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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Bureau of the World Heritage Committee
Sixteenth Ordinary Session

UNESCO Headquarters, 6 - 10 July 1992
Room XVI

Item 4 of the Provisional Agenda:

MONITORING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL WORLD
HERITAGE PROPERTIES AND RELATED TECHNICAL PROBLEMS

1. At its fifteenth session, the Secretariat informed the World Heritage Committee that some of the reports prepared within the framework of monitoring of the state of conservation of cultural properties undertaken with the co-operation of the coordinator of the Action Plan for Safeguarding Historic Mediterranean Sites protected by the Barcelona Convention, needs to be transmitted to national authorities for their comments. Since the official responses which are awaited have not yet been received, the text in this document will have to be submitted once again to the Committee, incorporating additional information which could be received by the Secretariat before December 1992.

2. Abu Mena (Egypt)

The site of Abu Mena was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979. ICOMOS subsequently decided that its inclusion was justified under criterion (iv). In 1988, the questionnaire relating to the *Updating of Information on Cultural Properties inscribed on the World Heritage List* was sent in respect of the site, but no reply was received.

The site lies in the Maryut desert to the west of the Nile Delta and covers an area of 1 km². It comprises monastic buildings which were erected from the beginning of the third century AD onwards around the tomb of Saint Menas, which became an important pilgrimage centre, notably in the fourth, fifth and sixth centuries AD (churches, baptisteries, basilicas, monks' cells, lay buildings). The site at present has not been cleared

to any great extent and is not very well defined. It has been invaded by sand and has deteriorated through lack of maintenance and because of collapse of the fabric, which lies scattered about.

The problems encountered are of three types:

(1) The state of the fabric and restoration work. At present, there are few clearly-defined features on the site. The best-preserved remains (the Basilica) are no more than 3 metres high. Some restoration work was carried out in the past, as can be very clearly ascertained on the walls. The ancient buildings are made of very powdery and fragile blocks of local sandstone, formerly covered with plaques of rich marble which came from different areas round the whole of the Mediterranean (a corpus is now being put together with the German Institute in Cairo, Peter Grossman). This marble has disappeared, leaving the buildings very vulnerable. Old restoration work had consisted in literally "coating" the blocks with cement. This restoration work has been stopped but it cannot be undone (attempts made to remove the coating led to the stone work being destroyed with the removal of the cement). The problem of the preservation of the stone is still uninvolved and, in addition, fire in former times has made the building material even more unstable and vulnerable. Another method of so-called restoration was quite simply to replace the damaged stones by new ones. A way of consolidating this material must urgently be found. Present opinion is that more restoration work than excavation is urgently needed at the site. Excavations are being carried out by the German Institute in Cairo (October to January) and by the Organization of Egyptian Antiquities, in the spring, at the more recently started excavation of the village, which had economic links with the pilgrimage site three kilometres away.

Another type of building material used is raw brick, in the past covered with three to four coatings of mortar and plaster, the last of which was often painted. To preserve them, they have to be removed and the brick walls therefore have to be stripped of their protective coat, thus making them vulnerable to the slightest wind or rain. Protection in the form of a roof would be inadequate, since the assaults of the climate come through wind and sand. Thought needs to be given to this and a solution rapidly found, otherwise the site will inevitably be lost.

(2) The environment. Since 1985 the desert has been gradually transformed into an agricultural area. This has been provided with water distribution networks. To avoid water-related problems, the Organization of Antiquities has put in a drainage system. It has also classified a very large area of 2,500 ha around the Basilica as an archaeological zone in order initially to limit the spread of agriculture. The water table is rising, however, and it is estimated that in ten years the site will be covered with water. Thought should be given to this as a matter of urgency.

(3) The Monastery of Saint Menas. Since 1959, a modern monastery has been built just outside the site and has continued to grow and expand. It is surrounded by a large and hideous-looking protective wall and is, in addition, contributing to the damage suffered by the site in the sense that, being devoted to the cult of Saint Menas, it attracts visitors (running to many thousands at weekends, plus 300 coaches). The largest number come on the Feast of Saint Menas, with 50 000 visitors/pilgrims who spread all over the site, quite heedless of its archaeology. The fact that the monastery's superiors regularly call for the in situ reconstruction of the Basilica of Saint Menas above his tomb also adds to the disregard shown for the historic and archaeological nature of the site.

For these reasons, the site was recently fenced off and closed to the public, although it is still open to anyone who asks to visit it.

3. Roman and Romanesque Monuments of Arles (France)

The Roman and Romanesque Monuments of Arles were inscribed on the World Heritage List under criteria (ii) and (iv) in 1981. The amphitheatre, the columns in the Place du Forum, the remains of Constantine's Palace, the Roman theatre, the church of St Trophime, the mediaeval buildings of Montmajour Abbey, the church of St Honorat and the cemetery of the Alyscamps were classified as historical monuments as long ago as 1840. In addition, the old district of Arles was classified as a safeguarded sector by the French Decree of 9 August 1966.

The municipality is making a direct contribution to the conservation work being undertaken. It promoted a sponsorship operation by the World Monuments Fund, which is helping to finance the work under a programme drawn up in conjunction with the Ministry of Culture. This contribution chiefly concerns the church of St Trophime of Arles.

Continuous action is being taken to limit atmospheric pollution and road traffic and to provide protection against pigeons. The work now being carried out concerns more particularly the following Roman and Romanesque buildings in Arles.

Major work has been done by the State and the town on the Alyscamps since 1982, beginning with the restoration of the openings, façades, the crypt and the chapel of St Genesius. Subsequent work will involve cleaning the nave and the side-aisles and putting in sheaths for piping. A plan to put in electricity has been submitted but has not yet been included in the programme. The architect in chief of the historical monuments service has been asked to carry out a preliminary study for the overall treatment of the interior, which will principally involve the restoration of the chapels and their decoration.

A study concerning the restoration of the cryptoporticus was submitted in July 1991. As a result of persistent seepage of water into the galleries and the resulting problems, it is proposed to keep the construction dry by covering the arches and draining the water off at the sides into the sewers. At the same time, improvements might be made for the reception and movement of visitors. An initial section of work should be carried out in 1992.

A major campaign to restore the church of Saint Trophime was launched in 1987, exclusively concerning the west front and the restoration of the portal. The work was scheduled to last four years and should end in 1992. The bell-tower of the church was restored in 1991. Test drillings have been made in the cloisters. The outstanding nature of the cloisters, their present condition and the damage they have suffered call for rapid action to be taken if they are not to disappear. No plans have yet been made for their consolidation, or for the continuation of the work on the façades, roofing and interior of the church.

In 1987, the eastern part of the caldarium of the Thermae was made a protected area in order to preserve the remains of a bath from water seepage. In December 1989, a study was submitted for the consolidation of the only mediaeval wall still standing, which is at present being shored up. The proposed work aims to underpin the foundations with micro-piles and consolidate the upper part.

Over the past ten years or so, various works have been carried out to solve the problems of consolidation, enclosure, equipment and visitor reception encountered in the Abbey of Montmajour. The work was finally completed in 1991 (restoration, roofing of the church of Saint Benoît). At the same time, a great mass of ruins and debris was cleared away to reveal the buildings of the monastery of Saint Maur beneath. The authorities are continuing the policy of rehabilitation, consolidation and reuse of the entire Abbey. It is planned in 1991 to protect the upper parts of the monastery of Saint Maur from water seepage and to improve reception facilities on the ground floor. No plans have been made for the chapel of Sainte Croix and the monastery of Saint Pierre.

Work undertaken to restore the seats of the amphitheatre should serve as a model. No study or work is planned for the amphitheatre itself as consolidation, prevention of water seepage and renovation require too high a level of financing to be envisaged at present.

4. Delos (Greece)

Delos was inscribed on the World Heritage List under criteria (ii), (iii), (iv) and (vi) in 1990. The site is protected by the Greek law 5351/32 on Antiquities.

(1) The principal factors responsible for damage to the monuments of Delos are the strong northerly wind, humidity and the sea. Statics presents no problem but problems do exist with the preservation of the frescoes, and salt deposits on the mosaics and marbles. The monuments in Delos are in a very poor condition because, although excavations have continued for over a century (mainly by the French School of Athens), little has been done about their conservation. For many years now, and more particularly since 1984, the Department of Antiquities of the Cyclades has been implementing a policy of preservation and restoration work. Some houses have been roofed in order to protect mosaics and frescoes e.g. the House of Hermes, the House of the Trident and the Hostelry; walls have been consolidated in the Agora of Italians; casts have been made of statues and the originals moved for safe keeping to the site museum, and mosaics have been restored and replaced. The Ministry of Culture is financing the preservation and restoration work. The French School of Athens stopped carrying out excavations two years ago, concentrating on examining the material with a view to publication. It has also taken responsibility for the restoration, by anastylosis, of a building in the Sanctuary of Apollo.

(2) At present, restoration work is being carried out on:

(a) The House of the Lake, to the north of the site, a fine representative example of Delian architecture from the Hellenistic Period: the cistern in the courtyard of the house had been filled by debris from the house itself. Excavation of the cistern revealed fragments of columns and well curb-stones in marbles characteristic of Tinos and Paros. They are now being reassembled.

(b) The House of the Comedians, also of characteristically Delian architecture, still has some remains of the first floor, which are now being assembled and put back in place by anastylosis evocative of the upper floors and balconies decorated with triglyphs. The painted panels with which it was decorated have, on the other hand, been removed for exhibition in the museum. The House will be described with help of instructional panels.

(c) Other buildings, on which restoration work had been carried out long ago, require further action to be taken, removing the old restoration work (1925) that has crumbled or is crumbling, like the reinforced cement in the Monument of the Poseidoniasts. In this monument, a systematic operation to remove and replace the floors in situ is now being carried out. After systematically noting the lay-out of the floors, stone by stone, the principle is then to remove them, lay a screed and put them back in place.

(d) Some sound restoration work was carried in 1990 on the Minoe Fountain, whose central column was reassembled, thus enabling the architecture and function of the monument to be understood as well as providing an attractive ornamental pond for the visitor.

(e) Maintenance, weeding and cleaning is carried out regularly, although the permanent team on the spot is limited to six people throughout the year who are responsible for the restoration work, maintenance and, even, excavations. The electrification of the island in July 1991 provided the opportunity to carry out excavations in the trenches, and discoveries were made (a road with a tavern and a house at the side) which had to be directed and supervised, leading to the temporary suspension of ongoing restoration work in the House of the Lake.

(f) Six people are responsible for looking after the 5 hectare site and its museum. During the season, from May to October, there are about one thousand tourists every day, staying from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. (the times of arrival and departure of the boats). It is common to see the people showing no regard for the remains by walking on the walls, unbalancing statues and taking bits of the mosaics, frescoes and marbles, and they cannot be stopped with so small a staff. A number of houses, a little distance from the museum are closed to the public because the curators cannot be available to open them.

(g) In 1991, the library of the Archaeological Association in Athens published a complete review of the restoration work (N° 114) with photographs (in Greek, with a French translation by the Atelier du Patrimoine in Marseille).

5. The Archaeological Site of Delphi (Greece)

The archaeological site of Delphi was inscribed on the World Heritage List under criteria (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (vi) in 1987. It is protected by Law N° 5351/32 relating to Greek Antiquities. None the less, this great pan-Hellenic sanctuary is threatened by a large number of human and natural factors.

The site lies in an area of seismic activity. Since the last earthquake in 1981, the University of Athens has installed a seismograph which records information on tremors and studies it. The site also suffers from damage caused by stones splitting in winter. Many studies have been carried out on the problems caused by the climatic conditions. Since the beginning of the century, the French School of Athens has reassembled and restored many monuments, and following studies of stonework kept in storage, other projects for the piecing together of buildings are being implemented. An example of this is the Treasury of the Marseillais Plans for restoration work are initially submitted to the Governing Board of the Greek Archaeology Department.

Delphi is also one of the most visited sites in the world, with a million visitors every year. The stream is constant, and causes actual erosion of the stones. Measures have been taken to prevent the visitors walking on the ruins. The path is marked out by ropes, which discourages the public from entering the buildings. The upper part of the site, around the Temple of Apollo, is out of bounds and so is the area around the Theatre.

This part of the site is well and truly closed and very closely guarded. The situation is different in the lower part of the site, notably around Tholos and the Treasury of the Marseillais, where visitors are not supervised and have free access to the buildings. Less care is devoted to upkeep in this part of the site. True, it is visited less as it is farther away from the traditional itinerary.

6. The Temples of Ggantija (Malta)

The megalithic temples of Ggantija, on the island of Gozo, were inscribed on the World Heritage List under criterion (iv). At the national level, they are protected by the 1925 Law on the Protection of Antiquities. This complex of temples is one of the best preserved in Malta, and is a prehistoric masterpiece (3000 BC).

The temples are well-preserved in general, since, unlike most of Malta's monuments, their walls are made of hard coral limestone. Only the small inner walls and the ornamentation, altars and paving stones are made of very soft globigerina limestone.

The preservation of Ggantija poses problems because of structural defects rather than because of any difficulties with stone conservation. As the temples were built in a flat and bare agricultural area, they are not protected by any natural features or by artificial structures. The outer walls, built of huge blocks, are up to 8 metres high in parts. Some of them were on the point of collapse and were braced by steel bars in 1936. Some stones have been replaced and reinforced, sometimes using cement. Generally speaking, it would be advisable to remove the old supports and reinforce the blocks which are in danger of falling. If they did fall, this could lead to the destruction of the building and would also be a danger to visitors. The decorations on the altars and inner walls, made of globigerina, have practically disappeared, eroded by humidity. Some sculptures have been removed and deposited in the Archaeological Museum in Valetta and replaced on the site by cast copies. The altar in the little temple has been reconstructed, and altar in the large temple has been set up again.

The museums authority, responsible for the site, is considering extending the archaeological zone. This at present is limited just to the temples, which are surrounded by a wire fence at a distance of a few dozen metres, in order to enlarge the protective zone and prevent new buildings being put up in the immediate vicinity.

7. The Amphitheatre of El-Djem (Tunisia)

The amphitheatre of El-Djem was inscribed on the World Heritage List under criteria (iv) and (vi) in 1979. Its size makes one of the largest theatres (148 m x 122 m) of the Roman world. The site has been classified as a historical monument under Tunisian law since 26 January 1893. Only the large amphitheatre dating from the third century AD has been inscribed on the World Heritage List, the other two older ones have not been taken into account. A 1920 decree established a building-free zone with a radius of 300 m around the amphitheatre, with its centre at the point of intersection of the two axes of the amphitheatre. A 1978 decree laid down a development plan for El-Djem.

The problems which have arisen concerning the observance of these legal provisions are as follows:

(1) Disregard of the 300 m radius. In order to make the site pay, the municipality has built a commercial centre all round the amphitheatre, where shops, now demolished, used to stand. The Arab-Andalusian style architecture, clashes with the local traditional architecture, which is low-structured and unassuming, and literally surrounds a good half of the amphitheatre. The municipality plans to extend the centre to the east. Only lack of funds has brought work to a standstill. The shopping centre was built with the proceeds from entry tickets to the amphitheatre. This represents a very large sum, which is paid to the Ministry of Tourism and made available to the architect responsible for building the centre. Quite apart from the fact that it is illegal, given the distance of 300 m that should be observed, this building openly jars with the spirit of the amphitheatre, which needs open space round it and is now ringed around in a way which is spatially and culturally inappropriate. In the light of the criteria mentioned above, it also detracts from the authenticity of the place.

The second stage of the work ringing the amphitheatre should not be completed, and if the demolition of the shops cannot be envisaged, plans should be made to plant a belt of trees to hide them.

(2) In the amphitheatre itself, tiers have been constructed over a number of years with the remains of ancient tiers in order to make seats for performances and festivals of traditional and classical music which take place every year. The first row has been rebuilt. No more should now be built as this completely alters the site and is equivalent to a reconstruction. It also enables too many people to attend performances (thus, of course, serving its purpose), thereby endangering the preservation of the building.

(3) The nature of the site has also been altered over the last two seasons by the positioning, right in the middle of the arena of the amphitheatre, of a stage made of resin. It is

a solid and permanent structure (although said to be temporary) which remains in place all year round. It is used for concerts and obviously has no archaeological significance in relation to the amphitheatre. It shows monuments of this type in a false light and it would be desirable to have it removed in the name of authenticity.

Actual restoration work on the amphitheatre has been successfully completed, and in most cases it has been possible to re-use existing blocks to overcome the lack of materials. Permanent maintenance and consolidation work is being carried out. Work is now taking place on the underground galleries which are being strengthened. Consideration is being given to putting on a permanent exhibition, in a small site museum, about the games which used to be held in the amphitheatre and about the amphitheatre itself.

8. The Punic City of Kerkuane and its Necropolis (Tunisia)

The Punic City of Kerkuane was inscribed on the World Heritage List under criterion (iii) in 1985, and its necropolis (Erg el Ghazuani), in 1986. Kerkuane is a site that is unique in the Mediterranean. This Punic town, which has been totally preserved with its walls, houses and lay-out, was founded in about the sixth century BC, and abandoned about 250 BC. It affords a unique testimony to Phoenician and Punic architecture and town planning.

The site is nevertheless in great danger because of its geographical position. The walls, built sheer above the shore and the cliff, are subjected to erosion by the sea wind and to the effects of spray and waves. Over a period of many years, a permanent maintenance team of workers, technicians, an architect and an archaeologist have been building and consolidating a "barrage". Their principal concern is the construction and permanent repair of this retaining wall. In order to preserve and secure it, consideration is being given to whether a wall could not be built a little way out to sea in order to break the waves before they reach and batter the shore.

At the site itself, although the local team is small, it is carrying out maintenance on the parts that have been restored and is ensuring that the site is presented to best advantage, in particular by seeing to the site museum and the garden. The garden contributes to the general pleasantness of the surroundings and is appreciated by the visiting public, whether local people or tourists. The excavations have been brought to a temporary halt because of lack of finance and staff. Excavations are being carried out very slowly, within the context of student training, in the area of the South Gate. The necropolis has been fenced and a caretaker's house built so that it can be permanently guarded.

9. The Medina of Sousse (Tunisia)

The Medina of Sousse was inscribed on the World Heritage List under criteria (iii), (iv) and (v) in 1988. It is an authentic architectural complex covering an area of 32 hectares. Its economic and domestic life has remained more or less intact, and it has historic monuments of fine architectural quality dating from the eighth century AD inside very well preserved ninth-century walls.

From the legal point of view, the Medina comprises public property belonging to the town or the State, and private property. The town-planning regulations governing the Medina of Sousse are based on the regulations governing town-planning in Tunis and there is no safeguarded area. In theory, the Medina is an entirely residential area with the exception of certain thoroughfares where shops and public activities are allowed. One-sixth of the residential districts is set aside for commercial activities. This leads to the problem of keeping the balance so that the districts retain their functions and their inhabitants. The proportion is in fact often exceeded for one reason or another, and this brings about changes in economic activities, life-styles and the population, causing people to leave the Medina and leading to alterations being made to the buildings. Action should be taken to ensure that the regulations are observed.

An Association for the Protection of the Medina (ASM) shares administrative responsibility for the Medina with the National Institute for Archaeology and the Arts (INAA) and the municipality, and sits on the commissions that issue licences for alterations, etc., to buildings, although supervision of the work done under licences is often difficult. A Licensing Commission exists, but there is no real follow-up on the licences, the provisions of which are not always kept to in practice.

UNESCO has recognized about 15 monuments representative of the heritage of Sousse. The ASM has drawn up a list of 60 monuments which it has communicated to the INAA, but it seems to have attracted no particular interest so far. The ASM and the municipality also had a preliminary study for the protection and rehabilitation of the Medina of Sousse carried out by the Agence de réhabilitation et de rénovation urbaine (ARRU) in 1986. This very businesslike study, to which architects, geographers and sociologists contributed, is the outcome of mature thinking and lengthy field survey work, and is seen as the basic document which is only waiting for the right circumstances to be put into effect. The study is deposited at the Town Hall and has not been distributed. It is to be officially submitted to UNESCO by the President of the municipality of Sousse. The ASM and the municipality have, for many years now, been carrying out systematic restoration work on the monuments of Sousse, including the Casbah, the Ribat, the walls (a team permanently makes the rounds), and the Zaouias mosques. The work is generally of high quality and is supervised by ASM architects. The improper issuing

of licences has sometimes led to the erection of incongruous buildings in the vicinity of historic monuments. The most difficult case in point is that of the shopping centre which is being built against the Ribat. For the Ribat to preserve its authentic character, work would have to be halted and the building demolished. However, the ASM and the municipality emphasize the fact that protection and preservation are not aimed at the restoration of isolated historic monuments but at the preservation of the urban complex of the Medina with its inhabitants, its networks and organization. Here one comes up against another fundamental problem, which is the lack of legal backing and legislation regarding town-planning documents. The municipality believes that the World Heritage title will perhaps help in bringing legislation up to date and in establishing regulations for the Medina itself.

There are two urgent matters where restoration is concerned. First, the Casbah must have a change in status and pass from being the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence to being that of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, and secondly, the Medina should be considered as a monument in its own right.

Since 1989, the ASM has proposed the following two projects for the Medina:

(1) The rehabilitation of the rue des Aghlabides, running from the Great Mosque to the West Gate, as a pilot operation to be carried out with the Ministry of the Habitat. Financial resources are lacking.

(2) The launching of a comprehensive study on the future of the Medina in thirty years time, beginning with the rehabilitation of a very run-down area (the Turkish district near the Casbah). This would require a financial contribution from international partners.

Financial estimates have been made for these projects and the municipality of Sousse cannot afford them. It is, none the less, conscious of, and desirous of playing, its part with the ASM in the preservation of its heritage. It is clear that the Medina of Sousse, together with other Tunisian Medinas including Tunis and Sfax, is one of the best examples in the Arab world of a balance achieved between an outstanding historic architectural complex in good condition, and an authentic economic and residential life which is more or less balanced within the complex. The dangers which threaten this type of heritage, the survival of which depends wholly on this balance, are that the inhabitants will move out and be replaced by country people with different ways of living or by traders who will put the buildings to other uses, and that they will harm the authenticity of the buildings or let them to fall into decay. Any signs of change or neglect are a threat to the Medina's survival. The first weapons in the fight to defend it are legislation and legal supervision.

10. Göreme (Turkey)

Since last December, the Secretariat has received information concerning the state of conservation of Göreme, indicating some deterioration of the site, notably on new constructions altering the immediate environment of monuments. These new constructions are tourist facilities. The Secretariat has transmitted the information to the national authorities who have indicated that they are very concerned about the conservation of Göreme but do not have sufficient funds to undertake restoration of the site. No comments on the new constructions have been made.

A N N E X

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF UNESCO FOR THE SAFEGUARDING AND THE RESTORATION OF D U B R O V N I K

The old city of Dubrovnik was inscribed in 1979 on the World Heritage List and in December 1991 on the List of World Heritage in Danger, during the 15th session of the World Heritage Committee that was held in Carthage.

1. In October, November and December 1991, the city suffered the effects of Yugoslavian armed conflict. The mortar shells launched on the city on December 6 1991 by the Yugoslav Federal Army, the Serbian militia and the Montenegrans, damaged a number of structures both civil and religious, public and private. Approximately 56% of the roof tops were affected in varying degrees. The incendiary shells destroyed, with the exception of the exterior facade and some interior structures, seven palaces and two houses. The next morning emergency measures were put in place. With the aid of the inhabitants, the holes caused by the shells were covered with tarred felt and the Institute for the Restoration of Dubrovnik as well as the Institute for the Protection of Historic Monuments proceeded with the cleaning-up and the stabilization of the burnt buildings.
2. Whilst, a plan of action was elaborated for the restoration of cultural sites damaged by the effects of the war, and the work began (restoration of the ramparts and the repair of the cupola of the fountain of Onofrio), the commune of Dubrovnik and the old intra-muros were the targets of violent gunfire. In May, and then in June, shells with more strength than those of December 6th hit the buildings, the public places...
3. Action undertaken for the Old City of Dubrovnik
 - (a) Since November 1991, UNESCO has maintained a regular presence in the city of Dubrovnik and continuous close collaboration with the Institute in charge of the inventory and the restoration work.
 - The objectives of the first mission (November 21 - December 23, 1991) were to ensure UNESCO presence and solidarity vis-à-vis the different authorities within the framework of the Conventions (1954 and 1972).
 - The objective of the second mission (January 17 - February 19, 1992) was partly to collect on the basis of a detailed survey, all the information necessary for the elaboration and implementation of an action plan for the preservation and the restoration of the cultural heritage of the city intra-muros damaged by the war.

- The other missions that followed between February and April verified the continuation of the previously established actions.
- (b) Emergency programme in the framework of the financial contribution allotted by the Director-General of UNESCO for the Old City of Dubrovnik (200,000 US\$):
- restoration of the ramparts,
 - the purchase of 200,000 tiles (the importation of which has been temporarily suspended for reasons of security),
 - financing cadastral survey of the city intra-muros.
- (c) Allocation from the World Heritage Fund (19,000 US\$) granted under emergency assistance. These funds have been divided between: training, in France, of two architects from the Institutes in charge of the restoration work of Dubrovnik and a meeting of international and national experts.
- # Organized jointly with the Institute for the Protection of Historic Monuments and the Institute of the Restoration of Dubrovnik, 12-15 April 1992, the meeting of the experts had as its objectives:
- * the definition of a "basis of methodology" for the restoration of cultural sites damaged during successive bombardments in October and December 1991, in the Old City of Dubrovnik;
 - * the approval of the list of cultural sites inscribed in the action plan.
- The general recommendations presented at the end of the session were approved by all the national participants involving directly or indirectly in the future restoration and rehabilitation work of the city.
- (d) Action plan. This plan must be revised following the latest bombardments of the Old City of Dubrovnik. The survey of the damage caused by the last bombardment will be dealt with in a subsequent note.

4. Follow-up operations

- Coordination of technical and promotional activities for the Old City of Dubrovnik, jointly with the local coordinator.

- Technical assistance (architects, restoration specialists, engineers, specialized craftsmen, etc...)
- On-the-site training of the following disciplines: conservation of cultural heritage, craftsmanship stone-cutting (an advanced course in stone-cutting for local craftsmen and the training of young craftsmen) and, restoration of painted murals and oil paintings.
- Coordination with intergovernmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations, or all other international institutions, foundations, etc... likely to be involved with the restoration or rehabilitation work for the intra-muros of Dubrovnik.
- Definition of a protective buffer zone around the Old City of Dubrovnik.