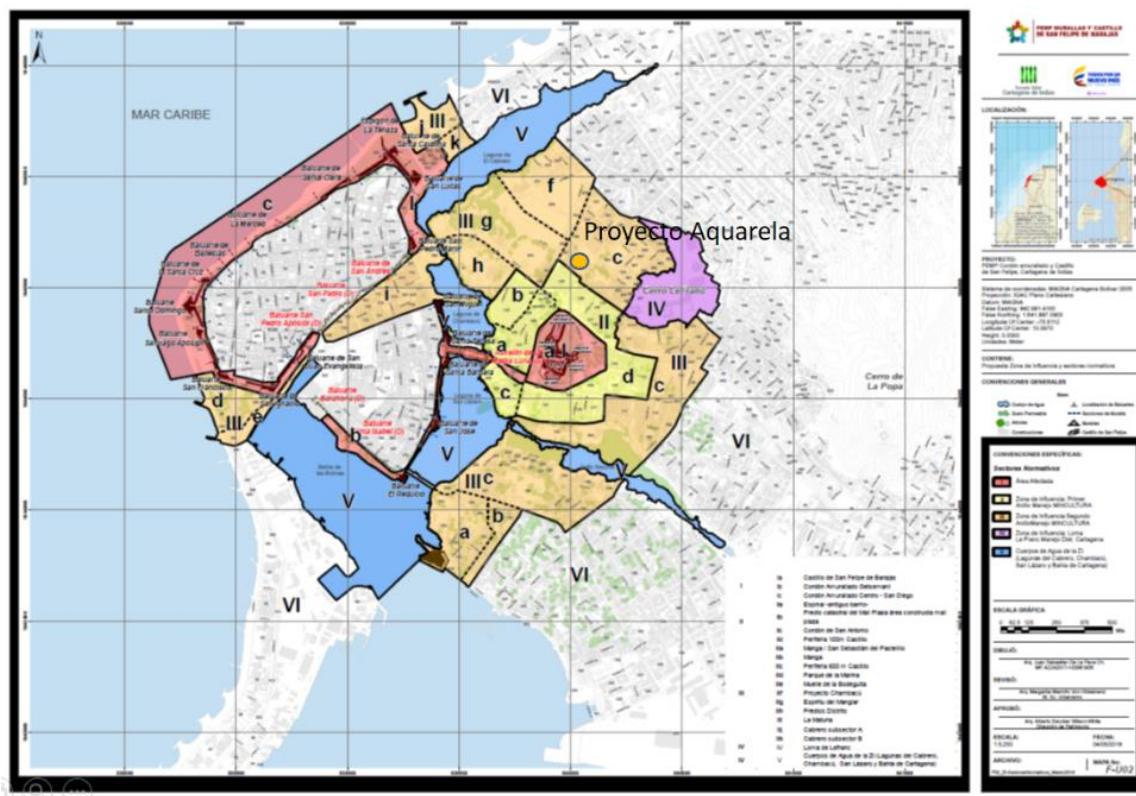


Image 13. Zone of Influence PEMP MURCA, Resolution 1560 of 2018.

- Most relevant provisions of the PEMP:
 - Interventions on properties that are in the zone influence in the modalities of new building or storey-expansion must have the authorization of the Ministry of Culture.
 - Regulatory sector block 186: III - subsector III c / Periphery 600 m from the castle.



- Urban treatment and maximum height/area allowed in the zone of influence, defined for the subsector (see table below):

SECTORIZACIÓN		NOMBRE	TRATAMIENTO URBANÍSTICO	EDIFICABILIDAD	
Sector	Subsector			Altura máxima permitida	Índice máximo de ocupación
III	III c	Periferia del castillo 600m.	Ver nota	4 pisos en máximo 18m. Altura correspondiente a la batería de San Lázaro (incluyendo la totalidad de los elementos de la cubierta, los cuartos técnicos, y las estructuras no permanentes o de carácter temporal que alteren visualmente la volumetría de la edificación)	0,7

Image 14. Regulation of Aquarela Project area, PEMP MUR CA, resolution 1560 of 2018.

The note referred to in the URBAN TREATMENT column is contained in article 15, that specifies that interventions in these zones must comply with current development regulations; that is, with the POT.

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After considering this regulatory framework, the modification plan for the Aquarela Project, which proposes five 20-storey towers, with a maximum height that exceeds 64.10 meters, does not comply with urban regulations provided by the PEMP in terms of height, and therefore it is not feasible in the terms submitted (regarding the maximum occupancy index defined by the PEMP, 0.7, it is not possible to determine whether the project would comply as this information was not specified in the documents).

It should be noted that the modification proposal that was presented by the representatives of Aquarela corresponds to the general blueprints of the project. As a result, the Ministry of Culture made its observations only about the most relevant features of the project and how they relate to the urban regulatory framework that would apply in each case (in 2015 and in 2019).

Regarding compliance with the police ruling for the restitution of public space:

It is not clear to the Ministry of Culture the way the representatives of Aquarela propose to restore public space as ordered by the district police authorities (619.59 m² according to the technical expert report - Police Inspection No. 2). The above in terms of a general analysis, it was observed in the modification proposal that, on the first floor, the facing is set back between 0.50 and 0.80 meters (depending on the point), and the same on the second floor (eliminating the first floor of apartments - second floor of the building - to increase the height of the commercial premises on



the first floor: previously the premises were 2.65 m and now they are 5.30 m); but the floors of the upper storeys were not set back, that is, the building's line has not been altered.



10. Legal actions undertaken 2017 – 2020

Popular action - By the Ministry of Culture, for the restoration of collective rights due to the affectation of the Cultural Heritage derived from the construction of the Aquarela Multifamily Project in 2017. The action is taking its due course and is currently in the evidence examination process.

Nullity action - By the Office of the Inspector General of the Nation, for the revocation of the building licenses. The action is taking its due course and is currently in its first hearing.

Police action - By the Mayor's office of Cartagena, for behaviour that affects urban integrity. The final ruling was on October 26, 2018, ordering "the restitution of public space in two-months time", and the new city administration is studying the necessary actions to comply with the restitution order.

Criminal investigation - The Office of the Attorney General of the Nation carried out an investigation to establish possible infractions to criminal law with the development of the Aquarela Project, for behaviours such as prevarication, irregular urbanization, and violation of environmental protection. This office filed charges Urban Curator No. 1 of Cartagena and the representatives of the project. This legal action is in preparatory hearing stage to begin oral proceedings.

Direct Reparation Action - The builders of the project have filed a legal suit against the Nation, naming the Ministry of Culture and Judicial Branch, and another against the District of Cartagena, claiming damages that exceed fifty thousand million pesos, derived from the suspension of the project.



11. Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)

Considering the basic characteristics of this assessment, which must contain the official name of the world heritage property, its geographical coordinates, the date of registration, the date of the report, the body or entity in charge of drafting it, its recipient, and a statement that specifies whether the report has been submitted to an external or peer evaluation, we submit the evaluation of the modifications and impacts on the attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

a. Impact on INTEGRITY

For the property, the attribute of integrity is defined thus: "Within the boundaries of the Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena, **are located all the buildings, structures and spaces necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value**. The 192.32-ha property is of sufficient size to adequately ensure the **complete representation of the features and processes that convey the property's significance**, and it does not suffer from adverse effects of development and/or neglect."

This location allowed a physical and visual communication of all the components of the fortified system, a characteristic that has maintained a homogeneous and consolidated historic landscape, allowing the complete representation of this example of military architecture to be appreciated from any point of the port.

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General adverse effects

- The general appreciation of the complex that depended on the visual connection of elements for the defence strategy of the port is altered, modifying the homogeneous line of the horizon and the visual connection of the castle and its setting, and disconnecting the fourth entrance gate to the city, which developed from the Cruz Grande de la Boquilla road, that connected the foot of San Felipe, crossing the Playón del Blanco (now El Espinal neighbourhood) to the vicinity of the San José convent.

IMPACTED ATTRIBUTE	ASSOCIATED VALUES	NATURE OF THE IMPACT	MAGNITUDE OF THE IMPACT
Integrity: Within the limits of the property are located all the buildings, structures and spaces necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value.	This location allowed a physical and visual communication of all the components of the fortified system, a characteristic that has maintained a homogeneous and consolidated historical landscape, allowing the complete representation of this example of military architecture to be appreciated from any point of the port.	*The homogenous horizon line is modified throughout the complex. *The visual connection of the Castillo and its setting is modified, disconnecting the fourth entrance gate to the city, which developed from the Cruz Grande de la Boquilla road, a road that connected from the foot of San Felipe, crossing the Playón del Blanco (now El Espinal neighborhood) and connecting to the vicinity of the San José convent. * The general appreciation of the complex, dependent on the visual connection for the defense and protection strategy of the port, is altered.	MAJOR CHANGE: PERMANENT AND IRREVERSIBLE LARGE IMPACT.

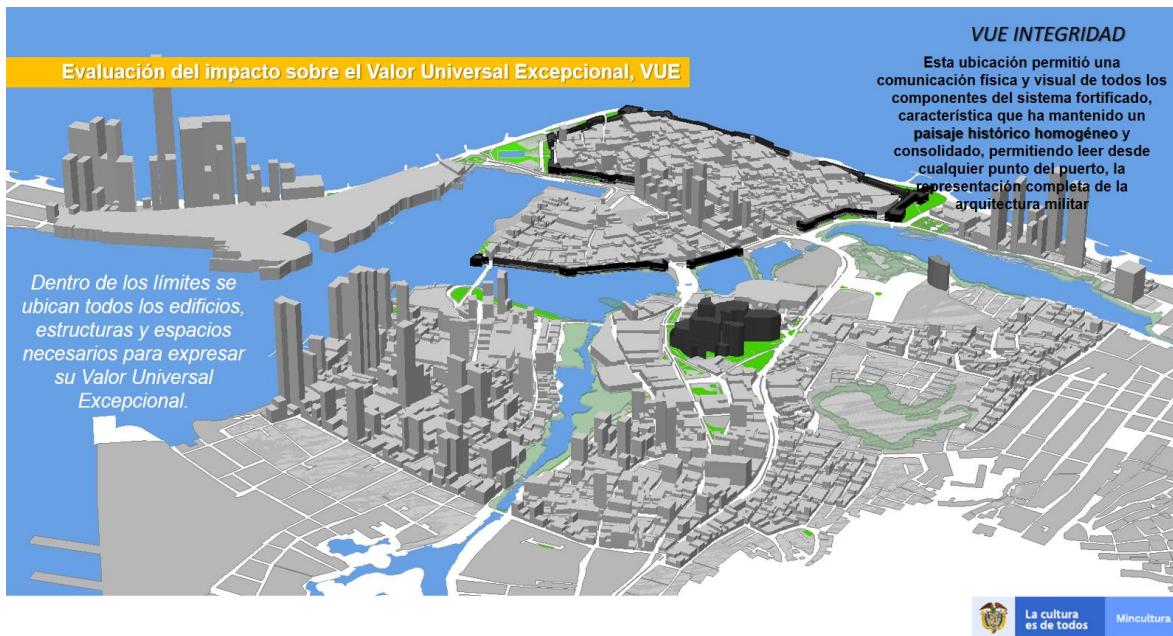
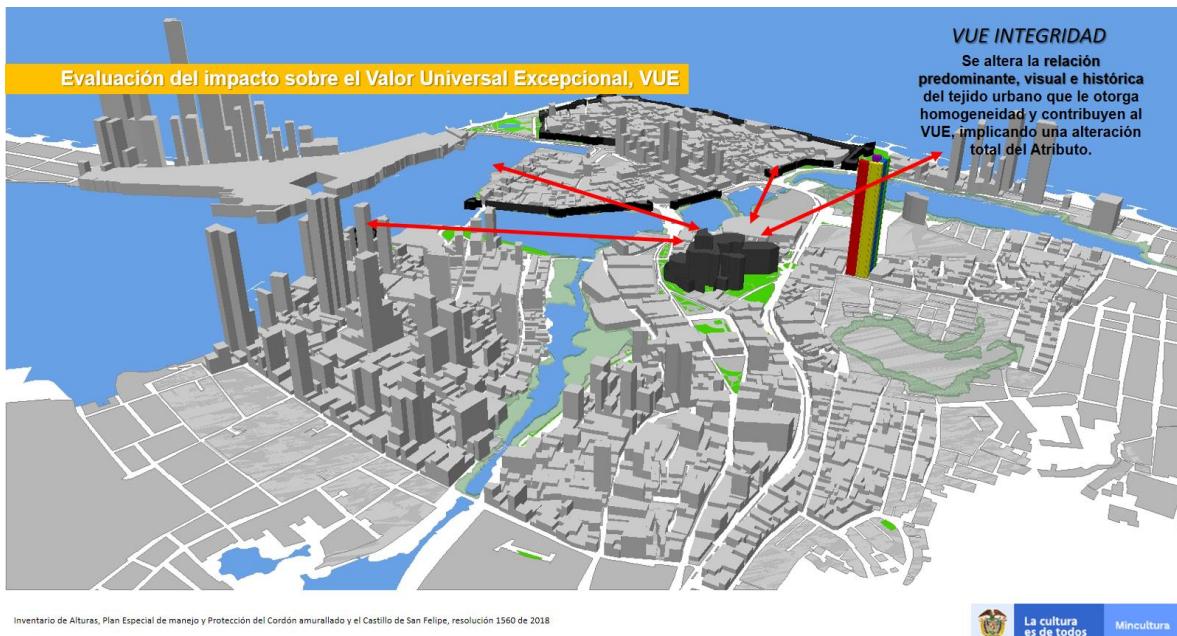


Image 15. Outstanding Universal Value, INTEGRITY.



Image 16. Current state of the Aquarela Project. Source: Directorate of Heritage, December, 2017.



Inventario de Alturas, Plan Especial de manejo y Protección del Cordon amurallado y el Castillo de San Felipe, resolución 1560 de 2018



Image 17. Visual representation of the impact on OUV Integrity with the building of the Aquarela Project.

b. Impact on AUTHENTICITY

For the complex, the attribute of authenticity is defined thus: "The components that make up the Port, Fortifications and Group of Monuments, Cartagena, are authentic in terms of location and setting, forms and designs, and materials and substance. **The property constitutes an exceptional example of Spanish military architecture of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, and the existing fortification works remain authentic examples of some of the most important military engineers of this period**, including Juan Bautista (Giovanni Battista) Antonelli, Juan de Herrera y Sotomayor, Antonio de Arévalo, Ignacio Sala and Juan Bautista MacEvans."

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This attribute represents **the balance of social, cultural and commercial activities that make up and flourish under the fortified landscape, which have coexisted since the 16th century**, guaranteeing the conservation of the tangible and intangible living heritage. Impact

Adverse effects

- The Aquarela Project will bring an additional burden on the sector, on public services, mobility and commerce, including new social dynamics to a neighbourhood that is not prepared to handle large housing projects.



IMPACTED ATTRIBUTE	ASSOCIATED VALUES	NATURE OF THE IMPACT	MAGNITUDE OF THE IMPACT
Authenticity: the antiquity, authorship, constitution and state of conservation of the property.	It represents the balance of social, cultural and commercial activities that make up and flourish under the fortified landscape, which have coexisted since the 16th century, guaranteeing the conservation of the tangible and intangible living heritage..	* Increase in the demand for public service infrastructure *Change in the dynamics among institutional, commercial and residential activities in the setting. *Change in the use of residential or religious buildings to meet the demand of commercial tourism	MODERATE CHANGE: PERMANENT AND IRREVERSIBLE LARGE IMPACT

VUE AUTENTICIDAD**Evaluación del impacto sobre el Valor Universal Excepcional, VUE**

Esta característica representa el equilibrio de las actividades sociales, culturales y comerciales que conforman y constituyen el paisaje fortificado, las cuales han coexistido desde el siglo XVI, garantizando la conservación



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Image 18. Outstanding Universal Value, AUTHENTICITY.



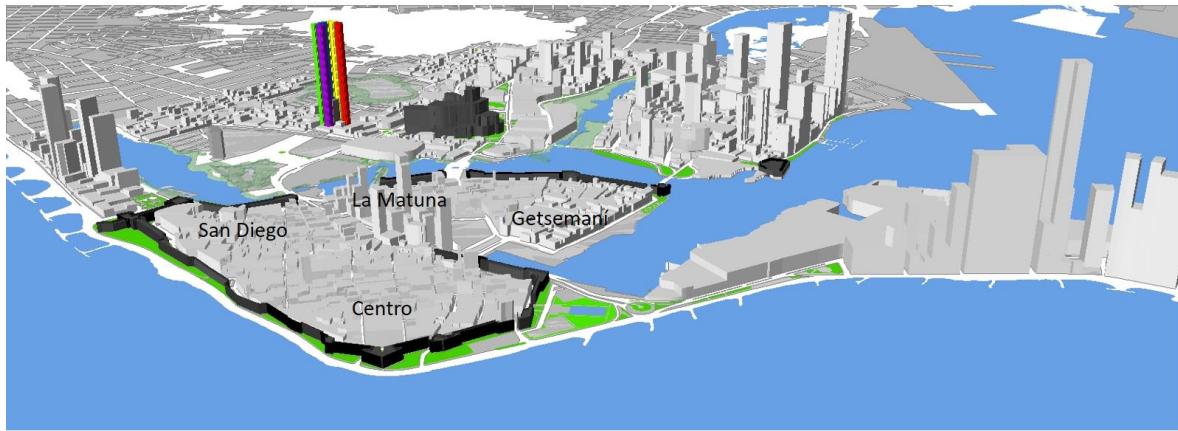
Image 19. Visual representation of the impact on OUV Integrity with the building of the Aquarela Project.



VUE AUTENTICIDAD

Evaluación del impacto sobre el Valor Universal Excepcional, VUE

Modificación del equilibrio de las actividades sociales y comerciales que conforman el paisaje fortificado y han coexistido desde los siglos XVI.



Inventario de Alturas, Plan Especial de manejo y Protección del Cordón amurallado y el Castillo de San Felipe, resolución 1560 de 2018



Image 20. Visual representation of the impact on OUV Authenticity with the building of the Aquarela Project.

c. Conclusion of the HIA

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The assessment of the beneficial and adverse impacts of the project on the attributes that sustain the OUV of the property, shows the magnitude of the change that the construction of the towers would bring to the surroundings of the castle and its relationship with the city, and that the resulting impact would be irreversible.

Value of the Heritage Property	BENEFICIAL IMPACT				
	No change	Negligible change	Minor change	Moderate change	Major change
OUV Attributes	SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT OR OVERALL IMPACT (EITHER ADVERSE OR BENEFICIAL)				
Authenticity: the antiquity, authorship, constitution and state of conservation of the property.	Does not apply to the fortified landscape				
Integrity: Within the limits of the property are located all the buildings, structures and spaces necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value.					
Degree of the impact	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/Very Large	Very Large



Value of the Heritage Property	ADVERSE IMPACT				
	No change	Negligible change	Minor change	Moderate change	Major change
OUV Attributes	SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT OR OVERALL IMPACT (EITHER ADVERSE OR BENEFICIAL)				
Authenticity: the antiquity, authorship, constitution and state of conservation of the property.				Change in the balance of social and commercial activities that make up the fortified landscape and have coexisted since the 16th century causing a large impact on the attribute.	
Integrity: Within the limits of the property are located all the buildings, structures and spaces necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value.					The historic visual relationship of the urban landscape that conveys unity and sustains the OUV has been fragmented, causing a very large impact on the attribute.
Degree of the impact	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/Very Large	Very Large

Integrity is the attribute that would receive the greatest impact, since it contains the necessary elements that express the Outstanding Universal Value of the site as a fortified complex located in unique geographical conditions.

As for **authenticity**, the impact is large as well, taking into account the effect that the additional burden could have on neighbourhood life and the social and economic dynamics of the sector.



12. Conclusions

a. General

The military heritage complex is one of the best preserved and most complete in Latin America and represents the evolution of Spanish military engineering in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. The Aquarela Project has an adverse physical impact (OUV Integrity) due to the alteration of the landscape, and an impact on the social and touristic dynamics (OUV Authenticity) that take place in its setting.

The conditions of urban integration (height, density, mobility, environmental quality, architectural and visual language, among others) of any element that implies the modification of the urban characteristics of a heritage site, must be assumed as a challenge. For its correct management today and in the future, the criteria of planned and sustainable development have to be adequately integrated with heritage preservation actions, thereby meeting the most relevant UNESCO guidelines, and balancing the development and the history of the city.

The social development processes that can become a means for equality of opportunity must be approached in an articulated manner by all entities that are responsible for the preservation of the country's historical memory, in order to guarantee free access to all citizens and to foster cities that do not irreparably alter their heritage for future generations. It is necessary to maintain the balance of the growth and development of the city with sustainability and the protection and furthering of community values and the collective interest.

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b. Particular to the OUV

The assessment of the impact of the Aquarela Project on the attributes that sustain the OUV, shows an adverse effect on the unity of the historic landscape, and given that the OUV is not negotiable and its deterioration could lead the property to be declared in danger, the practical guidelines for the application of this section of the World Heritage Convention should be carefully analysed in case the criteria are met.

(...)⁴

Guidelines for the inscription of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger

177. In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the Committee may inscribe a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger when the following requirements are met:

- a) the property under consideration is on the World Heritage List;**
- b) the property is threatened by serious and specific danger;**

⁴ Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, 2005.



c) major operations are necessary for the conservation of the property;
d) assistance under the Convention has been requested for the property; the Committee is of the view that its assistance in certain cases may most effectively be limited to messages of its concern, including the message sent by inscription of a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger and that such assistance may be requested by any Committee member or the Secretariat.

Criteria for inscription of a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger

178. A World Heritage property - as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention - can be inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger by the Committee when it finds that the condition of the property corresponds to at least one of the criteria in either of the two cases described below.

179. In the case of cultural properties:

a) **ASCERTAINED DANGER** - The property is faced with specific and proven imminent danger, such as:

- i) serious deterioration of materials;
- ii) serious deterioration of structure and/or ornamental features;
- iii) serious deterioration of architectural or town planning coherence;
- iv) serious deterioration of urban or rural space, or the natural environment;
- v) significant loss of historical authenticity;
- vi) important loss of cultural significance.

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b) **POTENTIAL DANGER** - The property is faced with threats which could have deleterious effects on its inherent characteristics. Such threats are, for example:

- i) modification of juridical status of the property diminishing the degree of its protection;
- ii) lack of conservation policy;
- iii) threatening effects of regional planning projects;
- iv) threatening effects of town planning;
- v) outbreak or threat of armed conflict;
- vi) gradual changes due to geological, climatic or other environmental factors.

In this sense and according to the severity of the change in the setting of the castle and its relationship with the city, the state party must develop an immediate mitigation strategy to maintain the attributes, remembering that "Authenticity refers to the way in which the attributes convey the OUV, and integrity refers to the fact that the attributes that convey the OUV still exist in the good standing and are neither impaired nor threatened."⁵

The project contributes to the gradual deterioration that is evident in the city due to commercial tourism, real estate pressure and the displacement of daily life activities from the historic landscape.

⁵ Guidance on heritage impact assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties. ICOMOS, 2011.



c. Institutional

National Intersectoral Committee for World Heritage

The National Intersectoral Committee for World Heritage, CIPM, was created by decree 2406 of 2005 and its main function, in addition to proposing and evaluating new proposals for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List, is to act as a mediator between UNESCO, the National Government and Territorial Entities to foster the management of cultural and natural heritage assets. This Committee is made up of the Minister of Culture (who chairs it), the Minister of Foreign Relations; of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development and the director of the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History.

- In the ordinary session of March 14, 2018 the National Intersectoral Committee for World Heritage received a presentation about the Aquarela Project and the legal actions that have been filed; the minutes of this session concluded: "The full Committee ruled against irregularities in project approval and non-compliance with building norms, especially when it comes, as in this case, to issues that are important, and, being of national interest, constitute state matters, and where procedures that can only be described as so many manifestations of corruption are seen in background. The Committee lent its support to the determinations that the Ministry of Culture has taken to this day, and to those that it will take in the future in this regard"⁶
- In the ordinary session of October 18, 2018 of the National Intersectoral Committee for World Heritage, the Heritage Impact Assessment was presented, and the Committee stated that in "... accordance with the methodology Established by the International Council on Monuments and Sites in January 2011, titled 'Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties', the following are the impacts that the Aquarela project would have on Outstanding Universal Value of the complex: the authenticity value (antiquity, authorship, constitution of the property, form and state of conservation) 'would undergo moderate changes, since the connections between the elements that make up the fortified landscape and contribute to the OUV are modified, which implies an alteration of the attribute'. Integrity (environmental, urban, physical and sociocultural contexts, as well as representativeness) "would undergo a major change, given the fragmentation of the historic visual relationship of the urban fabric that gives it homogeneity and contributes to the Outstanding Universal Value, which implies a total alteration of the attribute". The fact that 'the project is not linked to the fortified landscape' is also highlighted. Thus, if the project remains standing and is completed, the walled enclosure of Cartagena would be placed on the UNESCO List of World Heritage in Danger."⁷

⁶ Minutes N.1 of 2018. National Intersectoral Committee for World Heritage, ordinary session of March 14, 2018.

⁷ Minutes N.3 of 2018. National Intersectoral Committee for World Heritage, ordinary session of October 18, 2018.



National Council of Cultural Heritage (CNPC)

Law 1185 of 2008 establishes that the National Council of Cultural Heritage (CNPC), the highest advisory collegiate body assisting the national government with matters related to the cultural, tangible and intangible heritage of the country. The CNPC is composed of the Minister of Culture or her delegate; the Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism or his delegate; the Minister of Housing, City and Territory or his delegate; the Dean of Arts of the National University of Colombia, Bogotá campus; the President of the Colombian Academy of History or his delegate; the President of the Colombian Academy of the Language or his delegate; the President of the Colombian Society of Architects or his delegate; a representative of the universities that have undergraduate or graduate programmes related to cultural heritage; three leading experts in the field of cultural heritage, appointed by the Minister of Culture; the Director of the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History or his delegate; the Director of the Caro y Cuervo Institute or his delegate and the Director of the General Archive of the Nation or his delegate. The Director of Heritage of the Ministry of Culture exercises the technical secretariat of the Council.⁸

- In the session of December 20, 2018, the Heritage Impact Assessment was presented before the National Council of Cultural Heritage. The members of the council fully endorsed and supported the actions that the State Party has taken to mitigate the adverse impact of the Aquarela Project, highlighting the importance of enforcing existing urban regulations, given that this military heritage complex is one of the best preserved and most complete in Latin America, representing the evolution of Spanish military engineering in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Likewise, the advisory body concludes that the impact is adverse in all areas, from the architectural viewpoint, due to the alteration of the landscape structure of the property, to the institutional repercussions it may carry, due to the negative spill over on the relations with a global entity and several institutions at the national and local level; finally to the social and tourist dynamics that develop around the promotion and dissemination of heritage.

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d. Urbanistic

- The Aquarela Project did not comply in 2015 with the urban regulations in force at that time.
- The proposed modification of the Aquarela Project does not comply with current urban regulations (2019).
- Therefore, the Ministry of Culture does not consider viable the proposal to modify the Aquarela project submitted by its representatives in January 2019 viable.

⁸ Decree 1080 of 2015, Article 2.3.2.1. *Constitution of the National Council of Cultural Heritage*.



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We thank the recently restructured ICOMOS Colombia organization, which has been nothing but supportive and willing to help with all aspects of the management of the site.

We thank all the members of the National Heritage Council, who in a fair and serene way listened and gave their conclusions and recommendations aimed at strengthening this assessment.

The Institute of Anthropology and History of Colombia and its director who every day reminds us that heritage goes beyond the physical limits defined in the regulations.

The Colombian Society of architects, its president and representatives, who in multiple settings have reiterated the importance of the fortified system as one of the most exceptional landscapes in the Caribbean (<http://sociedadcolombianadearquitectos.org/edificio-de-aquarela-debe-ser-demolido-sociedad-colombiana-de-arquitectos/>)

The De la Salle University and the architect William Pasuy, who, within the framework of the fourth International conference for reflection on cultural heritage 2017, dedicated to the topic “contemporary interventions in territories with history”, opened a space for dialogue between stakeholders of different origins.

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